American Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of The State of Indiana.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

WITH

MANY PORTRAIT-ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL,

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

VOLUME I.

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PREFACE.

THE history of Indiana is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness within the present century, and reaching its magnitude of to-day without other aids than those rendered by industry. There are those yet living who remember the battle of Tippecanoe as a contemporary event; the children of many of those who fought in that struggle are still with us and with our sister states. It is only a short time since we parted with venerable citizens whose memories extended back to 1787, when the great ordinance was passed that opened the north-west to settlement and civilization. The boys and girls now attending school will be at the head of families before we can celebrate our centenary. It is true that before the Revolutionary War there were a few scattered settlements beyond the Alleghanies; but these are in no sense the progenitors of Indiana, Illinois, or Michigan. They had no communication with each other, and scarcely with France, their common mother; and those who dwelt in them were as truly exiles as if they were on the island of Juan Fernandez. They heard no echo of the outside world, excepting once a year, when a vessel from home arrived in the Mississippi and dispatched its stores to the villagers. The French towns made no advance on the forest; no further immigration followed their planting, and the sole permanent memorials we have of them are the names of some rivers and towns, and the preservation of French surnames by their descendants. The true life of the community began when immigrants arrived from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, soon to be followed from New York and New England. The land was an almost perfect plain, except near the Ohio, and this vast expanse was wooded from Lake Erie to the southern boundary, save in the prairies of the north-west. Before the peace with Great Britain, in 1815, settlements were not safe. The scattered pioneers were in danger from Indians, often covertly abetted by the English; ferocious beasts were numerous, there were long distances between one town and another, and the paths were completely uninhabited. As a consequence, the settlers were obliged to manufacture every thing for themselves. Their clothes were homespun, and their furniture was shaped by the ax. The houses in which they dwelt were log cabins, each standing in a little clearing, and the rod and the gun were obliged to supplement the necessarily scanty yield of the ground, for no soil can produce much farm produce when encumbered by trees, and felling them was the first task to which the pioneer addressed himself. When, however, by the treaty of Ghent, we were secured in the possession of our rightful boundaries, troubles ceased with the red men, and roads were laid out, immigrants came pouring in, and from that time to this the state has not stood still. Schools were begun, the newspaper press was established, and steamboats carried the products of the soil to distant lands and returned other commodities in exchange. When the Erie Canal was completed in New York, the example of that state was imitated in Indiana. She began an extensive series of internal improvements, which, although they plunged her in debt, were of the greatest value for her future prosperity. Not long afterwards railroads were first put into operation, and by them settlers had

a facility in reaching the fertile lands of the state which they had not previously had, and the enterprise previously shown was redoubled. Every thing produced in the United States can now be obtained within thirty-six hours of the time when ordered. This material progress has not been gained at the expense of more important things. Indiana has not neglected higher education nor the claims of humanity; colleges and high schools, asylums and hospitals, exist in numbers, and, with the exception of a few abstruse branches rarely taught in universities, no student has occasion to go elsewhere to pursue his studies. The soil yields abundantly; food is cheap, and labor is in demand. Had we not become accustomed to the spectacle, such growth would seem as marvelous to us as Aladdin's palace did to the potentate who surveyed its stately proportions the morning after its construction. Two millions of people, four hundred thousand dwellings, two hundred thousand farms, five thousand churches, are now where a few years since all was void and desolate.

It is this history we celebrate in our pages. The advancement of the state has been that of its people. The first generation subdued the soil, with eyes continually fixed upon a savage enemy; the second opened up the state to the world, built its canals, and began its railroads; and the third has completed the task set by its predecessors, and aided in suppressing the great rebellion. In this nearly every man in the state was engaged, and Indiana loses nothing by comparison with its sisters. Its fame thus acquired is great and honorable, and we have devoted much of our space to those who have won an enviable record in the struggle. But while narrating their deeds, we have not omitted to mention those who were engaged in peaceful pursuits. Our book is chiefly a record of living men. It has been a subject of regret to us that we have so few memorials of the fathers of our republic. Their task was arduous, and a grateful community should preserve them in remembrance. When Indiana shall become old and staid, when fortunes are hereditary, when libraries and historical societies are to be found every-where, memorials of the heroic age of the state will be eagerly sought, but probably unavailingly, so little care has been taken for this purpose. As far as possible we have endeavored to supply deficiencies which we have known to exist, but indifference, idleness, and a desire often to suppress the truth have stood in our way, and we have not been able to gain full particulars of many but those now living. These we represent from all classes, professional, business, and agricultural, and we believe our pages contain a fuller account of the people of a state than has ever before been given. Comparatively few have had the benefits of an excellent education; nearly all have wrought out their destinies for themselves. It is a source of gratification to us that we have been able to gather so many details, and the future historian will find in our pages an inexhaustible storehouse of material. The state is growing; every-where manufactures have begun, and what is new and crude will speedily change for the better. But we do not believe that those who shall attempt our task in the future will find more sincere and worthy men, or more self-sacrificing patriots, than those whose histories we here relate.

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REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF INDIANA.

THE

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH DAVIS, of Rockport, was born in Meade County, Kentucky, February 27, 1837, and lived on a farm until the twelfth year of his age, when his father removed to Brandenburg. George Armstrong, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of New York, his parents having emigrated to the colonies at a very early day. He was a volunteer soldier during the greater part of the Revolutionary War, being a member of one of the first New York regiments. His only brother, Archibald, was killed at the battle of New Orleans. Soon after the treaty of peace, he married Sarah Fair, also a native of New York, and about the year 1800 moved to Kentucky, near Lexington, where he remained until the year 1810, when, in company with two other families, he came to Indiana Territory, and located near the present site of Corydon, Harrison County. That portion of the territory was then an almost unbroken wilderness, there being but few families within the present limits of Harrison County. These pioneers were compelled to cut their way through the wilderness with axes—sometimes having not even an Indian path to mark their way—until they arrived where two families who preceded them one year had located. The mode of living of this little colony was a novel one, their "Conestoga" wagons serving as dormitories. The Indians had not all disappeared, and the settlers lived in constant dread many months. But soon log houses were erected, and each family felt that it was in a fort sufficient to withstand any attack. Game, consisting of deer, panthers, turkeys, wolves, and an occasional bear, was in abundance, and the good housewives knew how to broil a steak to advantage. There were no mills in that portion of the territory, but every man had his "mortar," in which he pounded Indian corn, transported on pack-horses and in wagons from Kentucky, until it could be utilized for bread. George Armstrong and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, and lived to a ripe old age. They died within two hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave, leaving five children, the youngest, James Fair, father of the subject of this sketch. James F. Armstrong was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 1, 1809, and was about one year old when his parents moved to the territory of Indiana. After their death, he lived with a sister until near his majority, when he learned the trade of a stone-mason, and worked on many public works in Kentucky and Indiana, among which was the canal around the falls at Louisville. In 1833 he was united to Miss Frances Brown, a native of Bullitt County, Kentucky, and soon after his marriage joined the Baptist Church, of which his wife was a member. In 1859 he was licensed by his Church to preach; subsequently, he was ordained as a minister, and is now living in Harrison County, Indiana, farming, and preaching occasionally. Joseph Brown, father of Frances Armstrong, was a native of Virginia, and was among the first to volunteer in the War of the Revolution, and served till its end, a great portion of the time under the immediate command of General Washington. Soon after the close of the contest he married Abigail Wells, also a native of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky, where he opened a large farm in Bullitt County. Ten children were born to this couple, and they both lived until these were all grown and settled in life. Abigail Brown was about seventy years of age when she died; her husband survived her, and died in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having lived to see an unbroken wilderness handsomely improved and densely populated.

Frances Armstrong was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, June 30, 1799; she united with the Baptist Church when quite young, and remained a devoted member until her death, in March, 1873. She was the mother of three children—Sarah Abigail, Joseph Davis, and Hannah Permelia, the latter dying at the age of two years. This brings us to the history of Joseph D. Armstrong. In the spring of 1848 his parents left their farm and moved to Brandenburg, in order to educate their children. Their own instruction having been of the most limited nature, his parents felt that no sacrifice would be too great to bestow its advantages upon their children. On account of sickness and other misfortunes, his father was left in 1852 almost destitute of property—his farm gone and his children not educated. Under these circumstances the only alternative for young Armstrong was to launch out into the world on his own responsibility. He first began, with his father, to learn the stone-mason's trade; but after working through the summer he decided that it was not a good one, as it did not furnish constant employment. He then determined to devote his energies to active business; and, through the recommendation of his friends, obtained a clerkship in the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained from March, 1853, until April, 1854, when, becoming tired of city life, he returned to Meade County, labored on a farm, working for wages, until October, 1855, when he decided to go West and "grow up with the country." Not being favorably impressed with Western life and the hardships incident thereto, he returned to Kentucky, and in March, 1856, obtained a position as salesman and bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house in Louisville. Here he remained one year, but, again becoming tired of city life, he decided upon looking for a situation in a country town. His position afforded an excellent opportunity for selecting a location, and, through the recommendation of Hon. William Jones, afterward colonel of the 53d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, he decided to make Indiana his future home; and, in April, 1857, he was employed by William Thompson, a merchant of Gentryville, Spencer County, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. On the 17th of October, 1858, he married Miss Amanda Hevron, of Spencer County, Indiana. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, 42d Indiana Volunteers, and, on the organization of the company, was appointed orderly-sergeant. In October, 1862, he was honorably discharged, on account of sickness contracted in the service. On returning home he found business so prostrated that it was impossible to get a situation, and the following year he worked on a farm. During the winter of 1863–64 he taught the public school in Gentryville. In April, 1864, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township; but resigned his commission in June following, having obtained a position as bookkeeper and salesman in the house of Parker & Verhoeff, in Grandview, where he remained until December, 1867, at which time he was appointed deputy auditor of Spencer County. While living in Grandview he met with serious trouble. His wife died May 15, 1865, leaving him three small children, the youngest being but six months old. His parents then came to live with him, and remained until November, 1867. On the 3d of November, 1867, he married Miss Maggie R. Allen, a native of New Jersey. Mr. Armstrong served as deputy auditor four years, from December, 1867, and on retiring engaged in the insurance and general agency business, in which he continued about eighteen months. In 1871 he was appointed school trustee of the town of Rockport, which office he held for two years. In 1872 he was appointed county school examiner by the board of commissioners. In 1873 he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Spencer County by a unanimous vote of the township trustees. During his connection with the public schools many changes in the law were made by the Legislature, and it was at a very important period in the history of Indiana schools that he held the responsible positions mentioned. It is said by his friends that Mr. Armstrong was an efficient officer, and universally popular with teachers and patrons. He accomplished much good in organizing and systematizing the schools and their workings. In 1873 Mr. Armstrong was elected councilman of the Fifth Ward, in Rockport, and, on the organization of the board, was chosen president. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Indiana Legislature of 1874–75, and made a popular clerk, being courteous to the members, aiding them in the preparation of their bills and resolutions. In August, 1875, he was employed as editor of the Owensboro (Kentucky) *Examiner*, which position he held until December following, when he again received the appointment of deputy auditor. He received the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, in 1878, for county auditor, and, after a hotly contested canvass, was elected by five hundred and seventy-four majority, leading the state and district tickets by over three hundred votes. When J. D. Armstrong began life on his own responsibility his education was very limited, he having received less than two years' instruction in the school-room; but as he advanced in years he felt the necessity of an education, and from time to time purchased text-books, which he studied after business hours and on Sundays, while working on a farm. This custom was kept up until he acquired a fair knowledge of the rudiments of the lower branches; afterwards other books were added to his stock, until he had accumulated a number. In 1871 he purchased a law library, with a view of practicing at the close of his term of office. At the January term, 1872, of the Spencer Cir-

Abel W. Armstrong

cuit Court, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney; but, not being able to support his family while working up a remunerative practice, he was compelled to engage in other business, and finally abandoned the idea of law. Politically, J. D. Armstrong is a Democrat, and has been since the breaking out of the Rebellion. His father was a Whig, and only abandoned the party after it had been swallowed up by other organizations. In the campaign of 1858 Mr. Armstrong was an Anti-Lecompton, or Douglas, Democrat, casting his first vote with that party. In 1860 he thought it better to elect Abraham Lincoln than John C. Breckinridge, and, feeling that his interests were with the North, he supported Lincoln. But during the debate in Congress over the Crittenden Amendment he became discouraged with the course of the party and renounced it, and since then has been an unswerving Democrat, taking an active part in state and national politics.

ARMSTRONG, UEL W., president of the Armstrong Furniture Company, Evansville, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 23, 1832. His father, Cyrus Armstrong, was of Irish descent, and was born in the state of Ohio. In 1860 he removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he has been a resident ever since. Although now past the allotted age of man he is well preserved and is vigorous of mind as well as body. His popularity has never waned, and he is recognized throughout Evansville as a gentleman of sterling integrity, one whose private life is upright and exemplary, distinguished by many quiet and unostentatious acts of charity. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Ackers, was a native of New York, of Welsh descent, and still lives, at the ripe old age of seventy. She has been a devoted wife and mother, and in all the relations of life she manifests a pure Christian spirit and an unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which she believes to be right. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools and Hibbin Institute at Lawrenceburg, Indiana—to which place the family removed in the year 1842—receiving a fair education, and graduating from the latter institution when he had reached his eighteenth year. His first step in life for himself was to become a district school-teacher. He walked from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, where he passed an examination and was duly installed as instructor of the district school situated near that place. Subsequently, he gave up this position to accept a more lucrative one at Manchester, Indiana, where he remained one winter. At the age of twenty, feeling the need of a commercial training, he took a course at Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati. The two subsequent years of his life were spent in the office and warerooms of his father, who was carrying on a furniture factory at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and who was one of the first men to introduce steam power to propel furniture machinery. At the close of this time he felt a longing desire to engage in business for himself. Having heard considerable of Evansville, Indiana, as being a good point for manufacturing interests, he concluded to remove there. He procured a stock of furniture from a Cincinnati house to sell on commission, and with a few hundred dollars which he borrowed of his father he purchased a flat-boat, and in March, 1854, arrived in Evansville. He rented the old Washington House, which stood on the grounds now occupied by the extensive warerooms of the Armstrong Furniture Company. This undertaking proved successful for four years, and at the expiration of this time he was prevailed upon to extend his operations and build a factory. This extra outlay and the hard times of 1857 to 1859 so crippled him in business that his property was sold at sheriff's sale to pay off his liabilities. But even in this, which seemed his darkest day, he did not lose courage or hope, but immediately wrote to his father, soon prevailing upon him to come to Evansville and open a factory there. The old building, which has been remodeled and is now occupied by the Southern Chair Works, was rented, and soon a flourishing business was built up. In 1872 Mr. Uel W. Armstrong became a partner in the firm of C. Armstrong & Company. In 1874 the Armstrong Furniture Company was organized with Mr. U. W. Armstrong as president; and the same year the large factory which they now occupy was built, consisting of six stories of brick, sixty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in length. With Mr. Armstrong at the head the business has gradually extended until their factories, warehouses, stables, etc., cover an area of over five acres. Their wareroom, situated on Main Street—and other warehouses—consists of over one hundred and fifty thousand square feet of flooring. It is one of the sights of the city. From the small commission business established by the subject of our sketch in Evansville over a quarter of a century ago, when a young man of twenty-two years, has grown this immense corporation, doing a business of over three hundred thousand dollars per annum. They are also connected with the Southern Chair Works, which make a specialty of manufacturing chairs. He is also the inventor of several furniture specialties which have a very extensive sale throughout the United States. As may be readily inferred from this brief record, Mr. Armstrong is a man whose enterprise no difficulties can discourage. With a tenacity of purpose as rare as it is admirable, he seems to possess the peculiar faculty of molding circumstances to suit his ends, rather than being molded by them. Truly self-

made, in every sense of the term, he depreciates his own abilities, and is unassuming in his demeanor, as well as persevering in a course which he decides to be right. Personally superintending every detail of this extensive manufactory, he has never found time to take an active part in politics. In presidential campaigns he supports the Republican party, while in municipal affairs he is independent, casting his vote for the man he considers best fitted for the office. This brief but imperfect outline of the leading traits of Mr. Armstrong's character and business career is given because the world claims a certain property in the lives of all its people, and biography is the lamp of experience to guide and encourage others in the paths of success. Mr. Armstrong was married, in March, 1856, to Miss Sarah Du Bois, daughter of Peter Du Bois, Esq., who for many years was prominently connected with the New York City Gas Works, having entered the office of that corporation when a boy. Five children were born to them, four of whom survive.

BABCOCK, ELISHA S., one of the early and successful business men of Evansville, was born August 10, 1814, in Utica, New York. He was the son of Oliver and Ann Babcock, the latter's maiden name being Heartt. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and was descended from three brothers who came from England at a very early day and settled in that state. From these three brothers have sprung all who bear the name of Babcock in America. His father was a wagon manufacturer up to the year 1822, at which time he moved to Troy, New York, and embarked in the hotel business and carrying on a stage line, which engaged his attention up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1828. When his son had reached his fourteenth year Mrs. Babcock continued to carry on the hotel, and the stage line being offered for sale, at her solicitation he concluded to buy it at its appraisement value. This was undertaking a great responsibility for a lad of fourteen, but at this time he manifested the energy and pluck that have characterized him through life, and was found equal to the position. He continued to manage the stage line for eight years, when he was offered a position as bookkeeper and salesman in a wholesale grocery establishment kept by his brother-in-law in New York City. He put the proceeds of his sale out on interest and took up his abode in that place. Two years after he concluded to try his fortune in the West. He gave notice of his intention to his employer, who furnished him with a number of accounts for collection in Northern Ohio and Indiana, thus affording him an opportunity of seeing the country and choosing a desirable place for locating. Among the places he visited was Evansville, and, being pleased with its situation and advantages, he decided to make it his future home. He returned to New York, bought a stock of goods, and shipped them by way of New Orleans to his new home. After a tedious journey of thirty days, he arrived there on the 15th of November, 1838. He carried on the grocery business alone for a number of years, but subsequently took his two brothers into partnership, extending his premises and embracing the hardware and queensware trade. After the lapse of a number of years this connection was dissolved, each brother taking a branch. Elisha S. Babcock continued the grocery business up to the year 1858, when he retired from active commercial pursuits. Shortly after the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the quartermaster's department, and was thus employed until the close of the war. He then directed his attention to furnishing building materials to contractors and builders, etc., and in 1872 embarked in the grain, produce, and commission trade, taking his son Oliver into partnership. This firm, known as E. S. Babcock & Son, is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Evansville, and has a wide-spread reputation for its promptness, its straightforward manner of doing business, its practical experience, and its remarkable success. In his public relations Mr. Babcock is recognized as possessing a strong sense of truth and justice, and as endeavoring to shape his life in accordance with these principles. He is a member of Grace Presbyterian Church, of Evansville, and in it has held the office of deacon for a number of years. In all his relations he discharges his duties with energy and fidelity, and is a man of acknowledged acquirements and irreproachable character. In politics he was first an old-line Whig, and cast his maiden vote for Henry Clay. When the Republican party came into power he joined their ranks, and has ever since been an active and influential member of that body. He is sixty-six years old, enjoying perfect health, and is still fit for a long period of usefulness. He was married, May 28, 1844, to Miss Agnes Sutherland Davidson, a lady of Scotch parentage. Eight children were born to them, four sons surviving.

PARKER, WILLIAM L., a practitioner of medicine in Boonville, and a man widely known throughout this portion of the state, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1818. His father moved to Vanderburg County in 1832, and became a farmer, but was more generally known on account of his services as a public man. He was county commissioner of Vanderburg County for several years, and was a good Methodist, being strong in the faith until the day

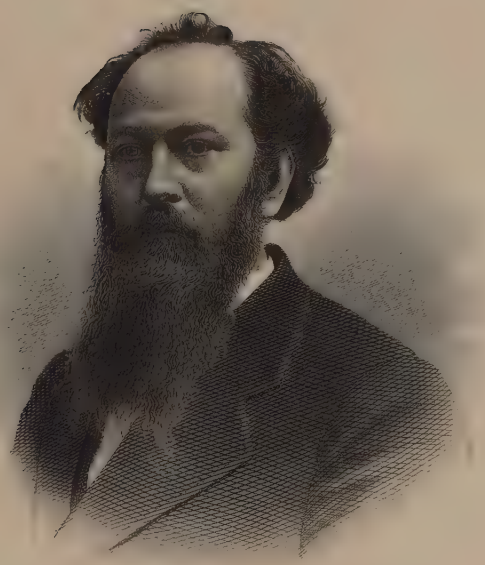
of his death, which occurred in the year 1837, when he was about sixty-one years old. Both grand-parents were Revolutionary soldiers, while his own father was in the War of 1812, and he himself was surgeon of the 120th Indiana Volunteers, being mustered into the service in Indianapolis. At Atlanta, Georgia, his horse fell, causing a rupture, on account of which he was compelled to resign, returning home and being confined to his bed for about four months. In 1847 Doctor Barker was married to Miss Mary Williams, of Pennsylvania, and from this union had four children. Two now are dead. The only son is connected with the bank in Boonville, and an only daughter, Katie, was married to John Taylor, a lawyer in Boonville—at the time of her union a member of the state Legislature. Doctor Barker has been a strong man in the ranks of the Republican party. This section of the country has always been largely Democratic, and, in consequence, the Doctor has been two or three times defeated; but he has stumped the whole of Southern Indiana, and his efforts have, in late years, been instrumental in changing the political complexion of his district. He always ran ahead of his party two or three hundred votes. The Republicans are largely indebted to the Doctor for the growth of their doctrines, probably as much as to any one man. His party has stood by him and pressed him into service at two different times for the state Legislature and once for state Senator, in the hope that so good a candidate might overcome the odds against their organization. Doctor Barker aspires but little after political favors, and for the last thirty-three years has devoted his energies to his profession, in which he has been very successful, building up for himself a large practice. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and has, in consequence, made an indelible mark in the history of his state. He is now sixty years of age, but possesses vigor in body and mind. He is not only regarded very highly as a citizen, but stands high as a Mason, being Master of the Masonic lodge in Boonville. He is also a member in excellent repute in the Odd-fellows and in the Knights of Pythias. Prominent men in Boonville are warm in their praises of the Doctor's noble-hearted and patriotic spirit shown during the late Civil War. They say no soldier's wife, nor family, nor poor man, suffered for want of food, or clothing, or medicine when in his power to relieve them. In this way he did much for the war. He was a friend to the destitute, and sympathizes with them in their adverse circumstances. He always carried a warm feeling for every one, and was found foremost among those who were trying to do good. His political opponents, who beat him on two occasions, admire him as a Christian man, as a truthful, honest, and upright citizen, and as a speaker of no indifferent ability. When he first came to this congressional district there were but few others of his party, but he took a stand which was admired by his opponents even, and not only won for himself laurels, but for his party hundreds of votes.

BAKER, WILLIAM, late of Evansville, was born in Hamilton, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1813. His father, Conrad Baker, an enterprising and public-spirited farmer, died when he was about five years old. His early education was obtained while attending a log school-house for a few years only. In his thirteenth year he went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he became clerk in the store of George Eyster, and served with him three years. Feeling the necessity of a better education, he attended a Latin school at Chambersburg for six months. He subsequently went to the village of Bridgeport, in his native county, where he was employed as clerk in the store of Martin Hoover. He remained there about three years, during which time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Nancy Beam, whom he married in 1833, a few months before he was twenty-one years of age. While a clerk at Bridgeport he improved his leisure time by studying surveying and civil engineering, with Major James McDowell as his instructor, and succeeded in becoming a good, practical surveyor. In 1834 he removed to the old homestead and cultivated the farm, teaching the neighboring school during the following winter. In the fall of 1835 he sold his land and opened a general store at St. Thomas, in the same county. In 1837 he moved to the village of Loudon, in the same county, and, in company with Daniel Mowrer, his brother-in-law, conducted a woolen mill and store for about four years. He then formed a partnership with John Beaver, in the manufacturing of iron, and managed a furnace and forge for nearly two years. During this time he established the Loudon Fund Association, and was its treasurer until his removal to Evansville. In 1839, while actively engaged in business, Mr. Baker devoted his spare time to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1847 he was elected to represent his native county in the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which he was a member for three successive years, becoming one of the leading and most influential Representatives. He practiced law at Loudon until 1853, when he removed to Evansville, Indiana, where his brother Conrad had taken his residence in 1841. Soon after his arrival he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Crescent City Bank, of which he was elected cashier. A large portion of the stock was taken by his old neighbors in Pennsylvania, with the assurance that he was to be its cashier. Owing to the defective free-banking system, the business of the bank was closed in 1858 or 1859, but the affairs were settled without loss to the stockholders.

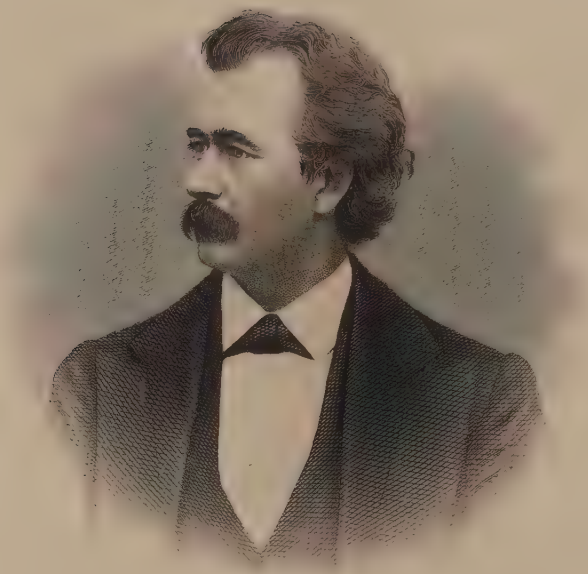
In April, 1859, William Baker was elected mayor of Evansville for a term of three years, and held the office for three consecutive terms. In 1868 he was defeated for the same office by the late Hon. William H. Walker, who, however, died in office, and Mr. Baker was elected the following November to fill the vacancy. In 1871 he was again chosen by a large majority to a full term of three years, showing that his fidelity to the city's interests and his own business capacity were appreciated by his fellow-citizens. His official career was terminated by his death, which occurred May 23, 1872.

BAYARD, SAMUEL, president of the Evansville National Bank, Evansville, was born in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. He was the son of John F. Bayard, a native of France, who came to Indiana at a very early day and settled in Vincennes, where he afterwards married Mary Ann Boneau, a lady of French descent. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native place, and, being an apt scholar and a good penman, he was qualified to accept the position of deputy clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts of Knox County, which was tendered to him. This place he filled with distinction for the space of three years, when he relinquished it to accept a clerkship in the State Bank of Indiana, located at Evansville. It was not long before his genius for banking began to manifest itself, and the traits of business courtesy, punctuality, and strict integrity, so well recognized in the mature man, were outlined from his first entrance upon his chosen life. In November, 1851, just two months after his previous appointment, he was promoted to the position of teller. He performed the duties of this responsible position until the final close of the bank, in 1858. In 1857, upon the organization of the branch at Evansville of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he was appointed its cashier, a position he occupied until the close of the bank, in 1865. This corporation was immediately succeeded by the Evansville National Bank, and Mr. Bayard's services were found indispensable to the success of the new enterprise, and at its organization he was appointed its cashier. Two years later he was elected vice-president, but virtually filled the position of president until he was elected to that position, in 1876. This is one of the largest banking institutions in the state, having a capital and surplus of over one million dollars, which is largely due to the financial acumen of Mr. Bayard. In the early part of the year 1873 he aided in organizing the German National Bank of Evansville, of which he is at present a director and one of the largest stockholders. In June, 1870, Mr. Bayard was elected a director of the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah Railroad Company, which corporation was subsequently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway, and is now known as the St. Louis and Nashville division of the St. Louis, Evansville and Nashville Railway consolidated. He was, during the existence of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, appointed by the board of directors a member of the executive committee, to whom was confided the management of the general business of the company. He is also a director of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, and is one of six who hold a controlling interest. Mr. Bayard has always taken a lively interest in the prosperity and growth of the city of Evansville. He was one of the most influential citizens in establishing the Evansville Library Association, having subscribed liberally towards its fund. He was elected its first treasurer, did a great deal of work in its behalf, and subsequently became its president. In all corporations with which Mr. Bayard is connected he is an influential member, and his judgment is of great weight with his colleagues in all monetary affairs. Exceedingly careful and even conservative in arriving at conclusions, he is modest but manly in maintaining them, and is more of a practical than a showy man—a man of deeds rather than words. He has never stepped aside from his chosen field of labor to mingle much in political circles, although adhering to the fundamental principles of the Republican party. In his religious affiliation he attends the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination his wife is a member. In personal appearance Mr. Bayard is above the average height, of strong physique, sharply cut features, with a decidedly intellectual cast of countenance. His life forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by concentration of purpose, together with indomitable perseverance and pluck. No one can read this short biographical sketch without gaining additional respect for the man, and being stimulated to greater action. He still lives, in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of usefulness and the consciousness of a well-spent life. His character is marked by integrity, geniality, and true benevolence. He is a fine representative of the self-made men of the day. He married, March 6, 1867, Miss Mattie J. Orr, daughter of Samuel Orr, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen of Evansville. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.)

BEMENT, CHARLES R., president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Evansville, Indiana, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 4, 1829. He received his education in a private academy at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and at the age of eighteen years started for the West, arriving at Evansville in the year 1847. There he began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of Bement & Viele, the senior partner being his older brother. The firm



Sam'l. Bayard.



Yours truly
John M. Bloss.

having a branch store at Bowling Green, Mr. Bement was sent there to take charge. After remaining two years, he returned to Evansville, and was admitted as a partner in the above-mentioned firm, with which he continued until its dissolution, in 1867. In 1865 Mr. Bement organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Evansville, of which he was chosen the president, and with the exception of two years has ever since occupied that office. In consequence of impaired health, he was obliged to leave Evansville, and resided for four years at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Bement was one of the originators of the Evansville Street Railway, and has ever since been one of its directors; is a member of the board of directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, and is one of the directors of the Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Company. While residing in Connecticut he was president of the Wood Distilling Company, of Bridgeport. Mr. Bement has been one of Evansville's most prosperous business men; he has devoted himself entirely to his business, and in every enterprise in which he has been engaged he has been successful. He is regarded as one of the many public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Evansville, and is foremost in every project for advancing the material interests of that city. While he takes but little part in political matters, his sympathies are with the Republican party.

BLACK, MILTON, of Mount Vernon, Indiana, was born about a mile from the present city, January 2, 1809, when Indiana was still one of the western territories, and contained scarcely as many white inhabitants as does now any one of its most sparsely settled counties. His father, James Black, a native of North Carolina, removed to Indiana about the year 1806, and lived for several years where he first settled—about a mile from Mount Vernon—where he carried on a small grist-mill by horse power. Some eight or ten years later he removed several miles north and built a mill on Big Creek, about midway between Mount Vernon and New Harmony, which he ran by water power. As his was the pioneer mill in that section, people came from a distance of many miles, through an almost unbroken wilderness, with their wheat and corn to be ground into flour and meal. James Black continued in the mill business until his death, which occurred in 1838. The father of James Black and his family accompanied him from North Carolina to Indiana, as did also his wife's family. Three of James Black's brothers and two of his wife's brothers participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and one of his brothers, John Black, uncle of Milton Black, was killed. Milton, having been reared on the frontier, when the territory was too thinly settled to give much support to the country schoolmaster, received but limited school advantages, but, by the study and reading of such books as he could get possession of, acquired as he grew to manhood a fair education. He conducted the milling business and also farming for a number of years, and in 1849, when the California gold fever was at its height, he started on an overland trip for that section. The party with whom he traveled numbered about one hundred and thirty, and occupied about four months on the trip. Upon arriving in California he went into the gold diggings, worked there for little more than a year with good success, then returned home, by steamer, by the way of Panama. After his return he was engaged principally in cultivating his farm; of late years, however, he has leased it, and now lives in retirement. He was county commissioner for several years, and has been a trustee for a number of years in the township of Black, which received its name from his family. He is now a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Indiana. In politics he has been a Whig and Republican. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Mary J. Jones, who died in 1859; three daughters, now living, were born of this union.

BLOSS, JOHN M., superintendent of the Evansville public schools, was born in Washington County, Indiana, on the 21st of January, 1839. His father was a tanner, and John's time was mostly spent when a boy in assisting in the work. A few months in each year he was permitted to attend school, but his early educational advantages seem to have been limited. With indomitable energy, however, he made his way, and at the age of sixteen we find him teaching, which was the beginning of the grand work of his life. In the year 1854 he entered upon a college course, and six years of his time were spent at Hanover, teaching his way when necessary to defray expenses. During the last two years he was tutor in mathematics. He graduated in 1860 in a class of twelve, taking the degree of A. B., and at once entered upon the regular work of his life, as principal of the public schools in Livonia, Indiana. This position he held until the country made a call for soldiers in 1861, when he resigned, raised a company of volunteers, and started for the seat of disturbances. At Indianapolis, much to his chagrin, Captain Bloss was sent home, the Governor stating that sixty-five companies had reported for duty over and above the number needed. Captain Bloss again took charge of the public schools in Livonia. In the following summer he again went into service, but this time only as a private in the 27th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company F. He was sworn in on the 9th of August, 1861, and went directly to the Potomac, and was placed in McClellan's army. He took

part in the battles of Ball's Bluffs, Winchester, Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and others. After the battle of Antietam he was made first lieutenant of his company, and six months later was placed in command of the First Division, Twelfth Army Pioneer Corps. After this he became for a time inspector on General Ruger's staff. In 1864 he took charge of the company and went west under Hooker, taking part in the engagements at Resaca and at Atlanta. While in the service he was wounded four times—once at each of the engagements at Antietam, Winchester, Chancellorsville, and Resaca—the last time so seriously that he was compelled to resign and return home. One of the noted events in Captain Bloss's career during the war was the finding of the "lost order," which, as McClellan states in his "Report of the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," fully disclosed General Lee's plans in his Maryland raid. This dispatch was found under a locust tree in front of Frederick City, Maryland, in an envelope, which also contained two cigars. It was written on the 12th and found on the 13th, and gave the relative position of all Lee's forces, and his plan of the Maryland campaign, and directed his corps to meet him at Boonsborough on the 18th. General Lee had designed not only to hold "heroic Maryland," but to plant the war in the "wheat fields" of Pennsylvania. The entire plan was drawn out in detail, and a copy given to each of his corps commanders. One of the latter, D. H. Hill, a man of coarse and brutal eccentricities, had, in a fit of displeasure at the place assigned him, thrown the paper to the ground. Pollard, a Southern writer, in a summing up of this event, states that the wives of D. H. Hill and Stonewall Jackson are sisters, and it was generally believed that Mrs. Hill had long urged her husband to do something whereby some portion of Jackson's lustrous fame might be acquired and accrue to him. Be this as it may, Captain Bloss came into possession of this dispatch, and at once forwarded it to General McClellan, who by these means became aware that D. H. Hill alone was in his front, and that Jackson was at Harper's Ferry. He accordingly pushed on to South Mountain, whipped Hill, and drove him across Antietam, and then, unfortunately, instead of pushing forward, he waited two days for Lee to collect his forces, as the order showed that he would do. This order was used as one of the evidences against General McClellan during his investigation by Congress, and was probably the cause of his being removed from the command of the Potomac, while D. H. Hill was severely denounced throughout the South. After the war Captain Bloss took one course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and then practiced his profession for a while in New Philadelphia, Indiana. In 1865 he married Miss McPheeters, daughter of Colonel McPheeters, of Livonia, Indiana, since which time he has been engaged in teaching, filling, during the interval, some very important positions, and has been prominently before the public in educational work. At Orleans, Indiana, he had charge of the academy for four years, and, in connection with this work, was county superintendent for three years. He was at New Albany, Indiana, as principal of the female high school, from 1870 to 1875, and graduated eighty-five of his pupils. He resigned his position to answer a call to Evansville, where he has been for the last four years. In 1874 he was put in nomination by the Republicans as their candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but was defeated, in common with all Republican candidates of that year. Mr. Bloss has been an active member in county institutes, has been president of the State Teachers' Association, and is at this time secretary of the State Board of Education. As an educator, Mr. Bloss's record is a good one. His Board of Education regard him very highly, and compliment him on the thoroughness of his work in the public schools of Evansville.

BOONE, RATLIFFE, of Boonville, ex-Governor of the state of Indiana, and for sixteen years Congressman for the First Congressional District of Indiana, was born in Georgia about the year 1780, and was a cousin to the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. When very young, his parents moved to Warren County, Kentucky, and at Danville, in that state, he learned the gunsmith's trade. In 1814 he came to Indiana, and settled about two miles from the town which was named in honor of him. He married a Miss Deliah Anderson, of Kentucky, whose father came to Indiana at an early day. Colonel Boone, as he was then called, was twice elected Lieutenant-governor, and during the last term in this office filled an unexpired term as the chief executive of the state. He was elected to Congress eight different times, and served, in all, sixteen consecutive years. In 1839 he removed to Pike County, Missouri, and was beaten by Thomas H. Benton in caucus as a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1846, a few hours after he heard Polk was elected, he died. He desired to live to see this election, and had his wish gratified, and that, too, in a way which greatly pleased him. He had in all, by his wife, ten children, five boys and five girls. His sons died young; only one lived to be over twenty-three. All of his children are now dead except Minerva, who lives in Pike County, Missouri. It was customary for Colonel Boone always to return home in the spring, and lay out the corn-rows for his sons, and then go back to Congress. He was a member for a while of the Presbyterian Church.

Yours Truly

Henry Brinkmann

BLOUNT, HENRY F., of Evansville, plow manufacturer, was born in Richmond, Ontario County, New York, May 1, 1829, and is the son of Walter Blount, a woolen manufacturer, and a native of Connecticut. His ancestors, some three generations back, emigated to this country from Lancashire, England. Mr. Blount's early education was such as could be gained at the ordinary common schools. At the age of twenty years, having served an apprenticeship in a mercantile house, he came West, and obtained a clerkship in the store of G. W. Langworthy, at Worthington, Indiana. Some three years afterwards he became a partner in the business, and remained in that connection over eight years, the business proving quite successful. In 1860 he removed to Evansville, and assumed the financial management of the Eagle Foundry, purchasing a one-third interest in the business. This he managed with success for some eight years, when he sold out his interest, and purchased the entire plow-works, which were then connected with the foundry. He has since continued the manufacture of Blount's steel-point plows, which has assumed large proportions, the plows being sold in all parts of the South and South-west. Mr. Blount is a director in the Evansville National Bank, and is president of the board of trustees of the Willard Library Association.

BRINKMAN, HENRY, manufacturer, of Mt. Vernon, was born in the duchy of Lippe-Detmold, now a part of Prussia, June 16, 1825. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended school, obtaining a fair education, and then worked for six years in a brick-yard, learning the business. He then acquired the trade of wagon-making, at which he was employed for about five years. In 1850 he emigrated to America, and upon landing went directly to Evansville, Indiana, where he remained for two months, when he went to Mt. Vernon, being obliged to walk the whole distance, as he had no money to pay his fare. He obtained steady employment at wagon-making, and at the end of a year went into partnership with his employer, Gottlieb Koerner, in their manufacture. This connection lasted only about two years, when he again worked as a journeyman, for some seven or eight years. In 1861 he opened a small shop for himself and began the manufacture of the Brinkman Wagon, having but a single apprentice as workman, besides himself. He found a ready sale for his products, and as they gave excellent satisfaction, his trade increased so that he was soon obliged to enlarge his facilities. Gradually his business improved, and he now employs from twelve to fifteen hands during the entire year in the making of wagons and buggies, which have acquired a high reputation for their excellence and durability. He has recently begun the manufacture of a new style of plow, invented by himself, called the Posey Clipper, and is also engaged in the making of drain-tile, which gives employment to six men. In 1869 he established a brick-yard, and was largely engaged as a brick manufacturer up to the year 1875. In 1877 he formed a partnership with William Burtis, and opened a depot for the sale of agricultural implements of all kinds at Mt. Vernon. In this line the firm transact a business of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year. For five years Mr. Brinkman was president of the Manufacturers' Aid Society, of Mt. Vernon, of which he is still a director. In 1869 he was elected a member of the city council, holding this office for two years, and was elected to the same office for the same length of time in 1879. He has been a Republican since the first election of Abraham Lincoln. He was married in 1852, at Mt. Vernon, to Miss Margaret Hahn. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters, all now living. Mr. Brinkman is emphatically a self-made man. Having begun life with no capital but his hands and brains, he has built up by industry and energy a large and thriving manufacturing establishment, and has by his upright and honorable dealings won the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides.

BRYAN, DOCTOR ANTHONY H., M. D., of Evansville, was born in Monticello, Wayne County, Kentucky, on the 22d of August, 1832. His father, Edmund Bryan, was born February 19, 1796, and died August 4, 1863. He practiced medicine forty years of his life. After he had been thus engaged for some time, he entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1836, just four years after Anthony was born. J. S. Pierce, his wife's only brother, studied medicine under him, and graduated in the same class with him. Doctor Edmund Bryan, besides being a general practitioner, was skilled in the art of surgery, and often rode on horseback seventy-five and eighty miles to attend a patient. During the latter part of his career, while continuing his practice, he engaged in commercial pursuits, but, leaving his business wholly in the hands of other parties, his trust was betrayed, and he suffered great loss. After his death his widow, Mrs. Lettice Bryan, a woman of remarkable strength and ability and superior educational advantages, taught school for a time. She was born February 23, 1805, within one mile of Danville, Kentucky, and was closely related to the most aristocratic and leading men of the state of Kentucky. Her mind was fertile, and richly and variously stored. She is the authoress of several works, one, "The Kentucky Housewife," published by Shepherd & Co., Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, about forty years ago, has become extensively known. Another, a work on "Baptism," a translation from the Greek and Hebrew, consisting of some four hundred pages, together with a book entitled "Silence in Heaven," is yet in manuscript form. Efforts will probably be made to issue these publications some time in the future. Such were the flattering surroundings of Doctor Anthony Bryan's home in his younger days. He attended the common schools until fourteen years of age. He then received tuition at the Floydsburg Academy, under Doctor James Knapp, now of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in the winter of 1856 and 1857. He had now studied medicine in all eight years. In 1857 he went into partnership with Doctor B. S. Shelburn, of Shelby County, Kentucky, and continued with him one year. He then spent one year in Westport, Kentucky, but in 1859 he moved to McLean County, Kentucky, seventeen miles back of Owensboro, where he practiced his profession until May, 1876, a period of seventeen years. During all the time of the late war he did a large and laborious work. He was a Union man and was anxious to enter the service, but his time and skill could not easily be spared from his practice at home. In 1876 he was induced, for the sake of his family, then growing up, to seek a locality where his labors would not be so irksome, and at the same time secure educational facilities and other advantages for his children. He accordingly moved to Evansville, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. He has held the office of county physician, with marked ability, since March, 1878. He accepted a professorship of general pathology in the Evansville Medical College for the session of 1876 and 1877, and he had charge of the charity department of St. Mary's Hospital for one quarter. Doctor Bryan's father, five of his paternal uncles, his only maternal uncle, and two of his brothers, were doctors. One brother was a surgeon in the army, the other, the eldest, graduated in Europe, and while he was gone Doctor Bryan was married, April 21, 1857, to his wife's sister, Miss Irene Josephine Thomas, daughter of Middleton Thomas, of Kentucky, a large planter in that state. They have had seven children, six of whom are still living. The eldest son, Stanton L., is now studying medicine. Doctor Bryan has been a frequent contributor to the various medical journals in the country, and his articles are noted for singular clearness. One of these papers (Richmond, Louisville *Medical Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 9, page 544), treating of the "Ovarian Origin of Sexuality," is considered an able article. The Doctor was one of the founders of the Green River Medical Association, Owensboro, Kentucky. This was finally blended with one and named McDowell Medical Society, after the name of the man who first extracted an ovarian tumor, and thereby founded ovariotomy. Doctor Bryan has been for the past thirty years a member, in good standing, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes a lively interest in all matters of public importance, and is one who strictly and conscientiously attends to the duties of his profession.

BUCHANAN, COLONEL JACOB S., of Evansville, Indiana, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in February, 1822. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and of Scotch descent; his maternal grandfather was a German. His father, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, was reared in Lexington, Kentucky, and about the year 1800 settled on the Ohio River about twenty miles above Madison, Indiana. Some two or three years afterward, with three of his brothers, he went into Jefferson County, Indiana, where they built a block-house and stockade as a defense against Indian attacks, and became pioneer farmers. Jacob S. Buchanan was reared on a farm near Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, to which his father had removed with his family when he was a child. His early education was received at the common country school during the winter months, and was supplemented by a year's study with a private tutor after he was twenty-one years old. He had begun to read law at the age of eighteen years, more because he was fond of doing so than with a view of taking it up as a profession, and he continued this until he was admitted to practice, in 1849. In the following year he opened a law office at Versailles, Indiana, and succeeded in obtaining a good practice in the two years of his stay there. He then removed to Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, where he soon acquired a good practice, which he retained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then abandoned his profession and went to his old home at Vevay, where he raised a company of cavalry, and entered the United States Cavalry. With six companies of this regiment he went to Washington, where, with four other companies, they became the 3d Indiana Cavalry, a regiment second to none ever raised. Every man in the six companies first raised furnished his own horse. Captain Buchanan was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of this force, and had command of it during most of his military service. The regiment remained in Washington until November, 1861, when it went down to the mouth of the Patuxent River, Maryland, and remained there until May. It then went into Virginia, and guarded the railroads and patrolled the country from Manassas to Thoroughfare Gap. In July and part of August the regiment was on scouting duty at and about Fredericksburg.

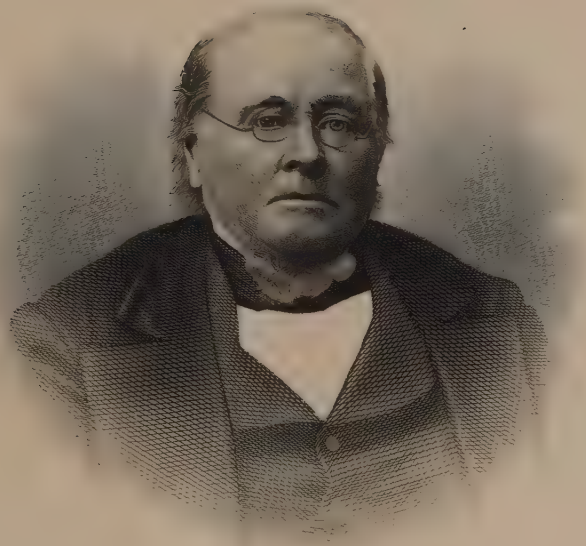
It left there when General Burnside evacuated that place, and went with him to Washington. Stopping here only one day, they started through Maryland, and had their first engagement with the enemy at Poolesville, in that state. The regiment lost seventeen, killed and wounded, and captured thirty rebel prisoners. From this time the regiment, attached to General Farnsworth's brigade, fought the enemy every day until the battle of South Mountain, in which it also participated. From there it crossed over the mountain, followed the retreating enemy, came up with them at Antietam, where they did scouting duty for two days, then crossed the middle bridge in advance of the infantry, under a very heavy artillery fire, and were actively engaged the rest of the day in supporting batteries. Some two weeks after this the regiment, as a part of General Pleasanton's cavalry brigade, which went in pursuit of the rebel General Stuart—who had flanked and actually gone around the army of General McClellan—traveled a distance of eighty-six miles in twenty-three hours. Colonel Buchanan was then taken sick for the third time since he had been in the service, and by the advice of his physician resigned his office, and returned home to his family at Vevay. After his partial recovery he removed to Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, but was unable, on account of continued ill-health, to remain there, and in about a year, by the advice of his physician, removed to Arkansas. Here for two years and a half he managed a plantation, recuperated his health, and in 1866 removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he again commenced the practice of law. Within a year he succeeded in getting a good start and has gradually acquired a large practice. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Buchanan, Gooding & Buchanan, of Evansville, and is regarded as one of the most successful lawyers in that city. He has a strong love for the practice of law, but detests technicalities. In the trial of a case he is absolutely fair to all parties concerned; is very frank and candid in all his dealings with every one, and to this may be attributed to a great extent his success. As an advocate he is earnest and effective, a fluent speaker, and powerful in argument before both court and jury. In his early years he was a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party allied himself therewith, but has never been in any sense of the word a partisan. He has invariably refused to accept any elective office, having on various occasions refused to accept nominations. He was married, in January, 1848, to Miss Julia A. Sauvain, a descendant of one of the French families that settled at Gallipolis toward the beginning of the present century. Three children, now living, are the fruits of this marriage: Cicero, the oldest, who is the junior partner in the firm of Buchanan, Gooding & Buchanan, and a very promising young lawyer; Mrs. Mary Flower, the wife of Rev. George E. Flower, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Scott Buchanan, the youngest, now residing with his father at his home in Evansville.

BUSKIRK, CLARENCE A., attorney-general of Indiana from 1874 till 1878, a practicing attorney-at-law of Princeton, Indiana, is a native of Friendship, Allegany County, New York, and was born November 8, 1842. His father's family are of Holland descent, and his mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated at the Friendship Academy, in his native village, supplemented by a course of study at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He then read law in the office of Messrs. Balch & Smiley, at Kalamazoo, Michigan; subsequently attended lectures of the Law Department of the Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. The next year he removed to Princeton, Indiana, where he took up his permanent residence and entered upon the practice of his profession. He met with a fair measure of success from the first, and has acquired a remunerative practice and a high reputation as a lawyer. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, and served upon the judiciary and other important committees, to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1874 he was elected by the Democratic party to the office of attorney-general of the state of Indiana, and was re-elected in 1876, serving four years, and retiring from office November 6, 1878. Since that time he has been engaged in practice at Princeton. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and is an able and earnest advocate of the principles of that party.

BYERS, ALEXANDER R., M. D., physician and surgeon, Petersburg, Pike County, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1829, being the son of Thomas and Margaret (Hamilton) Byers, of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer, and on his place the boy's early days were spent. Until the age of nineteen he attended the West Alexander Academy, in Pennsylvania, having taken the full course, and being ready for the junior year in Washington College. On leaving the academy he removed to Ohio, where, for one year, he taught school, also beginning the study of medicine with Doctor Lord, of Bellefontaine; and then he migrated to New Washington, Indiana, where he continued to pursue his studies in the office of Doctor Solomon Davis. Being entirely dependent on his own resources, he took charge of a school in the adjacent town of Bethlehem, where he gave instruction two years, at the same time assiduously following his

course of reading in the healing art. In 1853 he removed to Petersburg, where he taught school for seven months, then going to Evansville, where he attended lectures at the medical college, and remained in the office of Professor Wilcox one year. Thence he returned to Petersburg, where he established himself in the practice of his profession in September, 1854. He is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and is considered one of the leading physicians of the county. He is skillful in his art, and is honored, respected, and esteemed by the community, whose confidence he most fully enjoys. In October, 1861, he entered the military service as a lieutenant in the 42d Indiana Infantry, and was almost immediately detailed to hospital service. In May, 1862, he resigned, returning to Indiana, but in July he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 65th Indiana Regiment. October, 1863, he was made its surgeon, serving as such until March, 1865. After the occupation of Wilmington he resigned and returned home, after a little over three years' service, during which he gained considerable experience, having been most actively and constantly employed both in hospital and field. For over one year he was chief surgeon of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. On returning home he resumed his professional duties. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Petersburg graded school for the past six years, education being a matter in which he takes great and active interest. He was one of the leading spirits in building the handsome court-house and school-house, two edifices of which the town is most justly proud. He has been a member of the Order of Odd-fellows since 1857, has taken all the degrees, and has been representative in the state Grand Lodge. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Tri-state Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Society. A Presbyterian by birth and education, he became a member of that Church in 1851, and has for a number of years been an elder; he has been also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Republican, though not a politician. He exerts a beneficent influence in favor of that organization, being a man whose opinion carries great weight. May 29, 1856, he was married to Mary A. Morgan, the daughter of Simon Morgan, of Jasper, Indiana, who lived but a little over two years after her marriage. She died July 5, 1858, leaving an infant daughter, who is still living. November 7, 1866, the Dóctor again married. His second wife was Mary F. Hammond, the estimable daughter of P. C. Hammond, a merchant of Petersburg. They have six children—four boys and two girls. Doctor Byers is a man of pleasing presence, quiet demeanor, and unassuming manners. He is an educated and courteous gentleman, of the highest integrity and of moral and intellectual worth. He is surrounded by a happy family, to whom he is devoted, and who in turn are devoted to him. His past is one which reflects the greatest credit upon him.

CARPENTER, WILLARD, of Evansville, was born in Strafford, Orange County, Vermont, on the 15th of March, 1803. His father, Willard Carpenter, senior, was born April 3, 1767, and died at Strafford, November 14, 1854. He was married, at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 23, 1791, to Polly Bacon, who was born March 15, 1769, and died March 4, 1860, also at Strafford. All the children, twelve in number, were born and reared on the same farm. Mrs. Carpenter lived to see twelve children, fifty-two grandchildren, fifty-three great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, making one hundred and eighteen lineal descendants. The life of Willard, the subject of this sketch, is a remarkable one. His name has long been in Southern Indiana a synonym for skill and sagacity. He was known under the sobriquet of "Old Willard," even when a young man. His zeal for public interests has been the leading feature of his career, and it is readily conceded that the present prosperity of the district in which he lives is due to no man more largely than to Willard Carpenter. As a typical Yankee, he possesses sturdy independence and tenacity of purpose to an unusual degree. Always thrifty and energetic, having great powers of physical endurance, pluck, and perseverance, a strong and comprehensive mind, and great business ability, it is not strange that he has risen from the hardest poverty to great wealth. When a boy, he spent his days on a farm, and, as his father was one of the first settlers of Orange County, Willard did much work incident to pioneer life, which, as every one knows, consists in clearing the land, burning brush, turning the soil with ox teams, using the ax and the hoe, taking the corn to mill—usually many miles away—and other labor of a similar character. School privileges were meager. To read, write, and cipher was regarded as the *ultima thule* of a school education; and three months a year for four or five winters, in his log-cabin college, was considered sufficient for him. He remained at home with his father until he was eighteen years old, receiving his board and clothes and "education" for his labor. Now and then, by doing odd chores, he turned a penny. His first twenty-five cents was made by digging snake-root and selling it to his uncle. This money was immediately put out at six per cent interest, and in process of time he found himself in possession of seven dollars. He then determined to go West. With a pack on his back, he made his way to the Mohawk, and passed through Troy about the time of the great fire, in 1822. Upon reaching Albany, he turned his capital of seven dol-



Willard Carpenter

lars into a stock of Yankee notions, and from there sturdily tramped up the valley of the Mohawk on his way to Buffalo. He then went down the lake shore and penetrated Ohio as far as Salem, often turning aside on his way to dispose of his wares. At Salem he rested while visiting his uncle, who had moved to this place some years previous; but, not content with being idle, he went to work in the woods with two other men. In the summer and autumn of the same year—1822—they cleared eighty acres of forest land, for which they received five dollars an acre. Owing to the scarcity of money, grain was used instead, and even notes of hand were given to be paid in grain. Mr. Carpenter received his pay—four hundred dollars—in notes of this description, and, after settling with his assistants, and disposing of the remaining notes, went to teaching a district school. His salary in the spring amounted to one hundred and forty dollars, which was paid in grain notes, as before. After this he concluded to learn tanning and shoemaking, but became dissatisfied after a six months' trial, and gave it up. Mr. Brown, his employer, being pleased with his services, urged him to remain, but learning that he had been in the business ten years, and cleared only about seven thousand dollars, he decided that it was too slow. He was now about twenty years old, and ready to begin life in earnest. Disposing of all his effects, he bought a horse and a watch, and had sixteen dollars left, after which he turned his face eastward to find a wider field in New York state. On his way to Buffalo he was taken in by some sharpers on the "little joker," who won his watch and all his money but one dollar. They returned him four dollars, and with this in his pocket he was glad to mount and get away, feeling that he had made a poor beginning for one who had refused a situation because the proprietor had made only seven thousand dollars in ten years. The lesson was a good one, however, and he never repeated the "little joker." Before reaching Buffalo he was attacked with a severe illness, but continued his journey, passing through Buffalo to Manlius, a town lying some miles east. Here he found an old schoolmate, with whom, on account of his illness and the depleted condition of his pocket-book, he was glad to remain for a week or so. In a short time, however, feeling able to work, he left his horse in care of his host, Mr. Preston, and engaged himself to a man named Hutchins, to assist in floating a raft down the Mohawk to Schenectady, about two hundred miles distant. He was to receive sixteen dollars a month for his services, but having reached Schenectady, after two months, the cargo was attached for debt, and he received nothing. He walked back to Manlius for his horse, when, to his dismay, he found that the animal had died in his absence. He next engaged to work with pick and shovel on the Erie Canal, with a company of about one thousand Irishmen, and Ben Wade, of Ohio. The wages were thirteen dollars a month. He considered the work and pay to be fair, but the lodgings were almost unendurable, a hundred or so generally occupying the same straw bed in a slab-board shanty. Mr. Carpenter accordingly hunted out a barn, and, with the consent of the owner, slept alone. In two months he was promoted by Mr. Anderson, his employer, to "jigger carrier," to serve the men with their grog, and his pay was advanced to twenty dollars a month. As winter advanced, his lodgings being cold, he decided to leave, much to the regret of Mr. Anderson. At Glenville Corners he stopped at a tavern for dinner, and while there attracted the attention of one of the trustees of the school, who, being pleased with his appearance, decided to offer him the position of teacher. The school had been very troublesome, the last teacher having been unceremoniously ejected by the larger boys. These things having been fully explained, Mr. Carpenter took the school, with the understanding that he should receive three dollars per quarter for each scholar and furnish his own board and lodging. After a few days the bullies of the school formed a conspiracy against him; but, being determined to rule, he managed to subdue the ringleader, older and larger than himself, by the union of stratagem and force, and had no further trouble. In 1824 his father, desiring him to return home, presented him a farm as an inducement, which, however, he declined. His father then offered him six hundred dollars, but this also he refused, determining to make his way through life unaided. Two years after, he visited his father, and returned with his brother John to Troy, where they engaged in mercantile pursuits. The trade being small, the first year's business amounted to only twenty-five hundred dollars. They then bought of an old Quaker goods to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, on a credit of eighteen months. They afterwards found that they had paid exorbitantly for the goods, but, by a vigorous use of the horse and wagon, succeeded in working them off on the road. Then by the advice of the old Quaker, Mr. Burtis, who had sold them the goods, Mr. Carpenter accompanied him down to New York, and was introduced to some of his old Quaker friends, who sold the firm twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods upon their own notes, without indorsement, payable in bank, and running four, six, and eight months. When Mr. Carpenter's brother learned what had been done, being timid, he was dismayed, and a dissolution followed. Ephraim, another brother, similar in character to Willard, succeeded John, and they continued in Troy for ten years. In 1837 Willard came to Evansville, at the solicitation of A. B. Carpenter, and joined him in the wholesale dry-goods and notion business. They began under favorable auspices, but suffered in the crash of 1837. Willard then sold out his interest in the Troy branch to

Liberty Gilbert, a brother-in-law. He was at this time thirty-four years of age. Upon his arrival in Evansville he found the business of the firm in a deplorable state. Owing to the crash of the preceding year, their country correspondents were in a precarious condition, so that it would require sharp work to realize any thing out of their accounts. Mr. Carpenter, however, was equal to the emergency. He reached Evansville on Sunday, and at once took in the situation. Learning that a company of merchants was to leave for the upper country by the way of Vincennes and Terre Haute, he saw that his only chance was to outstrip them. He at once made an arrangement for a relay of horses in the stage line, and at nine o'clock that night started. After employing Judge Law to take charge of his business in Vincennes, he pushed on to Terre Haute, where he employed Judge Farrington. Tuesday morning, by day-break, he was closeted, in Danville, Illinois, with Vandervere, an attorney at that place. He then started on his return trip, with fresh horses every ten or fifteen miles, and, by keeping in his saddle day and night, was enabled, by Wednesday noon, to meet the other merchants on their outward journey, between Vincennes and Terre Haute. The result was that the Carpenters received their claims in full, while the others hardly received ten cents on the dollar. This feat practically introduced Mr. Carpenter to Evansville. In February following he was married to Miss Lucina Burcalow, of Saratoga County, New York. From 1835 to 1837 the state of Indiana incurred a debt of fifteen million dollars in the construction of the Erie, Wabash, and White River Canal. In 1842 Mr. Carpenter called a meeting of the Evansville citizens to devise means to enable the state to pay its interest upon the bonds, and threatened to remove from the state unless she would pay her debts. It was resolved that a petition be sent to Congress, asking for one-half of the unsold public lands in the Vincennes District, this half amounting to over two million five hundred thousand acres, for the purpose of finishing the canal. Mr. Carpenter circulated the petition in seventeen different states, and through five different Legislatures, instructing their members to aid in the passage of a bill granting the lands; but it failed to receive the sanction of the President, Mr. Tyler. This was in 1843 and 1844, and Mr. Carpenter was a delegate at that time. At the next session of Congress—1844 and 1845—the bill passed both houses, to be ratified, however, by the Legislature of Indiana. Mr. Carpenter now made himself useful in the state Legislature. The Butler bill, and its journals of 1836, will explain the great opposition to the grant by the Legislature. This bill provided that the bondholders should accept the land grant for one-half of the indebtedness, and that the state should pay the interest on the other half, and eventually the principal. Mr. Carpenter was a delegate there through the session, but it must be remembered that he paid out of his own pocket all the necessary expenses previously incurred in visiting Congress and the seventeen different states. In 1849 Mr. Carpenter was one of the principal movers in the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad enterprise, subscribing largely, and taking more stock than any two men in the county. It was intended that this road should run up the White River Valley to Indianapolis; but in 1853 Mr. Carpenter resigned as a director, and, with O. H. Smith, ex-Senator, entered into an agreement to build a railroad from Evansville to Indianapolis, which was to connect with the Louisville and Nashville Road, Kentucky then being at work on that end of the line. They had procured over nine hundred thousand dollars on the line—Mr. Carpenter himself having subscribed sixty-five thousand—and had steadily progressed with the work, having graded the road and made it ready for the iron as far as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad line, a distance of fifty-five miles, at a cost of about four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, when Mr. Carpenter left for Europe to purchase the rails. At this juncture opposition sprang up, to such an extent that a pamphlet of about one hundred pages, containing all the misrepresentations that could be possibly gathered, was published and sent after him. This pamphlet was circulated freely among the banks and rail-makers in London, Paris, and Wales; and after Mr. Carpenter had been in London ten days, and had accomplished the contract for the iron, excepting the details, which were to be settled the next day, he was surprised by being shown, in Peabody's bank, the pamphlet referred to, which completely stopped negotiations, and thwarted him in the great undertaking. He then called upon Vorse, Perkins & Co., who had a house in London, and also one in New York, doing a commission business for railroad companies in America, and, after much negotiation, made a contract with that firm, agreeing to pay them twelve thousand dollars of mortgage bonds per mile upon the road-bed, one hundred thousand dollars' worth of real-estate bonds, and one hundred thousand dollars of Evansville city bonds, which the city had subscribed, but not then delivered. All, excepting the Evansville bonds, he had with him; and these latter were to be handed over, in July of the same year, to the commission house of Vorse, Perkins & Co., in the city of New York. Mr. Carpenter now wrote in full to the vice-president, Mr. H. D. Allis, urging him to call the city council together immediately, and ask them to deliver over the one hundred thousand dollar bonds to Vorse, Perkins & Co., in New York. The enemies of the road were now at work in his own city, and the council refused. Mr. Carpenter then offered, if they would consent, to secure them by mortgaging all the real estate he held in the

city and country, which was extensive, indemnifying the city, so that the road should be built and cars should be running over the first fifty-five miles—to the Ohio and Mississippi crossing—by the next December, 1859. This the council very unwisely refused to do, owing to the selfishness of the opposition party. This caused the failure of the Straight-line Railroad, and the downfall of Evansville—a great mortification to Mr. Carpenter, who had spent five years of his time, had been once to Europe and fourteen times to New York, all at his own expense. This was twenty years ago. Since that time the business citizens of Evansville have had time to reflect on the mistake they have made. The city had a natural location for an extensive trade, being at a safe distance from Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, and other prominent points; and the road, as they now see it, would have made Evansville a large place. The government would have spanned the river, and commerce from the North and South would largely have come to it. In 1865 Mr. Carpenter donated to the trustees of Vanderburg the Christian Home, consisting of grounds and a large new house of twelve rooms. This act of charity was for the reform of homeless girls who had gone astray. He afterwards gave two acres and a half of land in the city, and subscribed a thousand dollars for the same purpose, the donations in all amounting to about ten thousand dollars. To the various Churches of Evansville he has given over fourteen thousand dollars. In 1840 he erected a building upon his own land, and established the poor-house system, where paupers were kept three years, at an annual cost to the county of fifteen hundred dollars. Previous to this time the county had been at an expense of three thousand dollars a year for their maintenance. This was accomplished during his five years as county commissioner. He also advanced liberally of his own means for repairing and corduroying roads, and, as an evidence of the appreciation of his worth in this particular, he was elected the second term to this office, over his own protest. In 1851 Mr. Carpenter was elected a member of the state Legislature, and served during the long term of the session of 1851 and 1852. While here he was active in getting through several important bills, one of which was the equalization of taxation, and another, no less important, the lowering of salaries of county officers and the raising of salaries of those in state offices. The Willard Library is an example of munificence seldom witnessed. The property given for this purpose, including money and real estate, does not fall short of four hundred thousand dollars. The grounds, which are situated in the center of the city, comprise ten acres, and are estimated to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Steps have been taken, according to Mr. Carpenter's direction, to maintain on part of them a beautiful park. This royal gift is now being used with heart-felt gratitude for the donor. Such is but a poor attempt to outline the remarkable career of this pre-eminent man. His deeds alone serve as a noble monument to his greatness.

CHANDLER, JOHN J., of Evansville, was born in New York City, November 17, 1815, and died at Evansville, Indiana, April 15, 1872. He was the son of Asaph Chandler, who was a native of Vermont, but removed to New York at an early day in order to enter into the Atlantic trade. He commanded and owned a ship in the New York and Liverpool and New York and Havre lines, and was at one time a merchant in New York City. The subject of our sketch was characterized by a devouring thirst for knowledge, and diligently applied himself to his studies, and read with unflagging interest every book that came in his way. In this manner he prepared himself for Nashville University, Nashville, Tennessee, to which place the family removed in 1824. This institution was then under the presidency of the late Doctor Philip Lindsey. Here he distinguished himself as an essayist on political economy and mental philosophy. He took an active part in all the debates, and it was not long before he was recognized as one of their ablest debaters, and won a formidable reputation. He graduated in 1836 at the head of his class, and, as the Seminole War was then raging in Florida, he immediately raised a company and started for the scene of battle. He participated in several of the most important engagements, and distinguished himself for bravery, and for his skill in maneuvering his men in fighting a peculiarly wily foe. He was thus engaged until the close of this campaign, when he commenced the study of law at Nashville, where he remained until 1838, removing to Evansville, Indiana, in the fall of that year. He entered the office of Amos Clark, a prominent attorney of that city, and continued his law studies. In the spring of the year following he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, and at once was received as a partner by his former preceptor. He was untiring in the study of his cases, and explored every field that was likely to add information or furnish illustration. In this manner, with his power as an advocate and his shrewdness as a counselor, he at once took a stand among the ablest lawyers of his adopted place, and as an advocate with few superiors in the West. Although often abrupt in asserting his opinions and sometimes personal in the course of an argument, his most bitter opponents would forget their defeat when they saw the audacity and skill he exhibited in the management of a cause on trial. He was in every respect a gentleman. A scholar by nature, his conversation indicated the depth of his learn-

ing and the scope of his reading. These qualifications, aided by quick perception, thorough knowledge of mankind, good judgment, genial ways, fluency of speech, and his generous, open-handed way, made him a host of friends, who deeply mourned his death, feeling that a master-spirit had gone from the place he loved so well, and that Evansville had lost a man who was foremost in every good work, and one who took a lively interest in her growth and prosperity. Mr. Chandler was married, in 1851, to Mrs. Ann Hann, a sister of the late Doctor Isaac Casselberry. This estimable lady, with three children, survives him.

COOK, FREDERICK WASHINGTON, of Evansville, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1831, and when yet quite young removed with his parents to Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland. After a residence of about three years at this place, they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1836 to Evansville. In the same year Mr. Cook's step-father, Jacob Rice, in copartnership with Fred Kroener, the uncle of Mr. Cook, commenced a bakery business on the site now occupied by White, Dunkerson & Co.'s tobacco warehouse, corner of Locust and Water Streets. In 1837 Messrs. Rice & Kroener bought property in Lamasco, near the terminus of the Erie and Wabash Canal, then in course of construction, and, in the same year, built what is known as the Old Brewery, the first structure of that kind erected in Evansville. In 1853 Mr. Cook, the subject of our sketch, in conjunction with Louis Rice, built the city brewery, on the spot then occupied by a corn-field. When they began business their cash capital was three hundred and fifty dollars, half of which Mr. Rice had saved, Mr. Cook having borrowed an equal amount from his father. Mr. Rice attended to the brewing department, and Mr. Cook to the finances. In 1857 Louis Rice sold his interest to Jacob Rice for three thousand five hundred dollars, and in 1858 the new firm built a lager-beer cellar and an extensive malt-house, making the first lager-beer in the state of Indiana. In 1856 Mr. Cook was elected a councilman in the fifth ward, and in the eighth ward in 1863, being re-elected in 1864. The people, finding him a useful man, and one whom they could safely trust in matters of great importance, elected him as Representative from Vanderburg County to the Legislature of Indiana. In this capacity he served during the called session of 1864, and also during the regular session of 1864–5. After his return home, and in 1867, the people again showed their appreciation by tendering him a membership in the city council. His public services have been satisfactory to his constituents, and have been performed with great credit to himself. He is a stanch Republican, and is known on account of his military record as Captain Cook. During the war he was a warm supporter of the government of the United States, and aided in the work. In 1866 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Louisa Hild, of Louisville, who died in February, 1877. He was again married, to Miss Jennie Himmeline, of Kelley's Island, Ohio, in the month of November, 1878. He has had eight children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Rice, his step-father, died in 1873, and his mother in 1878, leaving him the sole heir and proprietor of the city brewery. He still continues the business under the old firm name, which is known far and wide, and is identified with the history and growth of Evansville, the original owners having been among the early settlers of that place. His buildings comprise more than half a block, and are worth at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The sales during the past year amounted to one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and this year every thing bids fair to bring them to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which will require a sale of over thirty thousand barrels. Mr. Cook has not built any public library nor endowed any college, but it is known of him that he has a large heart, and his acts of charity and benevolence have been bestowed upon thousands. Equally liberal has he shown himself in all enterprises tending to benefit the general public. His wisdom and judgment are highly esteemed in local matters, which accounts for his being a public man.

DAVIS, FIELDING L., M. D., of Evansville, was born near Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana, December 16, 1831. His father died when he was but four years old, and his mother eight years after, leaving young Fielding, at the age of twelve years, an orphan, without education and without a dollar, to fight the battles of life alone. Fortunately, however, he possessed those high aspirations which have characterized so many American boys who from humble stations and small beginnings have worked their way to honor and distinction. He felt that God had given him a heart to feel and a brain to think; and, far from desiring to bury those talents, he was determined to make the best possible use of them. To the end that he might prepare himself for future usefulness, he first bent his thoughts towards the best means of obtaining an education. His uncle, a farmer of some little means, feeling an interest in him, kindly sent him to school for a time, he performing manual labor to pay for the trouble and expense. He stayed with this uncle for two years, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter. He then commenced in earnest the battle of life. New fields were sought and employment was obtained. Sometimes he worked as a

Fred. W. Cook

W. D. Downey

farm hand, at others taught school, and thus persevering, by the most rigid economy, he obtained a fair academical education. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and, after a full course of reading, contrived to accumulate enough means to enable him to attend the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital Medical College. There he graduated with honor, and received his diploma. He immediately began the practice of medicine in his native county, where he attained such proficiency and was so successful that he was invited by many friends to settle in Evansville, Indiana, where he now lives, and is engaged in a very lucrative practice. Since his removal to Evansville he has become a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a good writer, and an able exponent of the principles and practice of the school of medicine to which he belongs. Dr. Davis was married to Miss Jane Taylor, of Warrick County, Indiana, on the seventeenth day of April, 1855. Standing in the front rank among his brethren of the medical profession, in the prime of life and manhood, surrounded by many friends, and moving in the best circles of society, there is probably no physician in Evansville who occupies a more enviable position than does Dr. F. L. Davis.

DENBY, CHARLES, of Evansville, an eminent lawyer, was born at Mt. Joy, the residence of his grandfather, Matthew Harvey, in Botetourt County, Virginia, on the 16th of June, 1830. Matthew Harvey was a Revolutionary patriot, and with all his brothers served under arms in the war for independence. Nathaniel Denby and Sarah J. Denby, the parents of Charles Denby, resided at Richmond, Virginia, where Mr. Denby was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Charles went to a school under the government of Mr. Thomas Fox, at Taylorsville, Hanover County, Virginia, thence to Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, and subsequently graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1850. After receiving his degree he taught school at Selma, Alabama, for a period of nearly three years, being a professor in the Masonic University. In June, 1853, he took up his residence at Evansville, Indiana, and became assistant editor of the daily *Enquirer*, owned by John B. Hall, a Democratic paper, just started. At an early age he determined that his future profession should be that of the law, and, in pursuance of that idea, he had, at all times, when not teaching, read the ancient authors. After a short residence at Evansville he made arrangements by which he could read law during the day in the office of Messrs. Baker & Garvin, who were then the leading lawyers at Evansville, but still retaining his editorial connection and writing for the paper at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, upon the report of an examining committee, consisting of Conrad Baker, James Lockhart, and John Law. A partnership was immediately formed with the Hon. James Lockhart, which lasted for three years, until Judge Lockhart's death. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket; Lockhart, at the same time, was chosen a member of Congress. After Judge Lockhart's death he formed a partnership with Jacob Lunkenheimer, which lasted for two years, until the death of Mr. Lunkenheimer. When the late Civil War broke out he was practicing his profession at Evansville, and in September, 1861, together with James G. Jones and James M. Shanklin, he formed a regiment, with the understanding that Jones was to be colonel, Shanklin the major, and Denby the lieutenant-colonel. So strenuous were their efforts that within two weeks after the call was made there were sixteen companies quartered at the fair grounds, a few miles from the city. The regiment was called the 42d Indiana, with the field officers above named, and shortly after moved to Kentucky, in Buell's command, marching to Huntsville with General Mitchell. They were engaged in some skirmishes and in the battle of Perryville, where the young lieutenant-colonel had his horse killed under him and was himself slightly wounded. Immediately after the battle he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the 80th Indiana Volunteers, which he commanded until March, 1863, when he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He had received an injury to his left leg, which riding greatly aggravated. Returning to Evansville, he resumed the practice of his profession and formed a partnership with Conrad Baker, then Lieutenant-governor of the state. But this alliance, however, was of short duration, as Governor Morton, being in ill-health, went abroad, and Baker was called to the capital to take his place. For the last nine years he has been in partnership with Mr. D. B. Kumler, under the name of Denby & Kumler. Colonel Denby has refused all political preferment and nominations for office since 1856, when he served a term in the Legislature, being appointed on the Judiciary Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Elections. He was designated as surveyor of the port by President Buchanan, and served until Mr. Lincoln's administration commenced. Although not an avowed politician, Colonel Denby has always been a stanch Democrat, and a useful member of the party and community. He has voluntarily, and without compensation, served the city of Evansville in various capacities. He started the plan of holding the United States Courts at Evansville, going to Washington in that interest, and was instrumental in securing the erection of the government building at Evansville, the passage of the law authorizing United States Courts to be held there, the making of the city a port of entry, the appointment of

government inspectors, and various other matters of local interest. In 1858 he was married to Martha Fitch, daughter of Hon. G. N. Fitch, of Logansport, Indiana. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five boys and one girl are living. He attends the Episcopal Church with his family, and is a member of the vestry, and president of the Missionary Society of the parish.

DOWNEY, WILLIAM D., merchant, of Princeton, was born March 18, 1834, ten miles south-west of Princeton. His father, Rev. A. R. Downey, a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of North Carolina. They went from Kentucky to Gibson County, Indiana, about 1830, in 1836 removing to Dubois County. William D. Downey, having spent his boyhood on a farm, attended common school during the winter, until at thirteen he was sent to a school in Newburg. Remaining there three years, he returned to the farm, and at seventeen entered mercantile life, engaging as clerk in a store at Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana. After serving there some four or five years, he went to the city of Evansville, where he also clerked for several years. In 1861 he went to Princeton, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile business for himself, and has continued therein ever since. He now owns one of the largest general stores in Princeton. Giving his whole time and attention to his business, he has become a very successful merchant. He has never held or sought office, but is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, anxious to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Princeton. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Octavia Hall, daughter of Judge S. Hall, and two children are the fruits of this marriage.

DOWNS, THOMAS J., of Boonville, was born April 13, 1834, in Ohio County, Kentucky, where his grandfather, Thomas Downs, was an early settler. He was a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his rounds had traveled over large portions of Indiana and Kentucky. He was generally considered a man of more than mere ordinary ability. He was one of two brothers of English descent, from which stock sprung all those bearing that name in this country. He died in 1850, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His son William, the father of Thomas J., died two years previous. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, an honest, upright citizen, plain and simple in his manner, a man of few words, but tenacious of opinions where he believed himself in the right. By the death of his father, which occurred when Thomas J. Downs, the immediate subject of this sketch, was but fourteen years of age, he was withdrawn from school, and cheerfully assumed, until he attained his majority, almost the sole responsibility of providing for the family. In 1855 he removed to Warrick County, and worked at his trade as a carpenter. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he joined the 42d Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a musician, but by general orders was mustered out of service six months afterwards. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted a number of men for the 120th Indiana Regiment, and was unanimously elected captain. This body participated in the Atlanta campaign and in the hard-fought battles at Nashville and Franklin. They were then transferred to North Carolina, where, at the battle of Wise Fork, he was wounded in the back of the head, and was mustered out of the service at Newbern in May, 1865. Soon after his return to Boonville he was elected county auditor, and served five years. The next five years he spent in selling goods and farming. In 1874 he purchased a half interest in the Boonville flouring-mill, in which business he is still engaged. He was married, January 1, 1857, to Miss Lydia M. Williams. His mother, who was a King, is still living, and now in her old age retains all her mental powers to a wonderful degree. She possesses a master mind, and has lived a consistent Christian life, leaving to others a worthy example for emulation. She is a member, of many years' standing, in the Missionary Baptist Church. From this brief outline of a busy life, furnished with commendable modesty by Mr. Downs, a useful lesson may be drawn. Commencing the battle of life friendless and poor, at an age when most children are still in the nursery, he has lived to see himself a power for good in the community where he dwells: Believing at the outset that a good name is better than riches, with no ambition for public office, he has been governed since youth by those fixed principles of honor and rectitude which stamp him to-day as an honest man, an exemplary citizen, and a kind husband.

EDSON, WILLIAM PALEY, of Mount Vernon, attorney and counselor at law, was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, May 14, 1834. His father, Eben D. Edson, a native of Otsego County, New York, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, was a lawyer, and one of the pioneers of Mount Vernon, where he practiced his profession until his death, in the year 1846. His mother, Sarah L. Edson, whose maiden name was Phelps, was a native of Connecticut. William P. Edson received his education at Mount Vernon, first attending the common schools, and afterwards spending four years at a private academy under the tuition of a teacher of superior qualifications. Upon leaving this institution, he began the study of

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law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. In the fall of 1856 he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, being then but twenty-two years of age, and one of the youngest members of that body. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Common Pleas Court of the circuit embracing the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, and Gibson, and held this office for two years. In the year 1871 he was appointed, by Governor Baker, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, but resigned the office at the end of the year, because of the meager compensation. In 1876 he was placed in nomination by the Republican state convention for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, but, with the rest of the Republican ticket of that year, was defeated. Judge Edson has been an earnest student in his profession. He is regarded as one of the most eminent lawyers in the state, and now enjoys a large practice at Mount Vernon. Judge Edson was married, January 1, 1862, to Ruphenie Lockwood, daughter of John M. Lockwood, of Mount Vernon. Five children, two sons and three daughters, are the result of this union—Eben D., Sarah P., John M., Charlotte Edson, and Caroline.

EDSON, JOSEPH PHELPS, brother of Judge Wm. P. Edson, was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, in 1831; was educated to the profession of law, and entered upon its practice in Mount Vernon in 1854. He became very successful, acquiring a large and lucrative practice, and taking a very prominent position among the younger members of the bar in his section of the state. He was elected a Representative in the Indiana state Legislature from Posey and Vanderburg Counties in the fall of 1860, and died while a member of that body in 1862.

EMBREE, ELISHA, attorney-at-law, of Princeton, Indiana, and ex-member of Congress, was born on the 28th of September, 1801, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Embree. When he was a small child his parents moved to the southern part of Kentucky, and in the year 1811 went to Indiana, encamping for the first night in Indiana about three miles from Princeton. Here they settled, and began the work of preparing to cultivate a farm. A year afterwards his father died, leaving a widow and six children, and Elisha was obliged to work hard, summer and winter, toward the support of himself and the family. Not having had an opportunity of attending school while a boy, his school education was not begun until he was eighteen years old, at which time he could only spell a few words in Webster's Speller. He then began attending school in the winter months, laboring upon the farm in the summer. His progress at school was rapid, and at an exhibition given by the school he displayed such an aptitude for declamation and oratory that the teacher advised him to become a lawyer, believing that his taste and talents for oratory would best be cultivated in that field. Accepting this advice as soon as he was able to do so, he began the study of law with Hon. Samuel Hall, at Princeton, Indiana, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at Princeton, in which he was eminently successful, and was soon in the possession of a large and lucrative practice. He became an able and eloquent advocate and a sound and practical counselor, and took rank with the ablest members of the bar. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Indiana state Senate, and while a member of that body he almost alone opposed the internal improvement legislation of that period, which subsequently bore such evil fruits. In 1835 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Samuel Hall, and in 1838 was re-elected for a full term of six years, serving ten years in that judicial position. In 1847 he was elected a Representative to Congress from the First Congressional District, defeating the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, and being the first and only Whig ever elected in that district. He served two years in Congress, and was the originator of the proposition to abolish mileage to members of Congress. In 1849 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Nathaniel Albertson. After this he devoted much of his time to looking after his estate, having a number of farms which needed his personal supervision. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was an earnest advocate of the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. He aided and encouraged the enlistment of troops, and his three sons entered the army—they were all he had. His oldest, James T., was a lieutenant-colonel in the 58th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Much of his time after his sons went into the army was spent at the front, where he devoted his services to the sick and wounded soldiers. His labors and exposures during this period are believed to have been the cause of his death, which occurred at his home, in Princeton, Indiana, on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1863. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1835, lived thenceforth a consistent Christian life, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. He was eminent both as a lawyer and as a jurist. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Eleanor Robb, daughter of Major David Robb, one of the pio-

neer farmers of Indiana, who settled in Knox County in 1800, and who was a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe. Six children—three sons and three daughters—were the fruit of this union. Two of the latter died in infancy. His third daughter died in the spring of this year, at Equality, Illinois, where she had resided for fifteen years. Her name was Maria Louisa Ross. Milton P. Embree died in April of this year, 1880. Lieutenant-colonel James T. Embree, the oldest son, died in 1867, and David F., the second son, died in 1877. Both of these were educated to the law, and the latter, David F. Embree, attained a distinguished position as one of the most brilliant members of the bar of Gibson County.

EVANS, GENERAL ROBERT M., was born in 1783, in Frederick County, Virginia. While a small boy his parents removed to Botetourt County, where he remained until 1790, and when he was seventeen years old they went to Tazewell County. In this latter place he was deputy clerk while yet but a lad. In 1803 he moved to Paris, Kentucky, and there married Jane Trimble, sister of Judge Robert Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1805, with his family, he removed to Indiana Territory, and settled in the woods on a tract of land where Princeton now stands. At the first sale of government lands, in 1807, he purchased the tract he had settled upon, and there continued to reside until 1809. He then removed to Vincennes, where he remained two years, and in a frame house kept a hotel. In the War of 1812 the surrender of Hull left the north-western frontier exposed to the incursions of the British and Indians. This occasioned considerable alarm, and nearly ten thousand volunteers immediately offered themselves to the government, and, being placed under the command of General W. H. Harrison, marched toward the territory of Michigan. General Evans joined Harrison at once, and was appointed one of his aides. In this official capacity he proved so efficient that he was appointed by General Harrison brigadier-general, and placed in command of a large body of militia, both from Indiana and other territories. General Evans participated in the battle of the Thames, Tippecanoe, and other engagements, and had the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army, not only on account of his bravery, but also for his sagacity and ability as a leader. He had the misfortune at this time to lose his brother Jonathan, who was killed by the Indians in one of the skirmishes which preceded Tippecanoe. On his return to Gibson County from the war, he was elected county clerk, but in the following October, 1819, he resigned. He was instrumental in forming Vanderburg County, named after General Vanderburg, a celebrated Indian fighter. He also, in conjunction with J. W. Jones, purchased the land upon which all Evansville north of the state road (Main Street) is situated, and founded the city which bears his name. He was also the means of its becoming the seat of justice. In 1824 General Evans removed to Evansville and remained one year, watching carefully over the city bearing his name. In the following year he removed to Princeton. After this he kept a hotel in New Harmony for one year. In 1828 he returned to Evansville, and there lived until his death, which took place in 1844. Mr. Evans was a noble man, and generous to a fault. His granddaughter has erected to his memory a fine hall in Evansville, which is set apart strictly for the use of temperance societies.

EVANS, WILLIAM L., president of the People's National Bank, of Princeton, was born December 21, 1828, at Princeton, Indiana. He is a son of James Evans, one of the earliest settlers of Gibson County, who was a brother of General Robert M. Evans, the founder of Evansville. James Evans was one of the most prominent men of the county in his day, cultivating a large farm on the edge of Princeton, and owning the only wool-carding machine in that section of the country. He also held the important office of magistrate for a number of years. His death occurred at Princeton, in 1834. William L. Evans, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education in his native town, and in 1846 began to learn the saddlery trade with John McCoy, of Princeton, Indiana. In September, 1848, he left that business to take a position as clerk in the store of Samuel M. Archer, and remained with him for five years. Mr. Evans then went into partnership in the retail dry-goods business with his brother, Jonathan H. Evans, and Dr. Andrew Lewis. This partnership continued until 1863, when the firm dissolved. In 1864 he formed another partnership, with W. D. Downey and Dr. A. Lewis, and the firm conducted a large establishment in the same line, known as the New York Store. After three years Dr. Lewis sold out his interest to Messrs. Evans & Downey, who conducted it for five years. Mr. Evans, on account of his health, at the end of that time retired from business, in March, 1873. At that time the People's National Bank, of Princeton, was established, and in May, 1873, Mr. Evans was chosen its president, and holds that office up to the present writing. The only public office held by him has been that of treasurer of the corporation of Princeton, which he has filled for about twelve years in all. In politics he has been a Republican since that party has existed. Mr. Evans has had an honorable career as a merchant, in which he has been successful, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he has always resided for

strict integrity in all business transactions. In the settlement of his father's estate, Mr. Evans received as his share something less than three hundred dollars in cash, and this is all the capital he had, except what he had earned, upon which to begin business. The real estate left to him has never been touched, and remains to-day intact, it never having been a source of income.

FAILING, DOCTOR WALTER, was born in Montgomery County, New York, June 7, 1820. He is of German descent, and his paternal grandmother was the niece of General Herkimer, of Revolutionary fame. He attended the common schools of the period until he was thirteen years of age. He then gave the next twenty years of his life to the study of medicine and the business of an apothecary, spending a good part of the time in New York City, where he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He is a member of the medical society of that state. He first began the practice of medicine, near Watertown. He was married to Miss Caroline Holmes, of Ontario County, in 1852, and soon after—some time in 1856—removed to Madison, Wisconsin. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he returned to New York, entered the service of the United States, and was mustered into the service as surgeon of the 80th Regiment United States colored troops, which was commanded by the late lamented Colonel Cyrus Hamlin, son of the Vice-president of the United States. He was detailed for duty on the "Red River Expedition," under General Banks, and afterwards had charge of a hospital boat, where his responsibilities were great and his duties required much skill and executive ability, there being nearly a thousand men on board. This was after the retreat of General Banks to Grand Ecore, Louisiana. Great as were the cares and responsibilities of Doctor Failing in this unfortunate expedition, with so vast a number of sick and wounded to look after, he acquitted himself so well that he was twice breveted for meritorious services. In 1865 he returned to Watertown, New York, on furlough, to visit his family, expecting to be discharged from the service. But he was recalled, and assigned to duty as medical purveyor at the depot at Shreveport, Louisiana. After turning over the medical stores and property to the proper authorities at New Orleans, he was sent to take charge of the post at Alexandria, Louisiana, and was honorably discharged from the service in 1867, after which he removed to Rockport, Indiana. His wife died near Geneva, New York, while on a visit to her parents, on the ninth day of February, 1866, since which time he has lived in Evansville, Indiana, where he is now engaged in discharging the duties of his profession. Doctor Failing is modest and retiring in his disposition. He has fine literary tastes, and is very fond of general literature, devoting nearly all his spare time to books. He is also a very fine elocutionist, an excellent conversationalist, and has social qualities of a very high order. He is a good writer, and has made the study of the meaning and origin of words a specialty. He has written a series of articles for the public press on these topics, in which he has ably shown the solidity and piquancy of our language. He sometimes gives dramatic readings to a private circle of literary friends, and displays much talent, both in comedy and tragedy. Doctor Failing is very affectionate, and strongly attached to his children, all of whom are now grown men and women, and live in New York. He is about medium size, has a fine physique, indicating longevity; an intellectual head and face, and genial manners. He is, in short, a gentleman of culture, whose society is sought by the learned and good of every community in which he has lived.

FULLER, BENONI STINSON, of Boonville, was born in Warrick County, Indiana, November 13, 1825. Isham Fuller, his father, was a mechanic and well-to-do farmer, who was born in North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1816, then a howling wilderness. He was a representative man in many particulars, and his career finally became more public than private. He was a close student, a critical historian, and a very careful investigator of the Scriptures. He was passionately fond of studying the Bible and history, and, being a good conversationalist as well as a public speaker, he was often sought out by his many friends and acquaintances for his opinions on these and kindred subjects. He was a strong, well-built, athletic man physically, but a very peaceable and quiet citizen. He seemed destined to fill a niche in the history of his adopted state, and did her good service at various times. He was a member of the Legislature six consecutive years. This was during the critical period when repudiation of the state debt was freely talked of, between the years 1842–48. He was born in 1798, and died February 14, 1856. His wife came also from North Carolina soon after her husband did. She likewise did much in shaping the destiny of young Benoni. His worth has been largely due to the training of that loving hand. She was very devout, and the impressions she then made were on a mind that did not forget her sympathy and tenderness. Mr. Fuller, as a son of pioneer parents, had few advantages for securing an education; but he had energy and industry, and soon mastered the rudiments. A few short months in the log-cabin college each winter were the sum total of his early advantages; but he did much reading outside. Before he was

twenty-one we find him in the school-room as teacher, which of itself speaks for the way in which he spent his time. When a boy he did any thing for a living—cut wood, mauled rails, burned brush, cleared land, and did all other farm work incident to pioneer life. His father gave him his time before he became of age, and he used it apparently to good advantage. He worked at home or abroad, by the day or month, and was careful to husband his means and prepare himself for the future. His public life began when he was about thirty years old. At this time he was elected sheriff of the county, and served two terms, from 1857 to 1861. In 1862, during the beginning of troubles with the South, he was deemed a fit man to be trusted, and was sent to the state Senate. After this he was elected twice to the Lower House, once in 1866 and again in 1868. The last time he served he was unanimously nominated president by the Democratic caucus of its members. In 1872 he was elected again state Senator; in 1874 was chosen Congressman, over Heilman, and again elected to the same position in 1876. In 1878 he declined renomination. It is but fair to say he never sought office—and when thrust upon him by his party he resorted to no tricks in demagogy for votes. Mr. Fuller is yet comparatively a young man, although he has filled so many important positions. He has left the political field and found a retreat from public life on his farm near Boonville, quietly enjoying seclusion and rest. He is a man of considerable culture, possesses a fine physique, and has nerve and energy as a speaker. He is greatly admired for his many fine qualities of head and heart, and as a man and citizen is much respected and loved by his neighbors.

GILBERT, JOHN, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Evansville, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1818. His ancestors were among the first settlers of New England, having arrived there with the Puritan fathers in the early part of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather was one of the first to enlist in the Revolutionary army, and was killed at Breed's Hill, the first battle of the war. John Gilbert, while a child, removed with his father's family to a farm about forty miles west of Columbus, Ohio, where he lived until he was about eighteen years old. His school advantages were very meager, having been confined to such as could be obtained in three winters' attendance of a common school in a newly developed country. It remained, therefore, with himself to obtain such instruction as he could by reading and studying during leisure hours, and by the time he had grown to manhood he had acquired what is considered an ordinary common school education. In 1836 he left his father's farm, and traveled through the Western States in the employ of the American Fur Company for two years; after which he settled at Golconda, Illinois, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued successfully for twenty years. He then embarked in the steamboat business on the Ohio River, and has since been prominently identified with steamboat interests on various rivers of the West. After the close of the Civil War he organized the Evansville and Tennessee River Packet Company, and started the first boat on the line from Evansville to Florence, Alabama. This line has ever since made weekly trips between the two points. Mr. Gilbert has been connected with the Evansville and Cairo line of steamboats since its organization, and was largely interested in the Evansville and New Orleans Packet Company while it existed. His vessel interests being centered principally at Evansville, he removed there in 1872, and has since been identified with the various interests of that city. He was one of the originators of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of which he is now-vice-president. He is a stockholder of the Evansville Land Association, vice-president and treasurer of the Evansville Street Railway Company, and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank. Previous to his removal from Golconda, Illinois, he held the office of mayor of that city. Since his connection with steamboat matters he has had built, either for himself or for the companies he represented, a number of steamboats for the river trade, prominent among which are the "W. A. Johnson" and "Silver Cloud," constructed by Marine Ways of Cincinnati, and the "Idlewild" and "Red Cloud," built by the Howards, of Louisville. The "Idlewild" is regarded as the fastest and most perfect steamboat of her size on Western waters. During his residence in Evansville Mr. Gilbert has been one of her most enterprising business men and public-spirited citizens. He has, by his energy and attention to affairs, acquired a competence, and obtained the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has had either business or social relations. Mr. Gilbert has been a stanch Republican ever since that party has had an existence. He was married, in January, 1842, to Miss Cornelia A. Bucklin, a native of Rhode Island. They have five children, the youngest of whom, a son, is sixteen years of age.

GILBERT, SAMUEL EPAPHRODITUS, son of Hon. Peyton Randolph and Anna (Porter) Gilbert, and grandson of Colonel Samuel Gilbert, who so nobly earned his title of colonel during the Revolutionary War, was born in Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, on December 9, 1821, being the youngest son of a family of three daughters and five sons. His

eldest brother, Rev. Edwin Randolph Gilbert, was a graduate of Yale College, and soon after finishing its theological course was chosen pastor of the Congregational Church of Wallingford, Connecticut, remaining in charge of it for more than forty-two years, and until his death. From his infancy his parents had desired that their youngest son should also go through Yale College and be a minister, but told him that he could, of course, make his own choice of a vocation. He preferred being a farmer, as his father and two brothers had been before him. His education was obtained at the district schools at home, and from a course at Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Connecticut; directly after finishing which he, before he was sixteen years old, began teaching a district school in the adjoining town of Bolton, having several boy scholars as old as himself, a fact which was not especially gratifying to him, as he ascertained that they had "turned out" their teacher the previous winter; and it was a great satisfaction to him to know, when his term closed, that he had not experienced the same fate. He taught also the two succeeding winters, working on his father's farm the remainder of the time. In the autumn of 1840 his brother, Charles A. Gilbert, four years his senior, then in the hay and grain business in Mobile, Alabama, wrote to him, urging Samuel to come immediately to that city. He did so, and acted as clerk for his brother three years, and was then in partnership with him for seven years. During this time they continued the hay and grain business, but had added to it a line of steamers running between Mobile and New Orleans, building, in 1843–44, the "Montezuma," and in subsequent years the "Mobile" and the "St. Charles." These "two boys," for such they were comparatively, had started with fifteen hundred dollars, given to each when of age by their father, and this was all the capital either then had, except what little they had been able to make; and, as they had then for several years paid all their own expenses, the sum saved was small. It can readily be seen, therefore, that to carry on the above two lines of business by themselves (as they never had any partner) required clear heads and very careful financiering; but they had the satisfaction during all this time of paying every obligation at maturity, and each succeeding year making their business more profitable than the preceding. In the summer of 1850 they sold their entire steamboat interests, at a round profit, to the Mobile and New Orleans Mail Line Company. His health having become somewhat impaired by the climate or overwork, or both, the younger brother decided to remove North, and after examination fixed on Evansville, Indiana, as his future location, judging that, though then a very small city, its future prospects were good; and he with his wife and their little son, Frank Manson, moved to Evansville in November, 1850. And here he experienced his first great loss, when, after nearly four years of happy wedded life, his beloved wife, Cordelia Frances, daughter of Lewis C. Manson, Esq., of New Orleans, Louisiana, suddenly died, on November 7, 1850. She was a skillful performer on the harp and piano, and a beautiful, lovely, and estimable woman. Having resolved when they sold their line in Mobile never to own in steamboats again, and thinking Evansville then too small a place for the hay and grain trade, he had to seek a new business; and, though he had no experience whatever in the grocery line, still, believing, as he did, that a man can learn any thing if he will apply himself, he decided to do a wholesale grocery business, and opened such a store in December, 1850, carrying it on for seven years without any partner, after which he had two in succession, to whom he gave an interest, though always furnishing all the capital himself. His business increased almost every year from the beginning. He always did all the buying for the house, and most of the profits were derived from purchasing largely of such articles as he thought likely to advance. In some cases he bought what he estimated to be from one year to three years' stock of some goods which he thought sure to increase in price. Finding in 1865 that their business required a larger store, he bought seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet of ground on First Street, below Sycamore—though it did not then appear to have entered the mind of any one except himself that the wholesale business could ever go below Sycamore Street—and the next year covered his ground with three four-story buildings, the largest then in the city. It was evidently thought favorably of, however, as one after another purchased land near him, and in less than five years that whole square was covered with four-story buildings, and also about two-thirds of the square next farthest away from the former wholesale business. In 1873, after thirty-three years of active mercantile life, he had made what he regarded as an ample competence, and quitted the mercantile business, resolving to have that "easier time" to which he had so long looked forward, and which he is now (1880) enjoying. He has never had any love or desire for political life, nor any hankering after office, preferring always to attend to his own business and let every body else do the same. On December 7, 1852, he married Miss Mary Jane Mackey, a native of Evansville, by whom he had two children, David Mackey and Ida Anna, both of whom are still living. The daughter has fine powers as a singer. She was married to Mr. S. R. Ward, of Newark, New Jersey, on February 3, 1880. Both her parents have always been very fond of music. Her mother was a member of the Walnut Street Church choir, of Evansville, from her early girlhood until a few years ago, and her father, the subject of this sketch, joined that choir in 1851, and has all the time since been one of its active members. He takes much pleasure in stating that dur-

ing these twenty-nine years there has never been a single dispute among the members of that choir—a remarkable fact, as it is known that these musical bodies are quite too noted for their quarrels. Mr. Gilbert stands high as a business man in Evansville, and his sterling worth, straightforward manner of doing business, social and genial ways, have won for him a host of friends, and give him a position among the most prominent men of his adopted city.

HAAS, DOCTOR ISAIAH, dentist, of Evansville, was born at Newark, Ohio, February 22, 1829. He is the eldest son of Adam Haas, a native of Virginia, born December 25, 1798, who, in early manhood, removed to Newark, Ohio, thence to Delaware County, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1845 he removed to Wabash, Indiana, and was a merchant there until 1860. Isaiah Haas received a fair common school education, and then entered his father's store as clerk and bookkeeper. In 1845, when the Morse electric telegraph was being extended westward, an office was opened above his father's store, and he was induced to learn telegraphy. He entered into the work with enthusiasm, and with ten days' instruction became qualified to attend to all the duties of the office, including receiving and sending dispatches, managing the batteries, and many of the principles of electric telegraphy. After conducting this office for a short time, he acquired the art of reading communications over the wires by the faintest murmurings of the instrument. His great skill coming to the knowledge of Ezra Cornell, Esq., of Ithaca, New York, afterwards the founder of Cornell University, he, then only twenty-two years of age, was appointed superintendent of the long telegraph line running in and through the states of Ohio. Indiana, and Illinois, which had been leased by Mr. Cornell. This position he held for the next two or three years, and so successfully managed the affairs connected with it as to receive many flattering letters of commendation from Mr. Cornell. While engaged in telegraphing, his attention was attracted to the profession of dentistry, and, having a decided taste in that direction, he resolved to fit himself for that profession. He studied under the tuition of Professor A. M. Moore, of Lafayette, Indiana, and Professor Samuel Wardle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, both eminent dentists, and settled down to practice at Lafayette, Indiana. He continued there, meeting with excellent success, until 1859. In the early part of that year, while on his way to make a visit to the South, with his wife and child he was detained two days at Evansville, on account of low water in the river, and was induced by some of his old friends residing there to make Evansville his future home. In a few weeks he removed thither, opened an office, and, as his reputation was even then wide-spread, he at once received a large and lucrative patronage. Enthusiastic in his profession, and ambitious to place himself foremost in its front ranks, he gave to it his earnest study, exercised his ingenuity in the invention of various instruments and appliances for the aid of dental surgery, successfully undertook the treatment of cases which had defied the skill of others eminent in the profession, and accomplished some of the most difficult and delicate operations that have ever been undertaken. The invariable success that attended his labors gave him in due time a reputation second to no dentist in the country, and the fact that people come to him at Evansville from almost every Western and South-western State, and from as far east as New York City and Washington, District of Columbia, while people who have removed from Evansville have returned great distances for this purpose, is evidence of the eminence he has attained. Believing that the science of medicine would prove of great benefit to him in dentistry, he has given to it much study, and has some reputation as a surgeon. For seven years he assisted Professor M. J. Bray, the most eminent surgeon in Evansville, in all his surgical operations; and Professor Bray states that Doctor Haas has no superior as an assistant surgeon in the state of Indiana. Recognizing his eminent ability both in his own profession and in that of medicine, the faculty of Evansville Medical College invited him to deliver a series of lectures before the college during the sessions of 1879 and 1880. While he has made various inventions in the aid and advancement of dentistry, he never secured patents upon them, believing that the profession should have the free use of any appliances or discoveries made by any of its members. Doctor Haas takes some pride in the fact that, during his twenty-five years of practice, fifteen students have graduated from his office, under his instruction, and are now established in various parts of the West and South, successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry. For many years Doctor Haas has been one of the most prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity in the state of Indiana. He has been successively elected master of Evansville Lodge, No. 64, has been an officer of the Grand Lodge of the state, district deputy master, and district deputy lecturer for each for several years, and is distinguished among Masons throughout the state for his knowledge of Masonic law and landmarks. Doctor Haas was first married, in 1852, to Miss Adaline McHenry, of Vincennes, Indiana, who early fell a victim to consumption. Two children born to them died in childhood. In 1857 he was married to Miss Sarah K. McHenry, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has seven children, five sons and two daughters. Doctor Haas, while eminent in his profession, is a man of varied acquirements, of fine æsthetic taste and culture, has done much reading in general

literature, is of a genial and social nature, and possesses the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has either business, professional, or social relations.

HOWELL, MASON J., was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, August 1, 1795. When he was five years of age his father moved south of Green River, to what is now Hopkins County, where he died. Shortly after his death his mother married Colonel Hugh McGeary, who kept a hotel at Red Banks, now Henderson. In 1812 Mason volunteered, upon the call of the Governor of that state for troops to march to the relief of the North-west Territory against the British and Indians, and served through the war. In 1816 he came to Spencer County, Indiana, and was married, in the same year, to Miss Nellie Rodgers, of Owensboro, Kentucky. Mason Howell served a number of years as colonel of the militia, many years as Justice of the Peace, and also a number of years as register of the land office at Jeffersonville, Indiana. For a long time he served in succession the people in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Legislature. In 1854 Governor Wright appointed Colonel Howell commissioner of swamp lands in Spencer County, and at one time he was elected county judge by a union of all parties. Colonel Howell was a good man, high-principled and honorable, and his death was deeply regretted. It occurred October 17, 1875, at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. George Graff, in Spencer County.

HICKS, R. S., founder of the *Democrat*, of Rockport, was born at Patriot, Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12, 1825. At the age of nine years he was given to an uncle, who took him to the Wea Plains, in Tippecanoe County, where he remained on a farm until the autumn of 1839, when his uncle returned to Patriot. From that time to the fall of 1842 he was a drayman in that place. In 1842 his father took him to Franklin, Johnson County, and put him in the office under Captain David Allen, then clerk of that county, where he remained until the death of Captain Allen, in Mexico, in 1846, with the exception of nine months in which he taught district schools. It was in the clerk's office that Mr. Hicks secured, through the aid of the county library, all the education he ever received. After the death of Captain Allen he became the deputy clerk under Isaac Jones, who shortly after his appointment also died. Upon this happening Mr. Hicks was made clerk of the county, under appointment, and then deputy under the elected clerk, Jacob Sibert, Esq. In 1851 he was elected Justice of the Peace, at Franklin, and served eighteen months. In 1852 he was elected Representative from that county to the Legislature, and in the spring of 1853, upon the unanimous recommendation of his fellow members of the Legislature, received an appointment as clerk in the pension office at Washington, under President Pierce, but, owing to sickness in his family, returned to Indiana the following autumn, and was appointed deputy auditor of state, under Major John P. Dunn, where he remained until the establishment of the *Democrat*. He served for four sessions of the Legislature as assistant clerk in the Senate and House of Representatives, in the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1855. In 1856 he was elected clerk of Spencer County, and re-elected in 1860, serving in that capacity continuously eight years. After his second term of office expired, March 1, 1865, he engaged in the practice of law, and still pursues that noble profession. In April, 1877, in connection with his son, Charles A. Hicks, he established the Rockport weekly *Gazette*, and has by prudence, diligence, and good conduct, made it a successful and honorable Democratic newspaper, the exponent of a cultivated constituency throughout Spencer County.

HUDSPETH, THOMAS JACKSON, of Boonville, was born April 16, 1819, in Warren County, Kentucky. Thomas, his father, was born in Virginia about 1793. He first moved to Kentucky, and from there removed to Indiana while it was a territory; but, having some difficulty with the Indians, he went back to Kentucky, and in the year 1825 removed to Indiana, where he lived at his home in Warrick County until his death, about the year 1857. Thomas Hudspeth was for several years a sheriff of the county, and was also elected county treasurer two or three different times, and was also a Justice of the Peace several times. He was a man who strongly favored a strict observance of abstinence, although in those days it was customary to have whisky as well as water at all public gatherings. He had the moral courage to refuse it even at log-rollings, although he knew that by so doing he would bring down the jeers and scoffs of his neighbors. He thus lived and died, and left for his children an example of the beauty of a well-controlled life. His mother was a Boone, cousin of Ratliffe Boone, who was for a number of years Congressman of this district. She, like her husband, was very careful, in the rearing of her children, to teach them temperance and morality in all things. She died at the age of seventy, about five years after her husband's death. Thomas Jackson, the subject of this sketch, spent most of his days in this county, coming here when a child, and having remained during his life. His history is synonymous with the

growth and development of Boonville. His early life was spent in the rugged wear and tear of pioneer civilization. He had practically no advantages of schooling, for to be three months each year on a slab bench, with slate in hand, was hardly proof against the forgetfulness of the other nine—clearing lands, burning brush, and doing hard manual labor. The care exercised in providing a family with the sustenance of life, in those days of general scarcity, was considerable; so that old settlers who weathered through and built up for themselves comfortable, pleasant homes, as Mr. Hudspeth has done, deserve appreciative notice for having been a blessing to their neighbors and the country as well as themselves. Mr. Hudspeth began life for himself as a dry-goods merchant about the year 1843, and has continued in that business ever since. He has been successful in his enterprises and has done much towards the general welfare of his town. He built the second brick store-house ever put up in Boonville, and afterwards built the large tobacco warehouse, three other store-houses, and two large flouring-mills, one of which was burned down in 1859. He has also built other houses, but of less magnitude. Mr. Hudspeth has been married twice, the first time to Mrs. Edwards, of Tennessee. She was a woman highly spoken of by those who knew her, and was regarded as one of the most exemplary women of the whole country. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was always doing good both in and out of season. During the late Civil War she and Mr. Hudspeth both contributed largely and freely to the soldiers' wives, with food, clothing, and so on. Their house was a refuge for them, and there they often went. Mr. Hudspeth himself furnished them clothing and other things from his own store for a long time upon credit, not knowing how the war would terminate, and this, too, under circumstances very embarrassing to himself financially. At that time he was again starting in business, and while he had credit himself he had but little means of his own; however, notwithstanding this fact, the soldiers' wives, not being able to get goods on trust at any other store in the town, flocked in swarms to him, and were never dismissed without getting what they wanted. Fortunately, in the course of time they received money, and most of them paid up, and Mr. Hudspeth was saved in his business. During the war he loudly advocated Union principles, and for so doing many times received abuse. He himself was watched on the wayside. Several attempts were made to take his life, and even pistols clicked in his face, but while he was always a fearless and daring man, he always came out unscathed. His brothers, three in number, have been in different ways and times connected with him in business. They were a loving quartet, never having had an unkind word. They kept no account among themselves, but shared their gains and losses equally. To this day they have had no settlement, and probably never will have, although they have handled money by the tens of thousands. These brothers are known East and West. Mr. Hudspeth has, however, suffered financially to a great extent by others, through misplaced confidence when trying to help them.

INGLE, JOHN, junior, of Evansville, late president of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, was born in Somersham, Huntingdonshire, England, January 29, 1812. His father, John Ingle, senior, was born at the same place, in 1788, and came to America in 1818, arriving at Evansville in August of that year. He bought a farm in Scott Township, at a place now known as Inglefield, and was appointed postmaster of the township by President Monroe, retaining that office for over forty-five years. He died in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. John Ingle, junior, was his eldest son. At the age of twelve he attended the common schools of Princeton, Indiana, remaining a year and a half. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of cabinet-maker, partly at Princeton and partly at Stringtown, and in 1833 started South. He worked at his trade at Vicksburg, Mississippi, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. He toiled ten hours a day; and, having determined to become a lawyer, he devoted all his leisure time to the study of law in the office of Thomas Armstrong, afterwards eminent for his legal attainments. He had as fellow-students George R. Graham, afterwards editor of *Graham's Magazine*, and Charles J. Peterson, since publisher of *Peterson's Ladies' Magazine*. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in March, 1838, and soon after removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he opened an office with Hon. James Lockhart. This partnership continued for a year, when Mr. Ingle became associated with Charles I. Battel, and secured and retained a large practice. He became popular as an attorney, and acquired a high reputation as a leading lawyer. In 1846 he formed a partnership with E. Q. Wheeler; and, three years later, Asa Iglehart was admitted as junior member of the firm. In 1850 Mr. Ingle retired from practice to take the management of the construction of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, of which he was one of the originators. Evansville was then a small place, and, the Wabash and Erie Canal project having failed, the future of the city depended upon the construction of a railroad line which should afford direct and quick communication with northern points; and it was evident to the leading citizens that this must be done immediately. Mr. Ingle determined to take hold of the enterprise and to carry it forward to completion. The city issued bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars,

and the county raised an equal amount, and with these as collateral sufficient money was obtained to complete the road to Princeton, and it was soon in active operation. Mr. Ingle first acted as superintendent of the railroad, and proved himself a skillful manager, an able financier, and a man of unusual executive abilities. He was soon after chosen by the directors as president. This office he held until 1873, when, on account of ill-health, he resigned. He died October 7, 1875. The construction of this road was very largely due to the indomitable perseverance of Mr. Ingle, who, with many perplexing trials and discouragements, labored to bring it to a successful completion. The labor was so severe as to injure his health, and for two years before his death he was unable to do much active business. He will long be remembered in Evansville as one of her most enterprising citizens, who accomplished as much for her future prosperity as any other one man. He was married, at Madison, Indiana, in 1842, to Miss Isabella C. Davidson, daughter of William Davidson, of Scotland. Seven children are the fruits of this union, all of whom are living.

IRWIN, JOSEPH W., a prominent physician and surgeon of Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana, was born February 3, 1850, in the parish of Killymard, county of Donegal, Ireland. He was the youngest son of Francis and Isabella Irwin, whose maiden name was Wark, who were of Scotch and English ancestry. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the national schools of his native place, after which he was sent to a private school, and finally entered upon a course of higher studies in the University of Dublin. His advantages for knowledge were now greatly increased. He became a diligent student, and so earnestly did he apply himself to his books that in consequence his health became somewhat impaired, and he began to show signs of debility. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the history of the United States, he felt a longing desire to see a land of which he had read so much, and with the consent of his parents he determined to try his fortune in America, though but a lad of seventeen. He took passage for New York April 19, 1867, and the 3d of May following he arrived in that city, after a pleasant voyage of fourteen days. He then proceeded to Pennsylvania, and thence to Indiana, where he had relatives. He was favorably impressed with the climate and country, and especially with its commercial advantages, and was not long in deciding that Indiana should be his future home. He took a course of business training at a commercial college in Evansville, with the intention of engaging in commercial pursuits, but having in the mean time become acquainted with a Doctor Runcie, a prominent and successful physician in the city of Evansville, he was prevailed upon by him to commence the study of medicine. This was a new idea for our young student, as his early tastes and inclinations had been toward the legal profession; but, being urged by Doctor Runcie to take the step, he changed his idea of a commercial life, and entered the doctor's office in August, 1868. Here he devoted himself earnestly to the study of medicine, in which he soon became deeply interested, and in three years' time he was conversant with the practice as well as with the theory of medicine. In August, 1871, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Here he soon became known as the ablest student of his class, and was appointed its chairman. Two years later he was appointed chairman of the graduating class, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one members, among which were students from thirty-eight different states and countries. This class was graduated March 12, 1873. After receiving his diploma he returned to his adopted place, the city of Evansville, and entered into a copartnership with his preceptor. After eighteen months of successful practice, this connection was dissolved by the ill-health of Doctor Runcie, which resulted in his death a few months later. Our young physician had already established the reputation of being a successful and skillful practitioner, and was rewarded with a large and lucrative business from the beginning. This has steadily increased up to the present time, until it is generally conceded that his practice is as large as any physician's in the city. This has been brought about by close application to business, constant study, and the faculty to readily diagnose a case. His services are sought after in the surrounding portions of Illinois, Kentucky, and several adjoining states. Not only does he enjoy the reputation of being a skilled physician among his patients, but the fraternity recognize in him an able counselor, and a gentleman of high culture and attainments. He was the first physician to remove a cataract by extraction, and the first to perform the operation of lithotrity in the city of Evansville. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College and Vanderburg County (Indiana) Medical Society, and is also a Mason. His religious views concur with the doctrines and teachings of the Episcopal Church. In politics he has ever taken an active part, but not more than a good citizen ought to show. He has always voted the Republican ticket since becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. He takes a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of Evansville, and contributes to all public improvements. As a citizen Doctor Irwin has been successful in gaining the confidence and esteem of all who know him, by an earnest, upright, and manly life. He is a gentleman of

fine appearance, quiet and unostentatious in his demeanor, yet affable and pleasing in his conversation. He is yet a young man, being in his thirty-first year, and we predict for him a long life, full of usefulness and much prosperity. He was married, May 28, 1879, to Miss Stella Idalette, daughter of Rev. D. D. Mather, of Fostoria, Ohio; but the happy union was early brought to a close by the sudden death of Mrs. Irwin, on the 11th of July following, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in her own hands.

KERCHEVAL, ROBERT TRUE, of Rockport, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, April 3, 1824. His grandfather Kercheval was a tenant on one of General Washington's farms. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia. He removed to Mason County, Kentucky, and when quite young was married to Miss Longly. Of the four children who were the issue of this marriage, but one, Mrs. Julia Threlkeld, the eldest of the family, survives. She is now living in Kansas City, Missouri. The second marriage was to Miss Ann Dicken, of Culpepper County, Virginia. Fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, were born to them, making eighteen children in all. Robert True, the youngest son by the last marriage, never saw his step-sister, Mrs. Threlkeld, until he was thirty-five years old, when by accident he was introduced by her own daughter. One brother of Mr. Kercheval lives in Cincinnati, and is a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. Kercheval's maternal grandfather, Dicken, came to Kentucky at an early day, and his family was one of the five original ones which settled in Campbell County. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served from the beginning till the close of hostilities. His own father was in the War of 1812. He was born in 1784, married to Miss Ann Dicken in 1811, and died in 1839, at the age of fifty-five years. He had been an anti-slavery man during his life, and those principles were inherited by his children. It is useless to remark that they were all Union men. Mr. Dicken conveyed by deed a negress to his daughter when she was married; but Mr. Kercheval released her from the bonds of servitude immediately, although she remained ever afterward as one of the family, and until the parents were both dead and the children grown up and scattered. She is still living, and at this time is very aged. At the time Mr. Kercheval came to Campbell County, Cincinnati only contained three thousand inhabitants. The subject of our sketch, Robert True Kercheval, had no particular advantages in beginning life. His father was poor, the country was thinly settled, and there were no educational facilities save a log school-house, three miles off, in a deep ravine, into which only the midday sun could penetrate. Here for a few winters, for three months only each year before attaining the age of twelve, he was permitted to attend school, and learn to read and cipher. He remained at home until he was seventeen years old, when he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, to learn that trade, remaining in that business for twelve years. In 1847 he was married to Miss Ann Silverthorn, of Accomack County, Virginia, and continued working at his trade until 1853, when he moved to Spencer County, Indiana, and there taught school for four years succeeding, having during his previous leisure hours in years preceding so utilized his spare moments as to thoroughly ground himself in the principles underlying an education. After this he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that capacity for four years. During this time, while teaching, he studied law, and practiced with General Veatch five years. In 1861 he was given a position as route agent between Louisville and Cairo, and was assigned to duty between Evansville, Indiana, and Cairo, Illinois. The appointment was made through solicitation of his friends, and was unexpected to him. This was in April, 1861. In the latter part of that same year he was made an agent of the Treasury Department, and held both commissions until 1864—an official fact, probably, not to be found elsewhere in the archives of the government. For three years, as an officer in the secret service of the government, for such he was in truth, he had many experiences, and met with many thrilling adventures. We can give here but faint ideas of such a stirring period in his life. In these three years an age was condensed, it being continually replete with astounding events. His services to the government were of incalculable benefit, situated as he was on the border line of rebeldom. Probably more information was given to the authorities at Washington of the enemy, its forces, movements, etc., through agencies known only and subservient to him, different in character and purpose, than from any other one source. His boat, known as the "Floating Battery," had many escapes. It had become notorious for three counties deep—all along the Kentucky border—and Mr. Kercheval himself had been eagerly watched and waited for by rebel ruffians. At Uniontown over four hundred of these border guerrillas had assembled, and when the boat landed made an attempt to mob the crew, but through the coolness of Captain Dexter they were saved. The leader of this band, as soon as the boat drew along side the wharf, boarded her and demanded that the flag, that had always floated night and day, should be taken down, saying that it was an insult to Kentucky, and at the same time threatened summary vengeance unless his wish was then and there immediately complied with. To this Captain Dexter, squaring upon his antagonist with

an eagle look, replied: "Repeat the shortest prayer you know, for if you move I'll kill you." This frustrated the leader, and the boat was permitted to be drawn out into the middle of the river before a word was spoken or a yell given. At Paducah also the traitors at one time planned a murderous attack. Their cannon were planted and their men armed. The boat was also well manned, not only with cannon on the fore deck, but with sixty loaded guns. Bayonets were fixed, and a hose had a nozzle attached for throwing hot water from the boilers. Here as elsewhere Kercheval was the object aimed at. The boat was to land for giving and receiving the mail only. It drew up, not along side, but touching only at the bow, while the mob were standing on the wharf. Every man on the boat was at his post. The cannon were pointed and the guns loaded, while scalding water was ready for the mob of a thousand men, if they attempted to carry out the threat they had uttered. It was with some misgivings Mr. Kercheval stepped ashore. He was gone for a moment, but during that space of time an attempt was made. It proved a failure. An old rebel captain drew his revolver, and with an oath to clinch his determination remarked that "they 'd shoot him any way." A thousand lives were probably saved here by the timely interference of a Mr. Given, a citizen of Paducah, a rebel at heart, but wise enough to restrain the captain, who remarked that he surely did not want their town burned down. In consequence of these outrages the rebels were deprived of their mails for some three weeks. They soon experienced the inconveniences resulting therefrom, and sued for peace. After this all went well. In 1864, by request of Judge De Bruler, a leave of absence was given Mr. Kercheval for six months, and he returned home and assisted in the canvass of Spencer County, for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He was himself a candidate for county treasurer, and was elected. The whole Republican ticket was chosen, for the first time in the history of the county. In 1866 he was re-elected to the same office, and in 1868 to the Lower House of the state Legislature from Spencer County, and served during the regular and the called sessions of that memorable period when the fifteenth amendment was ratified, the Democrats resigning in both sessions to prevent it. By reference to the brevier reports of the General Assembly of Indiana, for the special session of 1869, we find a prominent incident in Mr. Kercheval's history. A bill was prepared by Governor Baker, and introduced at his request into the Lower House, petitioning for a reformatory institution for the relief of friendless women. The bill had excited some considerable opposition, and at one time was lost by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Kercheval had, with his friends, worked until all efforts seemed fruitless; but, being on the alert, saw an opportune time and submitted a motion, which was adopted, that the speaker invite Mrs. Sarah Smith, manager of the Association for the Relief of Friendless Women, now present in the hall, to address the House on this matter, and for this purpose she be invited to a place at the speaker's table. This heroic woman, availing herself of this opportunity to do good, made a well-timed speech bearing directly on the point, after which, and before all eyes were dried, a vote was taken, which resulted in the passage of the bill—yeas sixty-two, nays fourteen. And thus, through the influence of a woman speaking on a pending bill, a thing unknown before in the history of any Legislature, a home for outcast women was obtained for Indiana. Mr. Kercheval also became distinguished in his debates on the finance question; not only in the Legislature (see speeches in special sessions of 1869, Volume XI, pages 131–133), but also in many speeches made throughout the First Congressional District in different canvasses. He has always been a stanch Republican, fully indorsing Sherman's financial policy, and has ably seconded it throughout his district in his telling speeches. He was born a patriot, and has honestly and sincerely fought for the great principles of right. In 1869 he, in company with others, established the Rockport Banking Company, and he himself has been its cashier and principal business manager ever since. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Hayes for the presidency, and has been frequently urged by his many friends to run for offices of trust, but has steadily refused. His life has been characterized by many public-spirited acts, and his friends feel proud of him as a citizen and as a useful member of society. He has worked himself up from nothing to ease and affluence, and has made for himself an enviable reputation throughout Southern Indiana.

LAIRD, D. T., of Rockport was born on the 20th of February, 1816, in the territory of Indiana, which was admitted as a state on the 11th of December following. Jesse Laird, his father, was born in Ireland, emigrated to this country while a small boy, in the year 1799, and settled in the state of Pennsylvania. In the year 1807, Jesse Laird was married to Miss Mary Tharp, a lady of Greene County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage. In 1813 the young couple removed to the county of Dearborn, in the territory of Indiana, and settled there; building a cabin where that part of the town of Lawrenceburg called Newton now stands. The land at that time frequently overflowed, and was very unhealthy, and a few years afterward Mr. Jesse Laird moved about three miles further west, to Wilson's Creek, where he had entered land, and where he continued to live up to the time of his death, in 1867. His mother died in 1837. It was in the cabin

above referred to that Mr. Laird was born. His opportunities, when young, for obtaining an education were limited. His father, like most early settlers, was poor, and had a large family, and no means of support except his own labor. In 1830, at the age of sixteen, David left home and commenced work in the printing-office of the *Western Statesman*, published at Lawrenceburg by Milton Gregg; without book knowledge, except that he could read and spell. The education that he afterwards acquired was obtained by his own efforts, without the assistance of schools of any kind, by pursuing his studies on Sundays, and in the evenings and mornings before he was required to go to work. When about twenty years of age, having devoured all the standard histories, ancient and modern, within his reach, and studied English grammar as well as could be done without a master, he began reading law; the Hon. George H. Dunn having kindly given him the use of his library, and advice as to the books he should read at the outset. In 1833 he was employed as assistant engineer in surveying the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad. It was almost the first railroad surveyed in the state under what was then known as the general internal improvement system. Among his associates were many young men who have since acquired distinction and eminence, among whom were General Don Carlos Buell, Hosea H. Durbin, Henry Ward Beecher, James H. Lane, and many others. The distinguished men who yet live in his earliest recollection are Hon. John Test, James Dill, Hon. Pinckney James, Hon. Abel C. Pepper, Governor Noah Noble, General W. H. Harrison, Rev. Allen Wiley, Rev. John P. Durbin, and Rev. John N. Moffett. On the 8th of August, 1838, Mr. Laird was married to Clarissa P. Hayden, of Boone County, Kentucky, who is still living. They have six children, two boys and four girls, all of whom are married. In 1847 Mr. Laird moved from Lawrenceburg to Perry County and settled at Troy. At the September term (1848) of the Perry Circuit Court, held then at Rome, the Hon. James Lockhart presiding, he made application to be admitted to practice as attorney-at-law, and on the motion of Hon. John A. Breckinridge, the court appointed that gentlemen, with Hon. Samuel Frisbe and Judge H. G. Barkwell, a committee who, after examination, filed in the court their certificate of qualification, and he was licensed and admitted as an attorney-at-law. He began practice at the age of thirty-three years. In 1853 he was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the state and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In 1857 he removed from Troy to Rockport, in Spencer County, where he has ever since resided. In politics, to which he has devoted much study and thought, he was a Whig until that party ceased to exist, and since 1856 he has voted and acted with the Democrats. In 1852 he was elected to the office of Representative in the Legislature from the county of Perry, and served as such during the session of 1853. In 1856 he was the Fillmore elector in the Second Congressional District, and in 1860 a candidate for the office of Representative of Spencer County. General J. C. Veatch was his opponent and defeated him by thirteen votes. Shortly afterward General Veatch was appointed colonel of the 25th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, creating a vacancy. Mr. Laird was again a candidate, and was elected to fill out his term. In 1862 Mr. Laird was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Third Common Pleas District, composed of the counties of Spencer, Perry, Orange, Crawford, and Dubois, and was re-elected in 1864 and 1868. In 1870 he resigned the office of Judge of Common Pleas, and the same year was chosen Judge of the Circuit Court in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. By an act of the Legislature in 1873, abolishing the Court of Common Pleas, redistricting the state for judicial purposes, and increasing the number of circuits, the Second Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Warrick, Spencer, Perry, and Crawford, was assigned to him, and held until the expiration of his term in 1876, since which he has enjoyed a lucrative practice in the law. Judge Laird is well known in Southern Indiana for his high legal attainments, his judicial integrity, and the respect which he enjoys from the members of the legal fraternity.

LAND, WILLIAM M., attorney and counselor at law, of Princeton, Indiana, was born in Gibson County, Indiana, August 28, 1827. His father, Abraham Land, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother of North Carolina. They were married in Tennessee, and removed at once to Indiana, where they located on a farm. William M. Land received but a limited school education, such as was afforded by a country school in a newly settled region. When he was seventeen years old his father died, and the care and cultivation of the farm devolved upon him. He also devoted much of his leisure time to study and reading. At the age of twenty years, at the breaking out of the Mexican War, he volunteered as a private, and served during the campaign, a little more than a year. He then returned to the farm, which he cultivated during the summer, and taught school for several winters. He was subsequently elected a county commissioner for Gibson County, and while holding this office devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Princeton, in 1857. He at once entered upon the practice of law at that place, in which he has ever since been engaged, except when he

was upon the bench. In due course of time he acquired a large and lucrative practice, and has obtained an excellent reputation as a lawyer, taking rank among the leading members of the bar in Southern Indiana. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Baker, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the First Common Pleas District of Indiana, and held that office, to the eminent satisfaction of the bar and the community, until the court was abolished, in the following year. He then resumed the practice of law at Princeton, in which he is still engaged. In politics Mr. Land was, in his early years, a Democrat of the old Jackson school, but has been an ardent Republican since the organization of that party. Judge Land is the oldest practicing lawyer in Gibson County, and is called the "father" of the bar. Five of the practicing lawyers of Princeton are graduates from his office, and studied the profession under his direction. Judge Land has long been an earnest and active worker and advocate in the temperance cause, and has been prominently identified with every organization and movement in behalf of temperance that has come within his reach. He is also an active worker in the Sabbath-school, and is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church school at Princeton. He was married, November 14, 1850, to Miss Sarah E. Harmon, of Posey County, Indiana, and has six children born of this marriage.

MILLER, LEWIS J., of Boonville, president of the Boonville National Bank, was born in Hart Township, Warrick County, August 18, 1834. His father, David Miller, was born in 1810, in Virginia. When quite young his parents removed to Kentucky. There he remained until early manhood, and then located in Warrick County, Indiana, and married Miss Nancy Bloyd. He was one of the early settlers of the county. Being very poor, and in an undeveloped country, they had many struggles with poverty to keep themselves fed and clothed. His wife's father had lived near Boonville from the first, there not being at that time a house nearer than fifteen miles north, with Indian paths taking the place of roadways. Flour was scarce, and corn-meal was made a substitute. For a while it was prepared by beating the shelled corn in a mortar, but later this primitive mode was abandoned, when Mr. Bloyd became the owner of a horse mill. He afterwards attached a cotton-gin, which became of general service to the people, who had to manufacture their own clothing. Neither were there any school buildings or places for religious worship. Mr. Bloyd also dug the first public well in Boonville. David Miller, when married, located on public lands, and had of this world's goods, fifty cents in money, one horse, one yoke of oxen, an ax, and a plow. At the age of fourteen Lewis Miller, the immediate subject of this memoir, was permitted to attend school for the first time a few months in the winter. When twenty years of age he hired out as a farm hand for six months, and received thirteen dollars for a month's wages. For two years he was employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store at Lynnville, Indiana, receiving a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to his board. He was married, in 1858, to Martha C. Hart, daughter of Colonel Hart, of Hart Township. In 1859 he bought a piece of land, and farmed until 1863, when he again removed to Lynnville, acting as executor of his uncle's estate, and in charge of the store. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer, and served five years. In 1872, in company with some others, he established the Boonville Banking Company, and was made cashier of the bank. This was an experiment, as it was the first bank established in the county, but it proved successful, and the company continued in business until 1874, when it was changed to a national bank, and Mr. Miller was made its president. Since that time his efforts have been confined to banking. Mr. Miller is of medium height, well proportioned, has a pleasing address, and is a very clever, affable gentleman. He stands well in the community in which he resides, and is spoken of as one of the leading representative citizens. He has been a member of the school board for three years, and treasurer of the board during that time, and has labored zealously for the cause of education. Such, in brief, is the history of a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, who has elevated himself from obscurity, and ranks now as one of the leading men of the county.

MARLETT, JOHN J., treasurer of the city of Evansville, was born in that city June 14, 1841. He was the fifth child in a family of nine children. His father, John Jesse Marlett, was a native of New Jersey, subsequently removing to Brooke County, Virginia, and thence to Athens, Ohio, where he was married to Martha Jane Starr. In the year 1837 he came to Evansville, Indiana, and was one of its early settlers. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed up to within a few weeks of his death. Through his own exertions and indomitable perseverance he accumulated a fair competence, and died respected and beloved by all who knew him. The Starr family are numerous in this country, and are descended from Doctor Comfort Starr, of Ashford, county of Kent, England. This is a county noted in English history for its many important battles and stirring events. Dr. Starr was evidently a gentleman of considerable wealth and distinction. In a work entitled "A History of the Starr Family," compiled by B. P. Starr, we find that there are

six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six descendants of Doctor Comfort Starr, and the record and history of seventeen hundred and ninety-four families. From the same work we copy the following article of interest:

"Comfort Starr, of Ashford, chirurgeon, three children, and three servants, embarked themselves in the good ship called the 'Hercules,' of Sandwich, of the burthen of two hundred tons, John Witherly master; and therein transported from Sandwich to the plantation called New England, in America, with the certificates from the ministers where they last dwelt of the conversation and conformity to the orders and discipline of the Church, and that they had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy. Certificates signed.

"EDM. HAYES, *Vicar of Ashford.*

"JOHN HONEYWOOD, "THOMAS GODFREY, } *Justices.*

"*Dated March* 21, 1634–5."

Doctor Comfort Starr died at Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1659–60. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 25, 1658. Captain George Starr, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was prominent in the affairs of Church and state. He occupied the position of warden and vestryman in the Episcopal Church for thirteen years, and was selectman and auditor of the town, and during the Revolution held the position of state quartermaster. For his services the state of Connecticut made him a large grant of land in Athens County, Ohio, dated January 28, 1820. John J. Marlett was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and chose for his occupation a calling followed by his father for many years, and with great distinction—the dry-goods business. This engaged his attention for twelve years, and then he embarked as a real estate dealer and agent. This he faithfully followed until 1877, when he was appointed real estate appraiser. Two years later he was elected to the position of city treasurer. This office he filled with so much credit and distinction that the year following he was again a nominee, and was elected by an increased majority. He was one of the two candidates that were elected on the Republican ticket. The bond that is required of Mr. Marlett, as city treasurer, is six hundred thousand dollars, being the largest in the state excepting that of state Treasurer. As an officer his ambition has been, by earnest thought and untiring industry, to accomplish all within his power. Mr. Marlett is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. He has a fair complexion, brown hair, and a keen eye. His head is large and well developed, and his chest broad. In politics he is a strong Republican, and was in 1880 elected a delegate to the state convention, which convened at Indianapolis the 17th of June, 1880. He was married, January 8, 1873, to Miss Anna M., daughter of J. G. Bartlett, a native of New Hampshire, and one of the early and successful business men of South Bend, Indiana, to which place he removed at a very early day. Three children blessed the union of this estimable couple, but one only, a daughter, survives. In disposition Mr. Marlett is gentlemanly and amiable, thus winning friends, and by his sincerity of behavior continuing to hold them. He has sound business qualifications and decision of character, and while yet in his prime takes position among the first business men of Evansville.

MASON, JUDGE CHARLES H., attorney-at-law, Cannelton, Perry County, was born at Walpole, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, August 9, 1827. He is the son of Joseph (and Harriet) Mason, a farmer, and is descended from an old, honored, and numerous family, who settled there in the early history of the country. Many of its members were in the Revolutionary War. After receiving a common school education he attended the literary and scientific institution at Hancock, New Hampshire, on leaving which, at the age of twenty, he for a while was private tutor in a family near Louisville, Kentucky. He afterward read law with Hamilton Smith, of Louisville, and was there admitted to the bar in 1849. Almost immediately he removed to Cannelton, on the founding and settling of that town, where he established a newspaper, the Cannelton *Economist*, the first one published in the county; it was begun in 1849, and at the same time he commenced the practice of law. In two and a half years his professional business had increased so much as to require his whole time and attention, which necessitated his relinquishing the publication of the paper; at the same time he was agent of the Cannel Coal Company. He is a man who has always been an active worker in the interests of his town and county, and has served several years in the capacities of township trustee, treasurer, president of the town council, school examiner, etc. In 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Morton as colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Border Legion, of which he organized some fourteen companies, and rendered most efficient and able service. Later in the year, however, he was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Common Pleas of the Third District of the state of Indiana, and a resignation of the military command was necessitated. In 1870 he again, under Governor Baker, received the appointment as Judge. He was also commissioned by Governor Baker as one of the five members of the "Ohio River Improvement Commission." He has taken an active part in all projects looking to railroad connection and facilities, but so far without any effect. He has received several nominations for prominent public offices, but although running ahead of his ticket has not been elected, owing to the fact of his being a Republican in an extremely Democratic district. In 1872 he again entered the editorial

field, taking charge of the Cannelton *Reporter*, his brother's paper, at his death, and changing its politics. A most able writer, he is a regular contributor to some of the best journals of the day. Among his political contributions there was one in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of November 20, 1879, on the subject and danger of centralization, which called forth the strongest applause, and an urgent request from seventeen of the leading public men of Indiana for a republication, which was granted, it being probably one of the ablest, if not the ablest, article ever written on the subject, and one which has subsequently been frequently quoted in debates in the House. It is strong, able, clear, and to the point. The Judge is a man who stands high in the estimation not only of his own party and fellow townsmen but of the state at large and both political parties. In religious views he is liberal. In politics he is a Republican, though independent. He was married, in 1852, to Mrs. Rachael L. Wright, a most estimable widow lady, daughter of J. B. Huckeby, one of the first settlers of Perry County, now postmaster at Cannelton. He possesses a fine physique, is commanding in presence, and is an amiable, learned, and courteous gentleman.

MATTISON, MAJOR HAMILTON ALLEN, of Evansville, attorney and counselor at law and register in bankruptcy, was born in South Berlin, New York, September 23, 1832, and is the son of Allen J. and Lucy Mattison. His grandfather, Allen Mattison, was a Rhode Island Quaker, who joined the Revolutionary army in 1775, under General Nathaniel Greene, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. In consequence of his taking up arms, and thus violating one of the strong principles of their faith, he was dismissed from the society of Friends. Some time after the close of the Revolutionary War, he removed with his family to South Berlin, Rensselaer County, New York, where he resided until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Hamilton A. Mattison was reared upon a farm, and his early instruction was received in a common country school about three months in a year. His ambition as a boy was to obtain a good education, and, at the age of nineteen years, he left his father's home and entered the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, New York, at which there were from seven to eight hundred students. There he carried on his studies, while at the same time he earned by his own labor as assistant teacher the means necessary to support himself and pay for his tuition. After a thorough preparatory course, he entered the sophomore class of Union College, from which, under the presidency of the distinguished educator Doctor Eliphalet Nott, he graduated in 1860. From the fall of that year until the summer of 1862 he was principal of the Bacon Seminary at Woodstown, New Jersey, which was under the charge of the society of Friends. In July, 1862, during the progress of the Civil War, after President Lincoln had issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more troops to put down the rebellion, Mr. Mattison, convinced that it was his duty to respond to the call, enlisted, and raised a company of recruits, which became part of the 12th New Jersey Regiment. Before leaving the state he was commissioned second lieutenant, and received successive promotions as first lieutenant, captain, and major. After about a year's service he became a member of the staff of General Alexander Hayes, commanding the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. He was then transferred to the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, with whom he served, while able to do duty, until the close of the war. He was actively engaged in about twenty-five battles, received three wounds at Chancellorsville—from one of which he has never entirely recovered—was wounded twice afterwards, and had his horse shot under him at the battle of the Wilderness, at which time he was made a prisoner of war. He was taken before and introduced to the rebel chieftain, General Lee, on the battle-field, and held a conversation with him. Here began a chapter of hardships in the life of Major Mattison such as can be realized only by men who have been obliged to undergo similar sufferings in Southern prison-pens. He was first taken to Lynchburg, Virginia, and confined in an old hotel; thence to Macon, Georgia, and there confined and almost starved to death from the latter part of May until about the first of July, when he was taken to Savannah, Georgia. He was one of fifty Federal officers taken from this place by the rebel authorities and placed under the fire of the Federal guns while they were shelling the city of Charleston from Folly Island. After remaining here for several weeks, he, with others, was taken to Columbia, South Carolina, and put in a pen exposed to all kinds of weather without shelter of any kind, and fed only on coarse cornmeal and sorghum. The sufferings here endured by these prisoners can more easily be imagined than described, and, after remaining there from September until the 28th of November, Major Mattison, in company with a fellow prisoner, Rev. John Schamahorn, now pastor of the Ingle Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Evansville, made his escape. The two left Columbia without money or food, and with a scanty supply of clothing took to the woods, and started out to meet General Sherman's army, which they believed to be coming to Augusta, Georgia. They traveled across the state of South Carolina, being obliged to to walk by night and conceal themselves in the woods and swamps during the day. Reaching the Savannah

River a short distance below Augusta, they took possession of a small boat, and ran the gauntlet of rebel guards and steamers until they reached the lines of General Sherman's army at Savannah, which city had been captured since they had escaped. They had traveled nearly fifteen hundred miles through a rebel country, and were nearly prostrated with fatigue. General Sherman ordered Major Mattison to report to the Army of the Potomac as soon as he was able to return to duty. After visiting his home in New York he rejoined the Army of the Potomac about the 1st of March, 1865, and took part in all the battles in which that army was engaged until the surrender of Lee, some six weeks after. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, and soon after entered the Albany law school, from which he graduated and received the degree of LL. B. in 1866. The same year he married the daughter of Hon. Marinus Fairchild, of Salem, New York, a distinguished member of the bar, of large legal attainments, ex-Judge of the Surrogate Court, and at present district attorney for Washington County, New York. He began the practice of law at Salem, New York, in partnership with his father-in-law. In February, 1868, he removed to Evansville, Indiana, and in the following fall took an active part in the political campaign, advocating the election of General Grant for President of the United States. In 1870 he was appointed county attorney, but resigned this office in the following year for the purpose of accepting the appointment by the Governor to the office of prosecuting attorney of Vanderburg Criminal Circuit Court, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of 1872 he was elected by the people to the same office for a term of two years. In 1876 he was appointed, by United States Chief Justice Waite, register in bankruptcy, which office he now holds. Ever since his residence in Evansville, Major Mattison has taken an active part in city, county, and state politics, and has served for four years as chairman of the Republican executive committee of the county and city. He attended the National Republican Convention of 1876 as an alternate delegate at large from the state. Major Mattison became a member of the Masonic Fraternity at Troy, New York, in 1865; has been Master of Reed Lodge, No. 316, of Evansville, and has held the offices of junior warden, senior warden, and is at present E. C. of Lavalette Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 15. He joined Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church soon after moving to Evansville, and has been an active member of both Church and Sunday-school. His wife having died in 1873, he was married again February 7, 1878, to Miss Henrietta M. Bennett, of Evansville, formerly of Brooklyn, New York. He has one daughter, now eight years old, the fruit of his first marriage. Major Mattison bears the reputation of being one of the leading lawyers of Evansville. He has been eminently successful since he took up his residence in that city, and in all the offices he has held he has performed his duties in a praiseworthy manner. He is a genial, kind-hearted, and courteous gentleman, and is esteemed as a man of honor and strict integrity in all business matters.

MATTHEWSON, DOCTOR REUBEN CLARK, deceased, of Boonville, was born October 16, 1804, in Steuben County, New York. His parents were Oliver and Agnes Matthewson, who were both large, healthy, and robust persons, and lived to be very old. The father died at the age of eighty-two, of apoplexy, very suddenly; the mother, whose maiden name was Clark, of heart disease, aged about seventy-five years. She was the descendant of a highly intellectual family, and was herself a lady of very superior intellect, and it is thought by the relatives that the subject of this sketch is indebted to her for most of that ability which he displayed through his career from boyhood to old age. The family moved from their home in New York in 1817 to the town of Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, where they located, and where the father and mother ever after lived, and where they both died and lie buried. Young Reuben was thirteen years old at this time, and had been sent to school but little. He very early in life displayed a fondness for books and music, to which he ever clung with great tenacity, although the father wished him to be a carpenter, the trade which he himself followed. About this time young Reuben was sent to school to Doctor Ira Bostwick, a gentleman of very excellent scholastic attainments and polished manners. Teacher and pupil soon became warmly attached to each other, and this relation was never broken until the death of Dr. Bostwick, many years after the manhood of the pupil. At a later period in life he received tuition in Princeton from William Chittenden, a gentleman of very high literary attainments, and in this school he may be said to have graduated, for he never attended afterwards. He was now about twenty years old, diffident, quiet, and very reserved; evincing a marked passion for books, and reading much in solitude. He expressed to his father a desire to read medicine, but Mr. Matthewson tried to discourage him, telling him that he did not possess the capacity or scholarship to engage in such high notions. He was, however, permitted to enter the office of Doctor Charles Fullerton, a practicing physician in Princeton of more than ordinary reading for that time and place. Doctor Fullerton was also a fine musician, and teacher of both vocal and instrumental music, and here the student of medicine spent some of his leisure time in learning melodies and harmonies which were of great use to him

early in life. He also studied the languages, particularly Latin, French, and German, and was a regular subscriber and reader of a German newspaper for many years. He was licensed to practice medicine at the age of twenty-two, and at once located in Boonville, where he began his rounds in the healing art. He was married to Miss Lorinda Baldwin, of Boonville, on February 16, 1828. Miss Baldwin was a young lady of good family, a native of the state of New York, and possessed many attractive charms both of mind and person. She died August 19, 1860, a little more than forty-eight years old, after a long and lingering disease, greatly lamented by all her numerous friends and relatives. In some business speculation in 1832 or 1833 Doctor Matthewson became much involved financially. He, therefore, gave up his practice in Boonville and went to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he was made professor of music in the college in that place. He filled the chair with entire satisfaction for several years, and then returned to his own home and the practice of his profession, having made enough in the time by his knowledge of music to pay off all his liabilities and start him anew. He was always a hard student of medicine, as his books of reference evince by their many marginal notes. He was a very skillful, successful, and consequently a very popular physician. In his diagnosis and prognosis of diseases he excelled most practitioners, hence to his opinion was given great weight in critical and doubtful cases. He was never a graduate in medicine, but attended a partial course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati; yet he knew more about the real and scientific principles and details of the medical sciences than very many of the medical professors and teachers in the medical colleges of this day. He confined himself closely to his profession, with the exception of the time he was engaged in teaching music in the Bardstown college, for nearly fifty years. His children were five in number, three sons and two daughters; two of the sons died in 1847, before they were grown; this was his first great trouble, and after this he was never known to laugh so heartily as before. His remaining son, Charles Clark Matthewson, is a bachelor, nearly forty years old, and a most excellent and worthy gentleman. He resides at the old homestead, in Boonville; is a druggist, and is succeeding well in his business. Isabella Helen, the second child and eldest daughter, was married in April, 1850, to Doctor W. G. Ralston. (See sketch.) Lucy Maria, the other daughter and youngest child, a very beautiful and fascinating young lady and the favorite of her father, was married to John Brackenridge, in April, 1876, and died in June of the same year, just two months after her marriage. Doctor Matthewson was a prudent and successful business man and acquired considerable property, and was always regarded as honest and upright. He was for many years skeptical in religious matters, but later in life he often said that his former notions had undergone a change, and that he now entertained the hope and belief that the soul was immortal and would live in the future. He was entertaining in conversation, having read almost every thing that he considered worthy of perusal, making him an acquisition in the social circle. His physical appearance was full and erect; his complexion was florid; he had full, sparkling hazel eyes, and red hair when young, which became almost white before his death; his weight was about one hundred and sixty pounds, and his height five feet ten inches. In politics he was an old Whig, and afterwards a Republican, but was never a candidate for political favor. He filled the office of postmaster in Boonville for four years, from 1841 to 1845. He died June 22, 1876, of a brief illness, supposed to be heart disease; but had been in a feeble state of health for several years, which was doubtless a gradual softening of the brain. A large number of his friends and the excellent Sax-horn Band, to which he had belonged for many years, attended his funeral. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, near the town of Boonville.

MOORE, JUDGE ISAAC S., of Boonville, a prominent lawyer of that place, was born May 24, 1831, in Warrick County, Indiana. His father, Joel W. B. Moore, emigrated from near Geneva, New York, to Spencer County, Indiana, in 1827, and two years later removed to Warrick County, where, in 1831, at the age of thirty years, he was elected Probate Judge, in which capacity he served three years. Afterwards he filled the office of county clerk for fourteen years. In 1856 he was elected Common Pleas Judge. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, though burdened with his threescore years, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Governor Baker, and remained in the service about a year. In all the positions he held he was noted for his zealous regard for the rights of the people, and for the energy and fidelity with which all public duties were discharged. For more than fifty years he was an active and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died October 6, 1876. His friends remember him as a kind, agreeable old gentleman. Such was the father of our subject. His mother was Orra Shelby, a relative of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, who was a brother of General James Shelby, of Revolutionary fame. She was born in 1808, in Clark County, Kentucky. At an early day her father moved to Warrick County, Indiana. Among his goods and chattels were some twenty-five slaves. In 1816 Indiana was made a free state, and slave-holders generally shipped their negroes back to

Kentucky, but Mr. Shelby provided for his under the apprentice laws, and set them free. At the age of twelve years Isaac was employed in the county clerk's office. It proved to be an excellent school for the lad. Here he acquired the ready use of the pen so indispensable to the lawyer, and in this place he also found a field for the practice of his inborn courtesy and good-fellowship. His educational opportunities were somewhat limited, but he was able to attend one year at Asbury University. He found in his father an excellent instructor, and this, with the public schools and his habit of constant reading, fully compensated for the loss of the full collegiate course. After quitting the clerk's office he pursued his legal studies with General Hovey at Evansville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, after having passed a searching examination. Nearly two years prior to his admission he married Miss Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of the county sheriff. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney. He served a year and then relinquished the honor and the duties, and moved to Jasper, in Dubois County. He could not forget his old home, and in a year or two came back to it. In politics he was a Douglas Democrat, but the war made him a stanch Republican. Two of his brothers—Tanner, a farmer, and James, a young lawyer—were among the earliest volunteers. Both were killed in battle—one at Dallas, and the other at Hatchie Landing. Isaac himself was in the service in 1864. His practice and his fame steadily grew together. In 1868 he was nominated for Common Pleas Judge. The district was intensely Democratic, and there was no hope for his election. He was defeated by only a small majority, however. In 1870 he was again a candidate, and again suffered defeat, but the vote given demonstrated his popularity. He carried his own county by a majority of more than two hundred, at a time when the ordinary Democratic majority was about five hundred; and, though the other four counties in the circuit were largely Democratic, his opponent was elected by only seventy-two majority. In 1876 he was chosen by the state convention one of the electors at large. Two years later, in 1878, he was the candidate for Secretary of State. Indiana is a state much given to political somersaults, and 1878 proved to be the year when she fell Democratic. So it will be seen that the Judge has been rather unlucky in his political contests. He takes defeat, however, like some old Greek philosopher. Indeed, there is nothing of the modern-school politician about him. He loathes all trickery and chicanery, and would prefer defeat a thousand times to success by dishonorable means. As a lawyer Judge Moore has been eminently successful. For a number of years there has scarcely been an important case in the county in which he was not retained. His briefs in the Supreme Court are masterpieces of logic. He gives to a case the most faithful and earnest work, going about it in a manner that makes one feel there is no such word as fail. Before a jury he speaks generally in a conversational tone that at once enlists the attention. His arrangement and presentation of the facts of his case to the jury are almost marvelous. Of some fifteen murder trials in which he has been retained he has been unsuccessful in two only. He takes pride in being entirely unrepresented in the penitentiary. A man with a better heart in him than Judge Moore can be found nowhere. Poverty and want never applied at his door in vain. None were ever turned away empty. One of the finest traits in his character is his kindness to young men, to whom he is always ready to lend a helping hand. His stanchest friends are among the young men. He has had many students in his office. To all, his time, his counsel, and his books were free. He would hear them recite and explain the lessons for hours at a time, with patience and gentleness. Wherever he is known he is honored. He enjoys the highest respect of the bar of the state. His agreeable manners and his aptitude for telling a good story render him an acquisition to any circle. He has always been a close student. He devours every thing that comes in his way in the shape of reading. His room is littered with books and papers. At night he generally reads himself to sleep. Since the death of his wife, which happened about two years since, he has lived very secluded. He rarely comes down in town unless business absolutely compels him. His working up of cases and writing of pleadings is done chiefly at home. His partners, Robert D. O. Moore, a younger brother, and Edward Gough, attend to the office business. He has four children, all boys, the youngest attending school and the others engaged in business. Judge Moore is now in the prime of life. If he were but moved by ambition there is no telling to what eminent positions he might not rise. His friends all consider him too modest and diffident, and all will acknowledge these to be very unusual qualities for a public man.

NESTER, JOHN, of Boonville, Warrick County, was born in Fussgornheim, Germany, on the Rhine, Bavaria, November 3, 1837. His father being only a well-to-do mechanic, and his mother having died when he was quite young, seemed to necessitate the lad's staying at home to work, instead of going to school. His educational opportunities—unlike those of his father, which consisted of seven years' schooling and military instructions, after the manner of the Germanic tuition laws—were confined to two weeks' instruction at a night school after he had come to this country. In 1851 John and his father came to this country, being followed in a few years by the other children.

He finally made his way to Troy, Perry County, Indiana, where he worked on a farm for a time at four dollars a month, and afterwards for a few months in a brick-yard. He then learned the trade of harness-making, an employment which he followed for ten years. In 1859 he married Magdalena Hochalter, of Newburg, Indiana. After this event he engaged in the grocery and harness-making business in Newburg, until 1870, when he was elected auditor of Warrick County, serving a term of four years, and being afterwards re-elected. The first time he received a Democratic majority of one hundred and seventeen votes; the second time, thirteen hundred and fifteen. In 1878 he received in the Democratic state convention a solid vote from the First Congressional District for auditor of state; other counties likewise voted for him, but he finally withdrew in favor of General Manson. Mr. Nester is a kind-hearted, agreeable man, much respected by every one. He has a family of four children.

NEWCOMB, DWIGHT, president of the Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Perry County, was born at Bernardston, Franklin County, Massachusetts, December 1, 1830. His parents were Dalton and Harriet Newcomb. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Franklin County. His ancestors were English. He wrought in his younger days as a machinist, but in 1841 he removed to Louisville, where for five years he was a clerk in his brother's store. Then he engaged in steamboating between Louisville and New Orleans for some five years, when he finally settled at Cannelton as agent of the Indiana Cotton Mills, which had been built some little time previous. He acted in the capacity of agent for the mill for five years, and in 1856 engaged in the coal business, continuing his manufacturing connection at the same time, but subsequently severing it. It was again renewed on the death of his brother, H. D. Newcomb, in 1876, and he was elected to the same position which had been held by his brother—that of president. The present company was formed in 1853, taking the place of an old one known as the Cannelton Cotton Mills. Mr. Newcomb is a man who has never sought and would not accept public or political office. In politics he is a Democrat, having joined their ranks from the old Whig party. A man full of tact, energy, and enterprise, he is widely known and respected. From the *Western Grocer and Trade Journal* of July 6, 1878, we take the following: "No one can overestimate the value of this magnificent, well-arranged, and abundantly supplied emporium of manufacture. The whole man is informed and elevated; his reason, his taste, his thinking powers are all ministered to, and not even the stupidest rustic could spend a day in this hive of industry without leaving the building a new and wiser man. This concern was established in 1853, and since that time has built up a trade which penetrates Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis. The building is a handsome sandstone three-story one, measuring sixty-seven by two hundred and eighty-seven feet, and is in every way well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and is provided with all the latest improved machinery. The capacity per day of this mammoth enterprise is eighteen thousand yards, and they use each year forty-two hundred bales of cotton. In these works three hundred hands may be seen at all times, busily engaged in running looms, spindles, etc., presenting, to say the least, a perfect hive of industry. This establishment runs ten thousand eight hundred spindles and three hundred and seventy-two looms. Mr. D. Newcomb, the president, and Mr. E. Wilbur, the superintendent, have spared neither labor, money, nor time to make these works complete in every respect. This is the leading cotton mill in the Western country. The goods made at these works are of the best material, and the concern is known far and near for its honorable and fair dealing."

OWEN, RICHARD, the youngest son of Robert Owen, the philanthropist, was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, January 6, 1810. He was educated chiefly at Hofwyl, Switzerland, and subsequently attended courses of lectures in Glasgow, delivered by Dr. Andrew Ure, author of the "Chemical Dictionary." He emigrated to the United States, reaching, when about eighteen years of age, New Harmony, the scene of his father's social experiments. Here he farmed until the Mexican War broke out, when he obtained a captain's commission in the 16th United States Infantry, one of the ten new regiments, and served until the close of the war, being first under General Z. Taylor, and subsequently under command of General Wool. Returning in the fall of 1849, he became assistant to his brother, Doctor D. D. Owen, in his survey of the north-west territories, under the general government, and, in company with Doctor I. G. Norwood, examined the north shore of Lake Superior. Some of the maps and many of the wood-cuts in his brother's quarto report of those regions are from his sketches. On invitation of Colonel Thornton F. Johnson, of Kentucky, who carried on the Western Military Institute, first at Georgetown, and later at Blue Lick, Richard Owen was invited to take the chair of natural science and chemistry, at first with the rank of major (the commissions being issued by the governor

of the state), and later, at the death of Colonel T. F. Johnson, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as commandant, while Colonel B. R. Johnson, a graduate of West Point, was superintendent. These two assumed the whole financial responsibility of the institute, and, on the typhoid fever breaking out at Drennon Springs (to which place Colonel T. F. Johnson removed from Blue Lick), they transferred the whole institution to Nashville, Tennessee, where it became the literary department of the Nashville University. While here Professor Owen, after taking the necessary course of study at the medical college, received the degree of M. D., and also published a work entitled "Key to the Geology of the Globe," of which the *North American Review* says, at page 275 of the July (1857) number: "Unity of plan and uniformity of causes are the germinal idea of his system. . . . The aim of the entire work is in the direction in which alone truth is to be sought." A copy of the work being sent to the great scientist Alexander von Humboldt, he replied in an autograph letter, accepting many of the generalizations; and Professor Dana, in his "Manual of Geology," admits that Doctor Owen, in the above work, was the first to point out the coincidence of continental outlines with great circles which form secondaries to the ecliptic, and hence point to solar influence as remotely the chief cause of land dynamics. In 1858, Professor Owen, foreseeing the threatened rupture between the North and South, sold out his claims in the institute to Colonel B. R. Johnson, the superintendent, who subsequently became General Johnson, of the Confederate army. Professor Owen, on reaching Indiana, was immediately made assistant state geologist, and, later, state geologist, of Indiana, conducting surveys during the year 1859 and part of 1860, and embodying the results in a large octavo volume. On the breaking out of the late war, Doctor Owen was commissioned by the late Governor O. P. Morton to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 15th Indiana Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Rich Mountain and Greenbrier, West Virginia. He was then promoted, and directed to form a new regiment, the 60th Indiana Volunteers. During its formation he organized, and commanded for four months, a camp of about four thousand prisoners, in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and was complimented by a telegram from Secretary Stanton, saying his was the best regulated of all the Federal camps of prisoners. Colonel Owen, with his regiment, in which his two sons were officers, was now sent to Kentucky, and was subsequently, when ordered to the relief of the garrison at Mumfordsville, captured by General Bragg's army. Soon after, however, an exchange of prisoners having taken place, the 60th was assigned to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in the Army of Tennessee, as it was first called; and at the taking of Arkansas Post, under Generals Sherman and McClernand, Colonel Owen's regiment lost heavily, and many were killed or wounded on each side of him, within a few feet. His regiment was at General Grant's siege of Vicksburg until its surrender, then with General Sherman at the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. Subsequently, the 60th was ordered to join the forces of General Banks in the Red River campaign, and Colonel Owen, placed in command of a brigade, lost heavily in killed and wounded at the battle of Carrion-crow Bayou. About the close of the Red River campaign, an offer of the professorship of natural science in the Indiana State University was made to Doctor Owen, who thereupon tendered his resignation as colonel, to take effect at the close of the campaign. This enabled him to reach Bloomington, Indiana, the seat of the university, on the first day of January, 1864, after more than two years and a half of service in the Federal army. His connection with this college lasted nearly sixteen years, as he only recently retired to New Harmony, with the intention of pursuing the original researches commenced at Bloomington. These consisted chiefly in demonstrating, by means of the galvanometer, the existence of thermo-electrical currents in the earth's crust, chiefly bearing from east to west, and in our north hemisphere from south to north, as high as latitude seventy degrees or thereby. He also constructed an electrical globe to demonstrate and explain the declination and inclination of the compass. Papers connected with these subjects, and with terrestrial magnetism as bearing on the dynamics of geology, were read by Doctor Owen at several meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and were also published in various periodicals, as the *Scientific American*, *Polytechnic Review*, *Transactions of Academy of Sciences*, at St. Louis, *Valley Naturalist*, and Indianapolis daily *Journal*. The account of some researches on the flying weevil, made while on his farm, will be found in the Albany (New York) *Cultivator*, of 1846; and a series of letters on Education were furnished to the *South-western Sentinel*, in Evansville, Indiana, in 1840; later articles on Education and Agriculture appeared in the Indiana *School Journal*, Indiana *Farmer*, Yale College *Courant*, *Reports of the Department of Agriculture*, at Washington, Tennessee *Farmer*, etc., besides papers on the Rainfall, the Preservation of Timber, the Cause of Indian Summer, and other subjects connected with physical geography, published in various Western periodicals; also a series of letters from Europe, the Holy Land, and Egypt, partly in the New York *Tribune*, but chiefly in the Evansville *Journal*. Many public lectures on scientific subjects were at various times delivered by invitation, chiefly in Tennessee and Indiana. In 1872 Doctor Owen was elected president of the Indiana State Agricultural College (Purdue University); but, as two years afterwards it was still unorganized, and his labors

at Bloomington had been continued, with the additional offer of the curatorship of the new museum there (consisting mainly of eighty-five thousand specimens purchased from the estate of his late brother), Doctor Owen decided to remain, and tendered his resignation as president of Purdue. Wabash College conferred on Doctor Owen the degree of LL. D., and Louisiana also made him honorary member of her scientific association. In 1874 he served as Grand Master, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of Indiana, and in 1875 was delegate to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which met that year at Indianapolis. Doctor Owen married, in 1837, the fifth daughter of Professor Joseph Neef (formerly an associate of Pestalozzi, and invited to this country for the purpose of introducing that educator's system); and three children, a daughter and two sons, were born to them. The former died, but the two latter are married, and reside in New Harmony. Professor Owen is the only surviving member of the immediate family of Robert Owen.

OWEN, DAVID DALE, M. D., of New Harmony, Indiana, a prominent geologist, was born in Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807, and died in New Harmony, Indiana, November 13, 1860. He was the third son of Robert Owen—the second son, William, dying earlier—and brother of Robert Dale Owen. He was educated with his youngest brother, Professor Richard Owen, M. D., LL. D., at Hofwyl, Switzerland, and in 1826 accompanied his father to the settlement established by the latter in New Harmony, Indiana. He subsequently returned to Europe, where he spent two years in studying geology and chemistry, as well as improving himself in painting, for which he had great taste, and in 1833 took up his permanent residence in the United States. In 1835 he received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College, and two years later was employed by the Legislature of Indiana to make a geological reconnoissance of the state, the results of which were published in a small work, of which a reprint appeared in 1859. He subsequently, under instructions from the United States general land-office at Washington, made a minute examination of the mineral lands of Iowa; and in 1848, having spent the interval chiefly in scientific study, he was employed by the government to conduct the geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The result of his three years' labor in this extensive field was in 1852 published by Congress, in a quarto volume, embracing over six hundred pages, accompanied by numerous maps and illustrations executed in the highest style of art. During the next five years, from 1852 to 1857, he conducted the survey of the state of Kentucky, three volumes relating to which, with maps and illustrations, have been published; the fourth was sent to press a few weeks before his death. In 1857 he was appointed state geologist of Arkansas, and in the succeeding year the report of his survey was published in one octavo volume. The preparation of a companion volume was about completed at his death, and was issued by his younger brother and administrator, Doctor Richard Owen, shortly after the death of Doctor David D. Owen. He also conducted various important examinations for private individuals and corporations. He was an indefatigable and enthusiastic laborer in his peculiar walk, and his death was hastened by the exposure incidental to camp life in the miasmatic regions last surveyed by him. He had just finished arranging a large private museum and laboratory at his home in New Harmony, which was said to be one of the most complete in the country. His collection of specimens in geology, mineralogy, and natural history, which formed his museum, is said to have equaled, if not surpassed, any in the Union; and this, after his death, was purchased by the state of Indiana for the State University, and is now at Bloomington, rearranged and labeled under the direction of his brother, Professor Richard Owen. During his life David Dale Owen made a great reputation as a geologist and scientist, being famous in scientific circles of Europe, as well as in America. Just previous to his death, in 1860, he was regarded as the most eminent geologist in America. His labors have been of incalculable benefit for the several states in which they were performed, and the volumes containing the result of his geological surveys have been looked upon as most valuable additions to the literature of natural science of America. He was an incessant worker, both while in the field and in the laboratory, and was constantly at work from early morning till late at night. He has probably accomplished as much for geology in this country as any one man. He married Caroline, fourth daughter of Joseph Neef, of New Harmony, himself a celebrated educator, who had been an associate of Pestalozzi, and who, soon after his arrival in the United States, published two works on education. David Dale Owen had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. The oldest son, Alfred Dale Owen, served as an officer in the Federal army during the late Civil War, the latter part of it as colonel of the 18th Indiana Volunteers.

OWEN, ROBERT, an English social reformer, formerly a resident of New Harmony, Indiana, was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, England, in 1771, and died there November 19, 1858. Although the son of poor parents, he received a respectable education. He entered upon commercial pursuits, and when fourteen years old procured a situation in

London, where he soon recommended himself by his talents for business. At the age of eighteen years he became partner in a cotton mill, and subsequently removed to the Chorlton Mills, near Manchester. Prospering in this undertaking, he married, in 1801, the daughter of David Dale, a Glasgow manufacturer, and afterward assumed charge of a large cotton factory in New Lanark, Scotland, belonging to his father-in-law. Here he introduced a system of reform which proved for a time highly successful. He then turned his attention to more extensive social evils, and published, in 1812, "New Views of Society; or, Essays upon the Formation of Human Character;" and subsequently a "Book of the New Moral World," in which he maintained a theory of modified communism, insisting on an absolute equality in all rights and duties, and the abolition of all superiority, even that of capital and intelligence. By the aid of his immense fortune he was enabled to distribute a large number of tracts developing his peculiar views, and soon had every-where numerous followers; but, attacked on all sides, and particularly by the religious press, he set out in 1823, after the death of his patron, the Duke of Kent, for the United States, where he determined to found at his own cost a communist society; and with this view he bought from George Rapp the settlement of New Harmony, Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash, embracing thirty thousand acres, and dwellings for two thousand persons. The scheme, however, proved an utter failure, and in 1827 he returned to England, where experiments of a similar nature, attended by similar results, were made at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire, and at Tytherly, in Hampshire. He succeeded no better in establishing a "labor exchange" in London, in connection with a bazaar and bank. In 1828 he went to Mexico, on the invitation of the government, to carry out his experiment there, but effected nothing. His ill success, however, neither weakened his confidence nor lessened his activity, and during the remainder of his life he constantly appeared before the public as a lecturer and journalist. His ideas are most clearly developed in his "Lectures on a New State of Society," "Essays on the Formation of Human Character," and "Outlines of the Rational System;" and especially in his principal work, "The Book of the New Moral World," in which he came forward as the founder of a system of religion and society according to reason. He and his followers, the so-called Owenites, became, in 1827, the soul of the labor leagues, out of which sprang the Chartist movement. During his last years he was a believer in spiritualism, and published several conversations held with Benjamin Franklin, and other persons. He was one of the first to found infant schools, and through him they were introduced into England, and from there to the other countries of the globe.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE, New Harmony, author and statesman, eldest son of Robert Owen, whose sketch is given elsewhere, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1801. He was educated with a younger brother, William, at Hofwyl, Switzerland, and about 1825 accompanied his father to America, when the latter bought out the Rapp Harmonists, and began to establish his community at New Harmony, Indiana. Robert Dale Owen went to the latter place and there began the New Harmony *Gazette*, a weekly literary and socialistic paper, devoted to the interests of the new community, and published it about two years. He then removed to New York City, and for four or five years was editor and publisher of the New York *Free Enquirer*, a weekly literary journal. At New York he married Mary Jane Robinson, and, after having made a trip to Europe, removed to New Harmony, Indiana, about the year 1833, and made that his future home. He entered the arena of politics, and was elected on the Democratic ticket as a Representative to the state Legislature for two or three terms. He was twice elected as a Representative to Congress for the First Congressional District of Indiana, holding his seat in Congress from 1843 to 1847. In Congress he took a leading part in settling the north-western boundary dispute, and in 1845 introduced a bill organizing the Smithsonian Institute. He was a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention of 1850, which framed the present Constitution of the state, and was chairman of the revision committee. He was the author of several important measures which were embodied in the Constitution; notably one to secure to married women independent rights of property. As a testimonial to his services in this respect, he was presented by the women of Indiana with an elegant and massive silver pitcher. In 1853 he was appointed by President Buchanan as United States Chargé d'Affaires, and afterwards Minister to Naples, which office he held until 1858, when he returned to this country. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, District of Columbia, and was one of its first regents. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, casting aside political preferences, he gave his entire influence towards the suppression of the Rebellion. He was commissioned by Governor Morton, of Indiana, to purchase a large supply of arms for that state, which commission he faithfully executed. He encouraged, both by public addresses and contributions to the public journals, the enlistment of troops for the Union armies, and was a firm friend to President Lincoln and his cabinet, to whom he freely communicated his opinion on matters of state policy. He urged upon Mr. Lincoln in the early part of the war the necessity of emancipation, and drew up the form of an emancipation proclamation, which he submitted to President Lincoln, the

main features of which the latter embodied in his famous proclamation declaring freedom to slaves in insurrectionary states. Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said that it was the letters received from, and the arguments presented by, Mr. Owen that induced him to issue the proclamation. He was appointed a member of a committee of three to devise means for the amelioration of the colored population, released from slavery at the close of the war, the result of these labors being the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. After the close of the war, Mr. Owen devoted himself mostly to literary pursuits, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines and journals of the day. He is the author of a number of works, among which may be mentioned "New Views of Society," "Hints on Public Architecture," with one hundred and thirteen illustrations, published by the Smithsonian Institute; "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World;" also a drama, "Pocahontas," and minor works, besides a serial, entitled "Beyond the Breakers;" and "Threading my Way," an autobiography, bringing the events of his life up to his twenty-seventh year; "The Debatable Land between This World and the Next." The first third of this, addressed to the Protestant clergy, he considered the best of his writings. His first wife having died, he some years afterwards married Miss Lottie W. Kellogg, of Lake George, New York, where he died June 24, 1877, and where his remains now rest. By his first wife he left two sons and one daughter. His oldest son was a lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Indiana Cavalry during the late war; the youngest son practices law.

PEARSE, MILTON W., attorney-at-law, of Mount Vernon, was born in Friendship, Alleghany County, New York, July 4, 1841. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Bristol, Rhode Island, and several members of his grandfather's family were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Milton W. Pearse was raised on a farm, received an academic education, and at the age of nineteen years started for the West. He went to Mount Vernon in 1860, where he was engaged in teaching school for about four years. In April, 1864, at the call of the President for volunteers for one hundred days, he enlisted, and spent three months in the military service. He subsequently studied law in Mount Vernon, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit comprising Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg, and Warrick Counties, and held the office for two years, declining a nomination for re-election. He is a Democrat in politics, has taken an active part in every political campaign since the year 1860, and is now chairman of the Democratic county committee for Posey County, which position he has held for several years. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Nettleton, of Mount Vernon.

PERIGO, EZEKIEL, of Boonville, one of the old settlers of Warrick County, was born there on the 6th of August, 1802. His father came from Maryland, and was born in that state during the strife with Great Britain. He had at an early day moved to Kentucky, at a time when Indians were troublesome, and when panthers and other wild beasts were there to molest them. At eighteen years of age he moved to Ohio County, Kentucky, and when twenty-one years of age married Miss Hinman. This was in 1800. In 1802 Ezekiel was born, and when he was sixteen years of age his father moved to Warrick County, Indiana. His mother was a woman of nerve, and could handle a gun and shoot a wild-cat as well as a man. She died by a stroke of palsy in 1822. Shortly afterwards Ezekiel was married to Miss Hudson, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, who lived to the good, ripe age of seventy-three years. His father died about 1830. Mr. Perigo has identified himself with the people of Warrick County in many public ways. His early advantages in instruction were limited to a few days in each winter for two or three years only. He obtained the most of his education himself after he was married, by pursuing a regular and systematic course of study. This proved of great practical use to him afterwards. He began life in farming, and continued in that business until fifty-four years of age, when he went into a mill for eighteen months, from this into a saddle and harness shop, and thence to selling dry-goods. He finally retired to his farm, where he still lives, and will spend the remainder of his days. He began in mercantile business in 1856, and suspended it in 1872. He had one son, who was killed in the war, at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Perigo is a stanch Union man, and did much to assist in the war by helping to feed and clothe soldiers' families, and otherwise encouraging in the work of fighting our battles. He has been most of his life a public man, and the county has imposed upon him onerous duties. The first office held was that of constable, in which he served two terms. He was also commissioner of the county seminary for six years, and then for a while collector of taxes. In this he was required to ride through the county on horseback and make personal collections. He was very successful. He remembers of paying himself off one time after the year's work was done, and of counting out the silver by throwing it into one of Jackson's "old-fashioned tin-cups," that held about three pints, completely filling it. This was his salary for the year's work, and consisted of about two

hundred dollars. He has been for a long time commissioner of the Warrick County swamp lands. He has been treasurer of the township four years, trustee four years, and served as administrator in settling up forty-five estates, and commissioner in partition in closing up forty other estates. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-two years. His wife died the 27th of June, 1878, and he now lives with a granddaughter. Mr. Perigo has been a useful member of society all through his long life, and is spoken of by his neighbors as a man of sterling worth, strictly honorable and upright in all his dealings.

POSEY, FRANCIS BLACKBURN, attorney-at-law, Petersburg, Pike County, one of the most successful lawyers and prominent politicians of the district, was born April 28, 1848, at Petersburg. His parents were John W. and Sarah B. Posey. His father, a large farmer, was among the earliest settlers of the county, and gave his son a thorough and complete education. After learning all that was taught at the common schools he went to Asbury University, and was there from 1864 to 1867 inclusive. Young Posey needed no incentive to study; it was his nature. He seemed to have formed an early determination to excel, and excel he did, carrying with him all through his life that same spirit. Although comparatively young, he is a leader of men, a ready and efficient speaker, with a clear, firm voice. Logical and plain in his arguments, he carries conviction to his hearers. The writer has heard him in a speech, during the past campaign, hold his audience almost spell-bound, riveting their attention and eliciting their applause. He is a fine specimen of a man. He is robust and in the enjoyment of full health. He is about six feet high, portly, with a frank and open countenance, and has such an appearance as indicates honor, integrity, honesty of purpose, and determination. In politics he is a Republican, standing in the foremost rank in the county, and is an ardent and zealous worker, who acts from strong convictions. In 1869 he graduated at the state law school, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Petersburg. In 1873 he removed to Vincennes, but in 1875 he returned to his native town, remaining there ever since, and enjoying a large and lucrative practice. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Baker prosecuting attorney. Being a Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic district, it was only by an appointment that an office could be held by him. He is exceedingly popular, and as a politician his influence is great. Genial, affable, and courteous, he enjoys the respect and friendship of those who differ from him politically. January 17, 1878, he was married to Emma Brown, the most estimable daughter of the Hon. Perry Brown, of Pike County.

PHELPS, ABRAHAM M., of Newburg, was born January 6, 1798, in Hartford, Vermont. His father, who was a soldier under Arnold at West Point, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1765, and was married to Margaret Hamilton in 1796. Their son Abraham endured in youth all the hardships incident to our early civilization, and, while he failed to receive much of a school education, became well grounded in those principles of rectitude that should underlie every business career. When nineteen years of age he commenced to work for himself, and, by means of hard labor at low wages during the summer months, was able to attend the Royalton Academy during the winter. He struggled on in this way for three successive years in his efforts to acquire something of an education. In June, 1820, when twenty-two years of age, he started on foot for the far West, traveling thus for three or four hundred miles, until he reached Black Rock, near Buffalo, New York. There he took a steamer, called "Walk-in-the-Water," the first one that was built on the western lakes. For about three miles the steamer was propelled by four yoke of oxen, that it might not be drawn over the falls. After the oxen were withdrawn from the boat, its rate of speed did not exceed four or five miles an hour, thus making the journey to Cleveland a tedious one. From Cleveland he went to Franklin, Ohio, where he taught school for nearly two years. While there he entered the employ of a New Orleans shipper of produce, where he had an opportunity to barter a little in the way of provisions on his trip down the river. After that Mr. Phelps operated solely on his own account, and engaged in commerce in a small way up and down the Mississippi River, his trade being principally between Memphis and Natchez. For a time he engaged in trade in Evansville, after which he removed to Newburg, where he has since resided. June 7, 1827, he was married to Miss Frances Johnson, of Evansville, a lady who, by her many acts of kindness, has endeared herself to all who know her. Mr. Phelps has been so successful as a merchant that during the panic of 1837 he was about the only man in that section of the country who could buy goods in New York. He continued in business until 1865, when he retired from mercantile life. He has been a consistent member of the Church to which he belongs, the material interests of which he has greatly advanced. He built the First Presbyterian Church of Newburg, and afterwards, when a new one was built, contributed most liberally to its erection. He was also instrumental in

building the seminary in Newburg, which for a time had a most excellent patronage. Mr. Phelps is now reaping the fruits of his long career of toil in a life of ease and affluence.

REAVIS, WILLIAM, of Evansville, was born on the 27th of August, 1815, in Gibson County, Indiana, then a territory, and a comparatively uninhabited wilderness. His advent to this world was made amid the howling of wolves, the growling of bears and catamounts, and the screaming of panthers. His father, Isham, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Strickland, was born in South Carolina, and in 1813, soon after her marriage, moved to Indiana. The country was thinly settled, and savages in small squads were still prowling around. Bread was scarce, and hominy was oftentimes used as a substitute. They had, however, many varieties of food, fish, flesh, and fowl, and were always able to prepare a feast that would have proved savory to a king. His father engaged in stock-raising, in which, however, he had nothing to do but to keep his cattle gentle with salt, and protect them from the ravages of wild beasts. For this latter purpose he kept two rifles, one for himself and one for his wife, who knew how to use it. He killed three bears in one day, and at another time his wife killed a wild-cat that came into the yard for a pig. She chased it up into a tall tree and coolly shot it. William was taught early in life how to handle a gun. He killed deer before he was fourteen years of age. These were his surroundings. He had the grand old woods and the open sky for a school-room, but he can never recollect when he could not read; knowledge for him had charms, and he thirsted for it as the panting hart for the brook. Later, however, he had an occasional teacher, who could read, write, and cipher, and was permitted to go to school about six weeks out of the year. The Old-school Baptist ministers were numerous among the settlers, and they often held worship from house to house, as they had no church building. When he was ten years of age his father died, leaving the duties of the farm and the care of the household to devolve largely upon him. He thus gained much experience that became useful in after life. His constant passion was for books, more literature. Every odd moment was thus utilized. His mother gave him his liberty when he was twenty years of age, and, in addition, a horse, bridle, and saddle. These he disposed of and went immediately to school. In his four months' tuition he gained a knowledge of the principles of grammar which has aided him materially many times since then in the tongue battles he has waged so unmercifully on political heretics. Before he was twenty years of age he had taught two schools. These were in the days of Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster, and he thinks that picture not overdrawn. He was married on the 12th of December, 1836, to Miss Eleanor C. Burton, by whom he had eight children. In 1839 he was baptized in the general Baptist Church. In the year 1846 he was elected treasurer of his native county. The records on file in Indianapolis show that he had the least delinquent list in proportion to taxables of any treasurer in the state the first year. In 1849 he was urged to run for the position again, and was elected by a largely increased majority. He held his office for six consecutive years. During his second term the famous school law, taxing the property of every citizen *ad valorem*, was passed by the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Reavis strongly advocated this enactment, but it was opposed in his county as unconstitutional by lawyers, and even by Judge Hall, one of his bondsmen, the latter refusing to stand longer on his bond if he attempted to collect the tax; but Mr. Reavis, knowing his duty, collected it from Judge Hall, threatening to levy on his favorite horse and buggy in case he refused to pay it. Judge Hall paid it, but he withdrew his name from the paper, whereupon Mr. Reavis gave another, representing the largest amount of wealth of any bond ever given in the county, and the schools were opened amid general rejoicings. In 1852, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated for Congress by the Whig party, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. Shortly after this time his wife died. He was still exercising the functions of a Baptist minister, when, getting into a difficulty with a couple of men, he gave them a sound thrashing. He then offered to surrender his credentials to the Church, which being refused and his short-comings forgiven, he continued to preach. In 1858 he married again, this time Mrs. Damon, widow of the late Volney Damon, Esq., of Vanderburg County, Indiana. In 1859 he removed to Benton, Franklin County, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law. Here he was intimately associated with Hon. John A. Logan, then a citizen of that place. Mr. Reavis had, while at Benton, written articles to the Benton *Standard*, and, although a Democratic paper, his contributions had persuaded it into the Union line. He also wrote for the Hamilton *Sucker*, another Democratic journal, and imbued that newspaper also with Union principles. A large majority of the people were, notwithstanding, for the Confederacy, only eight votes in the county having been cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Rebellion was rife in this section. The editor's life was threatened, and he was obliged to discontinue his paper. Union men were forbidden, by bold, intrepid rebels, to make recruiting speeches, under penalty of death; and consequently old politicians, when called upon, refused to appear. At one time the people of Southern Illinois raised

a company for the South, and many isolated individuals actually entered in its service. Mr. Reavis then opened a correspondence with General Grant regarding the situation, which resulted in the latter's sending a company of men to that place to quell disturbances. Under these circumstances Mr. Reavis went forth to make speeches and recruits for the 6th Cavalry and 40th Illinois Infantry. Those were the days that tried men's souls, but he had the love of his country in his heart, and forgot all else in the many dangers he passed through. Often was he assaulted, and attempts were even made to assassinate him. He claimed no credit for loving his country, he simply could not help it. He was taught it between his father's knees, and he drew it from his mother's breast, while the songs concerning the victory of Perry on the lakes, and of Jackson at New Orleans, sung by his mother as a lullaby, were recollections that buoyed him up in the face of all danger. At McLeansboro, Illinois, some bold rebels threatened to kill any man who should attempt to make a recruiting speech at that place. Captain Scott, of the 40th Illinois, was there with a few soldiers. A few hundred men gathered about him, and so intimidated them that they feared to go into the court-house. Mr. Reavis came upon the ground, assumed command, at once ordered the doors unlocked, and marched the men in and mounted the platform. Taking Stephen A. Douglas's dying words for his text, he assumed the ground that there were but two parties, patriots and traitors, and boldly discussed the issues of the day. Thus, day after day, he spoke for his country; and it is safe to say he did more recruiting for the 40th Illinois Infantry and the 6th Cavalry Volunteers than any other one man, encountering more dangers in this work than he did while in actual service. He assisted in recruiting the 56th Illinois Infantry, being a captain in Company G of that regiment, and with it he participated in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, when Beauregard evacuated the place, and was also at the battle of Corinth, on October 3 and 4, 1862. When the battle began he was sick in camp quarters, with a surgeon's certificate of disability, but longed to be on the field; and, when the news was received that the troops were surrounded by General Price, with a force of two to one, he sprang from his couch, aroused his sick comrades, thirty-eight of whom followed him to the front. There he headed his own company, and by his words of cheer and encouragement gained for them a victory. In acknowledgment of his services, a portion of his regiment held a meeting, and passed and signed a preamble and resolutions, the concluding portion of which reads:

"*Resolved*, That for his courage on the battle-field of Corinth, Mississippi, on the 3d and 4th of October, 1862, in leaving his sick-quarters and rallying thirty-eight convalescents to the scene, heading his company, fighting all through that ever-memorable battle, and cheering us on to victory both by words and actions, he deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance by a grateful people and country."

After his resignation he removed to Evansville and engaged in the government claim business. He was appointed by Chief Justice Chase register in bankruptcy, and held that office for four years. Mr. Reavis is above the medium height, has a strong and well proportioned physique, and has an unusual amount of vitality and energy. He is characteristically positive, reads men readily, and, with his impulsive nature, always acts promptly. He has an excellent command of language, is a forcible partisan, and an eloquent statesman. In whatever employment Mr. Reavis has been engaged or position he has occupied, either civil or military, he has acquitted himself honorably, creditably, and to the satisfaction of the people.

RAPP, GEORGE, the founder of New Harmony, Indiana, and of the Society of Harmonists, was born in October, 1757, at Iptingen, in Würtemberg. He was the son of a small farmer and vine-dresser, received a moderate common school education, and upon leaving school assisted his father on the farm, working as a weaver during the winter months. Rapp from his early years was fond of reading, and, his supply of books not being plentiful, he became a student of the Bible, and began to compare the condition of the people he lived among with the social order described in the New Testament. He became dissatisfied, especially with the lifeless condition of the Churches; and in the year 1787, when he was thirty years old, he began to preach in his own house on Sundays to a small congregation of people, whom he evidently found to hold the same opinions as himself. The clergy resented this interference with their office, and persecuted Rapp and his adherents, who were fined and imprisoned. This had a tendency to increase the number of his followers, and in the course of six years he had gathered about him not less than three hundred families. He had labored upon his farm so industriously that he had accumulated some property, and in 1803 his adherents determined upon emigrating in a body to America, where they were sure of freedom to worship God after their own desires. In 1783 Rapp had married a farmer's daughter, who bore him a son, John, and a daughter, Rosina. In 1803, accompanied by his son John and two other persons, he sailed for Baltimore, and, after looking about in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, they purchased five thousand acres of wild land about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburgh as a place of settlement. In the summer of 1804 six hundred of Rapp's people, under the supervision of Frederick (Reichart)

Rapp, an adopted son of George Rapp, arrived in this country. There were among them a few of moderately good education, and some who had considerable property for emigrants in those days. All were thrifty and few were destitute. Rapp met them upon their arrival, and settled them in different parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania, while he took a number of the ablest mechanics and laborers to proceed to the destined place of settlement to prepare habitations for the remainder. In 1805 they removed to the settlement and organized themselves into the Harmony Society, agreeing to place all their possessions in a common fund, adopt a uniform style of dress, keep all things in common, and labor for the good of the whole body. By a further addition in the spring of that year, the community embraced one hundred and fifty families, or about seven hundred and fifty men, women, and children. The community prospered with great rapidity, and in 1807, amid a deep religious fervor which pervaded the society, they adopted as a new article of their creed a resolution to forever after refrain from marriage. A certain number of the young people, feeling no desire for a celibate life, withdrew from the society; but the great majority, however, remained, and faithfully ceased from conjugal relations. At the same time they agreed to cease using tobacco in every form. The site in Pennsylvania not being a desirable one, the society in 1814 determined to remove to Posey County, Indiana, where they purchased a tract of thirty thousand acres of land. Thither one hundred persons proceeded, in June, 1814, to prepare a place for the rest, and by the summer of 1815 the whole colony was in its new home, now known by the name of New Harmony. Here they erected large factories, mills, and dwelling-houses, many of them very substantially built of brick, most of which are still standing. In 1817 one hundred and thirty persons came over at one time from Würtemberg and joined them, and they received at various times other accessions, so that while at New Harmony they numbered some seven or eight hundred. The Harmonists appear to have been under the complete control and direction of their leader, Rapp, whom they believed to be led by a sort of inspiration from God, and who appears to have guided his people wisely. He was a man of robust frame and sound health, with great perseverance, enterprise, executive ability, and remarkable common sense, a man who was seldom if ever idle, an indomitable worker, and a hard student and reader. He remained with his followers at New Harmony but ten years, when, the Harmonists having suffered severely from the malarial fevers of that locality and from unpleasant neighbors, they sold out their thirty thousand acres of land, with all improvements, including about one hundred and twenty buildings, to Robert Owen, of Scotland, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They then bought property at Economy, Pennsylvania, and removed to this their final home in the summer of 1825. With their habits of industry, they gradually acquired large wealth, which is still retained by the few adherents to the society. Rapp continued his control over the Harmonists, which in his old age became almost absolute, and died in 1847, at the age of ninety years.

REINHARD, GEO. L., attorney-at-law, Rockport, Spencer County, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 5, 1843, where he attended the primary schools until the age of fourteen, thereby receiving the groundwork of a very liberal education. He then at that early age emigrated to the United States, in the year 1857, and remained for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio. During 1858–59 he attended school at Cincinnati, and at the same time was employed in working at the spoke and wheel manufactory of his uncle, who was a large and wealthy manufacturer there. In 1860 he removed to Union County, Indiana, where he attended public school and labored hard for a livelihood. The war breaking out, he determined to defend the old flag, enlisting as a private in Company I, 16th Indiana Volunteers, under Captain (afterward general) T. W. Bennett. His company was subsequently transferred to the 15th Regiment, and he served until the expiration of his term, three years and four months, engaging in the battles of Greenbrier, Perryville, Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, and many others. At the battle of Stone River he had his gun shot from his shoulder and shattered into fragments by a cannon ball. He was never either wounded or taken prisoner, but came home very much broken down in health. After his discharge he determined to pursue his studies still further, and to obtain as good an education as his circumstances would permit. From 1864 to 1868 he attended a high school at Cincinnati, and Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. During part of this time he taught school, and also a German class among the students, and clerked in a dry-goods store, in order to acquire means to prosecute his studies. Later he gave instruction at Owensboro, Kentucky. He had thoroughly studied Greek, Latin, mathematics, the sciences, and the German and English languages, making rapid progress in his acquirements in all. Early in 1868 he commenced the study of law, and in September, 1869, was admitted to practice at Owensboro, Kentucky, after passing a successful examination before Judge G. W. Williams. In the winter of 1870 he removed to, and settled in, Rockport, Indiana. He succeeded at once in establishing a good practice, and has been most remarkably successful. He is now recognized, not only as one of the leading attorneys of the bar, but also

as one of the ablest and most popular lawyers of Southern Indiana. His success is due to his indomitable pluck, perseverance, and native talent. He had to undergo many privations and hardships in early life, but he started with a determination which was not easily discomfited by obstacles. He has fought his way to the front, and to-day as a reward he occupies a high position. He always endeavors to discharge his official and professional duties with honesty and fidelity. In 1876 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit, by a majority of twelve hundred. In 1878 he was re-elected without opposition. He is the author of "Reinhard's Indiana Criminal Law," a work that reflects the greatest credit on its author. It was written during his first term of office, and is a work to which his brethren at the bar and the bench and critics have testified in the most flattering terms. Hon. W. E. Niblack, Judge of the Supreme Court, said: "I take great pleasure in saying that I am very much pleased with its general scope and arrangement, and have no doubt that it will prove to be not only a valuable contribution to the legal literature of the state, but of great assistance to those engaged in the administration of our criminal laws." Hon. R. S. Hicks, of Rockport, said: "It is one of the best digests of Indiana criminal law ever put before the public." John B. Elam, prosecuting attorney of Marion Criminal Circuit Court, said: "To prosecuting attorneys it is invaluable." Hon. J. B. Handy said: "I keep it by me while on the bench. It is a good, convenient, and useful book. Every Justice of the Peace in the state ought to have a copy." Hon. Benjamin Harrison said: "I am satisfied that this book is one which will meet with general favor." The Evansville *Journal* remarked:

"Mr. Reinhard has done his work thoroughly and conscientiously, and he is to be congratulated upon having given the profession an accurate and useful book."

Many other favorable comments might be given. In politics he is a Democrat, though formerly a Republican. He is very conscientious in his convictions and acts by them. He speaks English and German with equal fluency, and frequently addresses audiences in both languages. He married, in the fall of 1869, Mary E. Wilson, a most estimable young lady, daughter of a Kentucky farmer of good family. They have two children living, a boy of ten and a little girl of three. They have also lost two little girls. June 12, 1880, he was nominated as Circuit Judge, but, owing to a decision of the Supreme Court, the election is postponed two years. Mr. Reinhard is about five feet ten inches in height, has dark hair and eyes, a full, smooth face, large head, broad, intellectual forehead, and weighs about two hundred pounds. His voice is full, clear, and round. As a speaker, he is strong, convincing, logical, and terse, rather than eloquent, though at times, when he warms up in debate, he rises to the highest pitch. He possesses good social qualities, is highly successful in his business career, and stands in the front rank of his profession. He is honored, admired, and respected, and enjoys the confidence of the community. He is a well read and courteous gentleman.

ROBERTS, JUDGE GAINS, of Newburg, one of the original settlers of Warrick County, Indiana, was born May 13, 1793, in Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C. He was married to Catherine Upp, of Henderson County, Ky., January 2, 1817, who died June 23, 1854. Nine children were the result of this union, of whom only one is now living. In November, 1855, the Judge married Mrs. Susan Morris, of Lima, New York, who died in the fall of 1862. It was at an early date in the history of Warrick County that Judge Roberts and his wife removed from Kentucky to the vicinity of Newburg, and located on an uncultivated tract of land. So eager were the young couple to taste the adventures of pioneer life that they took up their abode in their new log-cabin before it was completed, and on the first night enjoyed the novelty of having a blanket of snow for a bed-covering. This cool reception did not, however, dampen their enthusiasm. From that time to the day of his death the career of Judge Roberts was marked by complete success. He bought farms and cleared them, owning at one time fifteen different tracts of land in Warrick County. He first lived on a farm a short distance west of the town, but afterwards moved to the east of the village and built the Rock House, which still stands, a monument of his early enterprises. In 1864 he removed to Vanderburg County, about three miles west of Newburg, where he lived until the time of his death. Judge Roberts served for a number of years as Probate Judge, and then was elected state Senator from his district. He also filled other offices of less importance. He was bank director of the Evansville Bank for fifteen or twenty years, and took an active part in every public enterprise tending to promote the welfare of his neighborhood. He possessed a robust constitution, and seemed able to endure any amount of hardship. Near his home at the Rock House he kept a wood-yard, and supplied steamboats with fuel. There would often be three or four thousand cords of wood, so that "Roberts's wood-yard" was known by boatmen the entire length of the river. The Judge had no advantages whatever for an education; but he could write a good hand, and mastered a practical business education. His twin children were educated in good seminaries and colleges. One of them, Eliza Ann Roberts, married Mr. A. Hazen, who is extensively known by steamboat men and along the banks of the Ohio River. He was born in Windsor County,

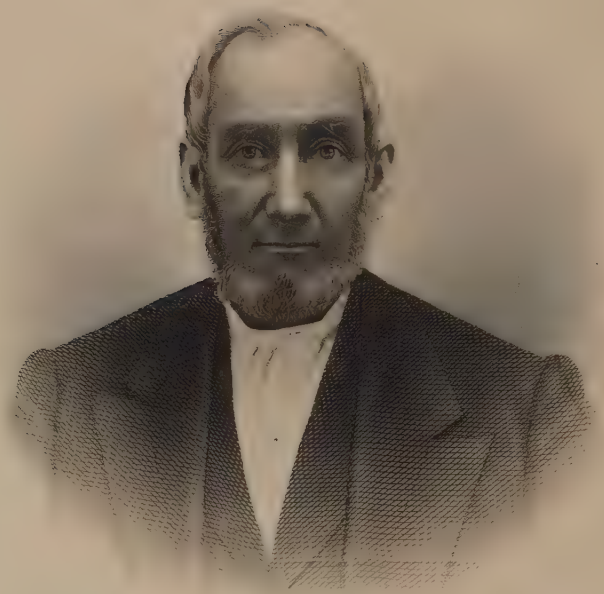
Vermont, but early went to Newburg, and has ever since been identified with its growth and history. He has been in the commission business for a number of years; has also an extensive coal bank, in which he employs about one hundred hands when in full operation.

RALSTON, WILLIAM G., M. D., of Evansville, was born February 13, 1819, in Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana. His paternal grandfather, William Ralston, was at the siege of Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. His maternal grandfather, Major Joseph Neely, a man of marked ability, was major of a regiment in the Revolutionary War. Andrew Ralston, his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812 when but eighteen years of age, having run away from home to enlist. He died of consumption when thirty-three years old. He was married, in 1818, to Patsy Neely, daughter of Major Joseph Neely, of Kentucky, who still survives her husband, and who, at the age of eighty-eight, retains to a wonderful degree her mental and physical vigor. She has always been a woman of much force of character. Doctor William Ralston was reared on a farm, and received only the limited educational advantages of a country school. His father having died when he was but ten years of age, and he being the oldest child, it devolved upon him to take heavy responsibilities when still quite young. He worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter until 1840, when he taught school for one year. In 1841 he went to Posey County and studied medicine with his uncle, Doctor Joseph Neely, of Cynthiana. After a four years' course of study, he went to Boonville, and there practiced his profession until 1848, when, feeling the need of a course of lectures, he attended for a time the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and some years after graduated in the Medical College of Evansville. On April 11, 1850, Doctor Ralston married Isabella Matthewson, daughter of Doctor R. C. Matthewson, of Boonville, whose sketch also appears in this book. During the following eighteen years he practiced medicine in that town, as well as the adjacent counties of Spencer, Pike, and Vanderburg. The sparsely settled condition of that part of the country in those early days caused his practice to be a very laborious one. His travels were performed on horseback, over roads rendered unsafe by swollen creeks, the absence of bridges, and numerous other perils. In many ways he endured hardships which would have broken down a man of less robust constitution. In all probability there was allied to the good constitution an indomitable will, that helped to carry him safely through. He can boast of the fact that in all his life he never was sick but one week consecutively. At the beginning of the Civil War, Doctor Ralston was appointed by Governor Morton surgeon of the 81st Regiment Indiana Volunteers. After serving less than a year in the Army of the Cumberland, and while still with his regiment in the field, he was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment of the First Congressional District of Indiana. This appointment was made by the Secretary of War, unexpectedly, and without his knowledge. While acting in this capacity he examined over ten thousand men as volunteers, substitutes, and drafted men. The office was continued until April 14, 1865, the day of the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1865 he returned to the practice of medicine, having removed with his family to Evansville, where he still resides, and where he is favored with an extensive patronage. He was appointed United States surgeon of the Marine Hospital at the port of Evansville. He occupied this position for four years. He has been a member for thirty-eight years of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and ruling elder and clerk of the sessions most of that time. He has also been an Odd-fellow for twenty-five years; has taken all the degrees and filled all the chairs. He has three sons, all grown men, two of whom are following the profession of their father, and one is a druggist. Doctor Ralston bears an unblemished reputation. As a man, a physician, and a Christian gentleman, he stands high in the estimation of all who know him. He is now hale and hearty, in the sixty-second year of his age.

ROGERS, EDMUND J., of Rockport, is a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, whose grandson, Thomas, came to America in the "Mayflower," in 1620. Thomas Rogers's grandson, Noah, was born in Huntington, Long Island, but removed to Branford, Connecticut, where he married Elizabeth Taintor, whose father came from Wales. Their son, Noah, who married Elizabeth Wheeler, of Branford, had two sons, one of whom, Captain Edward Rogers, led a company to Danbury when it was invaded by the British in 1777. His men being unwilling to take Continental money, he paid them out of his own purse sixteen hundred dollars in gold, which the government has never refunded. The other son, Noah, was one of the soldiers sent to arrest the progress of Burgoyne; he married Rhoda Leet, daughter of Governor Leet, of Guilford, Connecticut. Their son John married Thankful Harrison, of Branford, and settled at Damascus. John Rogers's son, who bore his father's name, married Sarah Barker, of Branford; and Jonathan, their son, married Orphany, youngest daughter of Captain Edmund Rogers. The latter was a descendant of James Rogers, captain of the ship "Innocence," in which he came to this country in 1635. He settled at New London, from which place

Captain Edmund Rogers removed to Branford, where he married Lydia Frisbee. He was engaged in the West India trade, and sailed for the West Indies January 6, 1685, accompanied by his eldest son, Edmund, and John and Peter Rogers, brothers of Jonathan Rogers; but they and their companions were never afterward heard from. Jonathan Rogers settled at Stony Creek in 1798, whence he removed in 1810 to the old Rogers homestead at Damascus. In 1812 he became a member of the Branford Artillery Company, being elected lieutenant. This company was composed of seamen, many of whom had been owners and captains of vessels, or prominent in the Continental navy of 1776. In 1818, induced by the favorable report of Doctor Gould, he removed with his family to Carlisle, Sullivan County, Indiana. Edmund J. Rogers, his son, drove a four-horse team the entire distance. In 1822 Mr. Rogers was elected Associate Judge of Sullivan County, his commission being signed by Jonathan Jennings, then Governor. Two years afterwards he removed to New Harmony. His son, Edmund J. Rogers, remained at Carlisle until 1827, when he also went to New Harmony, and opened a store of general merchandise in connection with Adam Moffitt, of Mount Vernon. The establishment was soon closed by a writ of injunction from Judge Goodlet, on complaint of W. G. Taylor, one of a company who claimed to have a lease giving them the exclusive right to sell merchandise in the town of New Harmony. A man who had been an apparent friend to the proprietors of the new store purchased a thimble of them and then made complaint to Judge Goodlet, who ordered them to be put in jail to await further orders from the court. They were locked in the old log jail at Mount Vernon, but were immediately released by order of the Associate Judges of Posey County. Suits growing out of this matter were carried to the higher courts, and decisions rendered in favor of Rogers & Moffitt; the latter, who sued for damages for false imprisonment, received three thousand dollars. The history of these suits is to be found in "Blackford's Reports." In 1829 Mr. Rogers formed a copartnership with Alexander McClure, brother of William McClure, who died in Mexico, leaving a large estate to establish libraries. The firm conducted a tannery and shoemaking establishment, besides dealing in general merchandise, until in 1844 Mr. Rogers bought the interest of his partner, and continued the business on his own account. In March, 1861, his warehouse, containing a large stock of goods upon which there was little insurance, was destroyed by fire. He sold his property in New Harmony in 1870, and removed to Rockport, where he engaged for five years in the general grocery trade. He retired from business in March, 1875. During the late Civil War, being too old to go into the service himself, Mr. Rogers donated money in aid of the Union cause to the amount of more than six hundred dollars. In 1836 he married Celia Guild, of Cincinnati, whose father came from Connecticut in 1818 and settled at Oxford, Ohio. She died in October, 1858. Mr. Rogers, now in his seventy-ninth year, is living at Rockport with his only child, Mrs. Celia Laird. His business career has been long and active; he is one of the few who never had a note protested, and always paid one hundred cents to the dollar.

ROMINE, JAMES, of Rockport, was born March 21, 1832, in Spencer County, Indiana. His father, John Romine, was born August 17, 1806, in Missouri, twenty miles from St. Louis, on the Maramec River. In 1812 he removed to Harrison County, Indiana, and in 1815 came to Spencer County. In 1829, on the 5th of April, he was married to Hannah Gentry, who previously was from Kentucky. They were among the first settlers in that neighborhood. Mr. Romine was considered a prominent man in his day, and was honored by holding almost all the positions of trust in the county. The place he purchased had previously been occupied by Mr. Hawkins, who was the only inhabitant of the county, and was two miles from Gentryville. He was an active Christian. James attended the common schools of his neighborhood, receiving a fair English education, which has been of material use to him in the many responsible positions of trust held during life. He even obtained a proficiency in the higher mathematics greater than ordinarily found at that day. Up to 1860 James Romine followed farming, living until that period a quiet, retired life, when he was called from his country home to take the office of county recorder of Spencer County. He advocated the Democratic principles in politics, and was elected to office by that party. In 1874 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature by a majority of five hundred and forty-one votes, running ahead of the state ticket throughout the county. The number of votes polled in this election showed that Mr. Romine was no sluggard in the race, and that he must have been very popular among his political opponents, as well as among his own party friends. In 1876 he was put in nomination for county clerk and elected, and in this contest beat an excellent man, which also speaks volumes for his popularity in his own county. In December, 1858, he was married to Miss Sydney Olive Stites, of Spencer County, and is the father of six children. Mr. Romine is a very kind-hearted and affable gentleman, strictly honest and upright. He is courteous in his manner, and is an excellent choice for any office intrusted to him by the people. He has the reputation of attending strictly to business, and of being temperate



Marcus Sherwood

not only in his views of men and things, but also in his habits. He is regarded as a representative man by the people of Spencer County.

SAMPSON, JAMES, retired merchant, of New Harmony, Indiana, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 6, 1806. At the age of ten years his father's family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, arriving there on Christmas day, 1816. His education was principally obtained at Cincinnati, where he attended for some time a school taught by a brother of General Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. After receiving a fair education at the public schools he was apprenticed by his father to learn the saddlery trade. In the year 1827 he removed to New Harmony, Indiana. A school of industry was then in progress at that place, in which he was engaged to teach his trade. Soon after, he opened a small shop and began business as a saddler and harness-maker. He continued successfully at this until 1839, when he formed a partnership with R. H. Fauntelroy, and engaged in general mercantile business until 1843. During this time he made three trips to New Orleans on flat-boats with cargoes of produce and grain. On account of a general depression in trade he determined in 1843 to withdraw from active commerce until times became more prosperous, and sold out to his partner. In 1845 he, in turn, bought out Mr. Fauntelroy, and conducted the business himself until 1856, when he entered into partnership with A. E. Fretagest. In 1859, having acquired means sufficient to keep himself and family during the remainder of his life, he determined to retire, and disposed of his interest to his partner. Since then he has devoted his time to the gratification of a taste for the natural sciences. While a young man Mr. Sampson was accustomed to collect such specimens in natural science as could be found around New Harmony for Thomas Say, and afterwards Doctor David Dale Owen, and had acquired so great a taste for this that when he retired from active businesss he devoted his spare time to the collection of all kinds of specimens of natural science and natural history to be found along Wabash River and in the vicinity of New Harmony. He also obtained various scientific works, and made a special study of conchology for the purpose of properly classifying and arranging his vast collection of shells. He has taken great pleasure in this pursuit, which he follows as a mere pastime, and has a museum embracing a vast and very valuable collection of shells, fossils, and other specimens of natural science, collected entirely by himself. All these he has carefully classified, labeled, and for the most part arranged in cabinets, and they embrace specimens of almost every species of shells that has been found to exist, or to have ever existed, in the Wabash River, some of which are exceedingly rare. His museum also contains many specimens of natural history, most of which were secured and prepared for preservation by his own hands. Mr. Sampson, though seventy-three years of age, is vigorous, and keeps himself constantly employed, as he is daily finding new objects of interest in science for study and investigation. Mr. Sampson has always been a Democrat in politics. In 1833 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he held for several years, being also an *ex officio* county commissioner. After the present law regarding county commissioners took effect he was a member of the first board, the other members being J. T. Morehead and Richard Barter. He was also trustee of the township for six years. He was the first president of the New Harmony Maclurean Institute, an office which he held for several years. He was married in August, 1828, to Miss Eliza Wheatcroft, of New Harmony, a native of Virginia. Three daughters have been born to them; the oldest is the wife of Professor Edward T. Cox, late state geologist of Indiana; the second was married to Julian Dale Owen, and was drowned by the sinking of a steamboat in the Mississippi River while going on a visit to him at Helena, Arkansas, during the late Civil War. The third daughter is the wife of Absalom Boran, of New Harmony.

SHERWOOD, MARCUS, of Evansville, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, on the 28th of May, 1803. His father, David Sherwood, was born June 13, 1777, was a stone-mason by trade, and was at one time a member of the state Legislature. He was married to Mary Turney, April 23, 1801, from which union they had four children, the subject of our sketch being the second child, and the only one now living. Marcus, like most of our New England boys of that day, attended school in the winter only, and when spring came his slate, arithmetic, and copy-book were laid away, while he devoted the remaining nine months of the year to work for his father. In his early boyhood Marcus was seized with the "Western fever." His uncle, Eli Sherwood, had made an extensive trip on horseback through the southern wilds of Indiana, and on his return home gave glowing accounts of his adventures. The boy was captivated, and, notwithsanding his father's desire to keep him at home and apprentice him to a blacksmith, he finally, after considerable pleading, obtained his parents' permission to go West. He started for Evansville with his uncle, a distance of one thousand miles, driving an ox team from his home to Pittsburgh. This part of their journey was slow and difficult, owing to the zigzag course they were obliged to take across rivers and over mountains. The

trials were sometimes severe, but Marcus perseveringly drove his team, and in fifty-eight days they reached Pittsburgh, he having walked every step of the way, both men and animals being nearly worn out. Here they purchased a flat-boat, loaded it with all their effects, and, after a long voyage, arrived at Evansville on the 6th of June, 1819. Marcus was now but sixteen years old. He continued to work for his uncle until he was of age, and then struck out for himself at odd jobs. He soon earned the reputation of being a first-class man, and was in request. As a day laborer, at fifty cents a day, he gradually acquired means sufficient to buy a flat-boat and begin operations for himself. For the first two years he served as a fore hand, and during the ten following years was proprietor, his business from the first being profitable, the second trip alone yielding one thousand dollars net income. In the twelve years he spent on the river, he visited New Orleans twenty-eight times. He speculated largely in pork and produce, and always realized handsome profits. Few men of Southern Indiana struggled more persistently or more successfully than did Marcus Sherwood. Being governed by the motto, "*Labor omnia vincit*," and possessing the courage to test it, he made his way against reverses that would have hindered the progress of most men. His rule of life was founded upon the principle of never deviating from a fixed purpose to do right, and by his faithfulness he retained the confidence of all around him. Upon coming to Evansville Mr. Sherwood found it a mere village of a few log huts, with wolves and deer on every side; he has lived to see it a city of over forty thousand inhabitants, and to become one of its wealthy citizens. The capital earned in his former years he invested in real estate, and that principally the land upon which Evansville now stands, thereby laying the foundation of his present wealth. Mr. Sherwood was one of the advocates and contractors of the canal and levee, and to him great credit is due for the excellent public work he so admirably performed. He constructed the "Sherwood House" at a time when most people doubted the success of the undertaking, but it stands to-day a monument to his enterprise. He is a member and one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this city. Being open-hearted as well as full-handed, he gave of his wealth whenever and wherever it was needed, and has thus indelibly stamped his memory in the hearts of all who knew him. In support of Churches, colleges, and charitable institutions, he has given many thousands of dollars. As a private citizen he has been found generous and full of noble impulses. Orphan children have found their way to his house, and his home has been their home; one of these little ones remained with him seventeen years, and three others were fully reared and started in life before going from his door. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Prudence Johnson, daughter of Alexander Johnson, Esq., one of the most amiable and pious women of her time. She took a lively interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, and gave earnest aid to her husband in his various enterprises. She was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church from its organization, in 1851, until her death, which occurred on the morning of July 18, 1870. She left a bereaved husband, an only son, and sympathizing friends, who will not soon forget her example of Christian fortitude and purity of life. Mr. Sherwood has always enjoyed good health, having been blessed with a frame and constitution well suited to the hardships of pioneer life. Though not a student of medicine, he possesses a wide knowledge of its principles, and seems to contain a materia medica within himself. In his later days he has given up worldly pursuits, and devoted his time to the study of the Bible and the interests of his Church.

SAY, THOMAS, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1787, and died at New Harmony, Indiana, October 10, 1834. He was educated in Philadelphia, and gave his entire time to the natural sciences. In 1812 he was one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. In 1815 he spent some months in East Florida, investigating the natural history of that region. In 1819 he was appointed chief zoölogist in Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1823 accompanied that to St. Peter's River in the same capacity. In 1825, upon the urgent solicitation of William Maclure, Esq., he removed to New Harmony, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the preparation of his works for the press and to extensive explorations in that region. Here he wrote his work on "American Entomology" (except the first two volumes, which he had published before leaving Philadelphia), and his work on "American Conchology." His complete writings on "Entomology" were edited by J. L. Le Conte (New York, 1859), and on "Conchology" by W. G. Birney (New York, 1858).

SHACKELFORD, GENERAL JAMES M., a lawyer, of Evansville, was born near Danville, Kentucky, in the year 1827. He pursued a course of instruction in the Stanford high school. At the age of twenty he was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the army, and served in the Mexican War, in 1847 and 1848. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he was commissioned colonel, and commanded

a regiment at Fort Donelson. He next raised a regiment of cavalry, and, being promoted to brigadier-general, started through Southern Indiana and Ohio after General Morgan, the confederate chief. The chase lasted about thirty days, and was terminated by Morgan's capture near New Lisbon, Ohio. General Shackelford next figured conspicuously for several months in the East Tennessee campaign, when he was called home by the death of his wife. Although offered a major-general's commission, he refused to remain longer. He studied law under Judge Cook, and afterwards practiced with him in Madisonville, Kentucky, since removing to Evansville. He has been very successful in his profession while in the state of Indiana.

SLAUGHTER, DOCTOR W. W., was born November 16, 1825, in Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, the former capital of the state. His father, James Brooks Slaughter, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1792, of English parentage, who emigrated to Virginia from Herefordshire, England. James Brooks Slaughter was a physician of considerable local celebrity, as well as a politician, having served the people of his county in both branches of the state Legislature. He died of Asiatic cholera in 1832, leaving a family of six children. The mother of the subject of our sketch, Delilah Slaughter, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, was a daughter of Captain Spier Spencer, celebrated among the pioneers as an Indian fighter. He accompanied General St. Clair in his disastrous campaign against the Shawnees, in the region now constituting the state of Ohio, participating in the battle of Blue Licks and many other engagements. He commanded a company called the Yellow Jackets, under General W. H. Harrison, at Tippecanoe, where he was killed. A county in Kentucky, and one in Indiana, bear his name. Doctor W. W. Slaughter had but limited educational advantages in his youth, being only such as were afforded at the primitive district schools of early days. When sixteen years of age he entered a printing-office in his native village, with the intention of learning the trade. The press and other implements were very crude, and he soon became proficient in their use. This employment was not congenial to his taste, and he decided to abandon it for the profession of medicine, for which he was better fitted both physically and mentally. He studied two years under the direction of Doctor John Slemons, a graduate of an Eastern school, and a very successful practitioner, and afterwards with Doctors Meeker and Higday, of Laporte, Indiana, where he graduated from the medical school in 1849. He began the practice of his profession at Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana, where he married Miss Caroline Pell, of his native county, and soon thereafter removed to Kentucky. In the last-named state he resided from the year 1850 to 1860. He then returned to Indiana, locating at Newburg, where he now resides with his children—a son and daughter. His wife died in 1872. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he earnestly espoused the cause of the government, and labored faithfully for the Union until the close of the war. He raised a company for the 60th Indiana Regiment—Colonel Richard Owen—and was appointed assistant surgeon, and subsequently surgeon of that organization. He served until 1864, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was taken prisoner at Mumfordsville with a battalion of the regiment, but was exchanged in a few weeks. He was with General Sherman's army at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, in the first attack on Vicksburg, at the storming of Arkansas Post, and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. He was also present with General Grant's army at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg. After the latter event the Thirteenth Corps, to which his regiment belonged, was removed to the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and afterwards to the Bay of Matagorda, Texas, where it remained until the spring following, when it was ordered to New Orleans. Doctor Slaughter as a citizen has taken an active interest in the educational work of his adopted home. While occupying the position of town trustee, he was instrumental in the erection of a commodious brick school-house in Newburg, having contributed largely of his means. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and wields a great influence in the community in which he lives. Doctor Slaughter has been the nominee of the Republican party for the state Legislature. He is a useful, public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the citizens of his town and county.

SMITH, ANDREW J., M. D., Tell City, Perry County, was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, December 31, 1841, being the son of Benjamin and Katherine W. Smith. His father, who was a farmer of Scotch descent, was an early settler in Kentucky, and his mother was of German ancestry. The nature of the times and the place afforded no educational advantages. Three months of any sort of schooling was all young Smith had any opportunity of obtaining, and great is the credit to-day due him as a man for the position he occupies. He is a man who has gained for himself, by dint of pluck, perseverance, and study, all that he knows and possesses. To-day he is the leading physician of his county. At the age of thirteen, being disgusted with the institution of slavery and his surroundings (though not of his home), he determined to strike out into the world, where he could attain to a

higher sphere than his home vicinity could ever afford. His father at the time was a slave-owner, and, although he was a kind master, the son was so impressed with the evil of slavery that he determined to go to one of the free states. He was, as he afterwards remarked, a born Abolitionist. And so, at the age of thirteen, he left home and worked his way to New Orleans on a flat-boat, there entering the United States navy, in which he served three years and seven months, gaining considerable experience, and being instructed in the ship school, that being under the charge of the chaplain, and attended by all the boys on board. During that time he cruised in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Newfoundland, and visited Liverpool and Havre de Grace. On leaving the service he made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he obtained employment in a foundry, boarding himself in a garret, it being all his pay would afford, and attended night school, being determined to gain an education for himself. In 1859 he went to Louisville, where he attended the Medical College until the spring of 1861, making great progress in his studies. The war breaking out, the college dissolved, the professors entering the armies. Some joined the North, and others the South. Young Smith then returned to Cincinnati, where he enlisted in the 1st Kentucky Regiment, at Camp Clay, Ohio. A few days before his term of service expired he engaged in the battle of Bull Run, where he received a slight wound. His term of service expired, he returned to Louisville, and re-enlisted in the Louisville Legion, Colonel L. H. Rousseau, commander. It was the first regiment that went South from Louisville. He was at the battle of Shiloh, where he was again slightly wounded in the left side, and then participated in the siege of Corinth. After that he marched to Battle Creek, East Tennessee, but, his force being outflanked by General Bragg, it retreated to Louisville in 1862; then, pressing Bragg back, brought on the battle of Perryville. His commander followed Bragg till he passed Cumberland Gap, and then went on to Nashville. From there they advanced to Murfreesboro, where the enemy was encountered at the battle of Stone River, December 31. The Doctor at that battle was in the right wing, which was hard pressed, and was most severely wounded by shell and ball, which laid him up four months in a hospital. On recovering, he rejoined the army the day before the battle of Chickamauga, in which he took part and was again badly wounded, necessitating a return to hospital. On recovering he again joined his regiment, engaged in the battle of Chattanooga and the storming of Mission Ridge, where the regiment lost five color-bearers. He was the sixth, but was not discouraged. He boldly seized the colors, and bore them in triumph to the top of the Ridge. Two hours after the Ridge was taken they marched off to Knoxville to relieve Burnside, who at that time was hard pressed by Longstreet, and remained for the winter at Knoxville. In the following spring he was in the Georgia campaign, in which he fought in all the actions up to the battle of Jonesboro. His term of service having again expired, he was mustered out, October 17, 1864. He immediately re-enlisted in the 4th United States Veteran Infantry, a corps of honor made up as guard to General Hancock, being composed only of those men who could show a record of three years' active and meritorious service. Most of the time until the close of the war was spent in the Shenandoah Valley. At the end of the struggle he returned to Washington City, where he was one of the guard of the assassins of the President, and was on the scaffold at the time they were hanged. Then he was ordered to Texas, and from there to Minnesota, to assist in quelling Indian hostilities. March, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed second assistant surgeon to the regiment. A month later, in a fight with the Indians, he received a severe scalp wound, escaping death very narrowly, for, after he had fallen an Indian ran up to him to scalp him, when a comrade fired, and the Indian fell in the very act of killing him. The Doctor retired from the service early in May, 1866, being no longer able to stand the exposure and fatigue, owing to his many wounds, and particularly his last one. During the war he had intrusted all his pay to a friend. He made his way to him at Rockport, Indiana, only to find on arriving there that this person had proved false to his trust, and had squandered all the money committed to his care. The Doctor then found himself almost entirely without means, but did not give up in despair, for he immediately made his way to Richland and began as a physician, encountering the most intense opposition from the medical profession, and from the very people to whose protection he had so largely contributed during the war by his gallant and arduous services. While there he became acquainted with Miss Amanda K. Hill, a most estimable young lady, to whom he was married May 17, 1866. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Newtonville, Spencer County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and met with the most flattering success. In 1872 the Doctor attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he graduated with full honors. In 1873 he moved to Tell City, where he has since resided, still meeting with great favor, and enjoying the confidence, honor, and respect of his fellow-citizens. During three years of his residence in Tell City he was United States pension surgeon, and was lecturer on physiology at the public school in the winter of 1879–80. He is a regular contributor to some of the leading medical journals. Last year the Doctor contributed an article on "Varicose Ulcers of the Leg, and How to Cure Them With-

out Medicine, an article which has been freely copied by some of the leading English medical journals, such as the London *Lancet*. He is now preparing a work of great importance to his portion of the state, treating on general diseases peculiar to that region. The Doctor has in his possession several papers from General Sheridan, R. M. Johnson, Colonel J. L. Trainor, and Major Blake, expressive of their appreciation of him as a man, a surgeon, and a soldier during the war. His personal appearance is fine. He is of temperate habits, and in the enjoyment of good health. He is doing much good in the temperance field, accompanying his lectures with various diagrams showing the evil influences of intoxicating liquors on the human system. He has been an Odd-fellow for some twelve years, in which he has taken all the degrees, including the Grand Lodge. In religious views he is liberal. His politics are Republican.

SMITH, EDWARD Q., of Evansville, chair manufacturer, was born in Hunter, Greene County, New York, February 7, 1828. His father, Jeremiah Smith, was a carpenter and millwright, and withal an ingenious mechanic, who was superintendent of the machinery in a chair factory at Hunter. Here Edward when a boy was accustomed to assist his father, and as he grew older worked with him at the factory, learning all the details of the business, and familiarizing himself with the machinery for making chairs. He was employed there until July, 1848, when he determined to see something of the Western country, and visited Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and other Western cities. While at St. Louis, after having returned from a trip to Memphis, he received a letter asking him to go to Cincinnati and assist in making and putting up machinery for the first machine chair factory west of the Alleghanies. He arrived there in January, 1849, and spent nearly two years in that city, assisting materially in getting the chair factory into successful operation. He then removed to Detroit, where he was engaged for about two years in a furniture and chair manufacturing establishment. He returned to Cincinnati, and engaged as foreman of the largest chair factory in that city. Here he displayed his ingenuity by the invention of various kinds of wood-working machinery, and by making important improvements in the old machines. Upon three of these inventions he secured patents, and all of them have been generally adopted by chair manufacturers. In 1858 he determined to begin manufacturing chairs on his own account, and in November of that year he removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he erected a factory and commenced business. His efforts met with success, and, finding in the rapidly settling country a ready market, he was soon enabled to enlarge his establishment, which has now become one of the largest, most convenient, and best equipped in the West. It contains the very best machinery adapted for the work to be done, some of which is the invention of Mr. Smith himself. Among other improvements it may be mentioned that he saws out the lumber used in the manufacture of chairs from the log, having a small saw-mill in operation for that purpose. He is regarded as one of Evansville's most enterprising manufacturers, gives employment annually to from fifty to sixty men, and turns out about sixty thousand chairs per year. The market for these is found mostly north of the Ohio River, and so favorably is he known that he has had all the orders he could fill, without soliciting by commercial travelers. Both as a manufacturer and inventor Mr. Smith is one of the representative men of Indiana. His ingenuity and inventive skill have resulted in greatly cheapening the products of labor, while his business energy and enterprise have built up one of the largest manufacturing interests in Southern Indiana. He is esteemed for his honor and integrity, and is of a frank, genial, and social nature. He was married, at Detroit, in March, 1852, to Miss Marion W. Ray, daughter of Elijah Ray, of Vermont.

SMITH, HAMILTON, of Cannelton, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, of a family that has been resident there since 1659, and which claims descent from the Smiths of Old Hough, County Chester, England, and, by a maternal line, from Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. His father, the Hon. Valentine Smith, a leading magistrate in the county of Strafford, afterwards Chief Justice in the Court of Sessions, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was a man of note and influence. At the age of fourteen, Hamilton entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, a school distinguished for the education of such men in the past as Webster, Cass, and Woodbury. At twenty-one years of age he entered Dartmouth, and became prominent as a writer and as a speaker. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, received one of the college honors of the class, and was elected orator of the literary society, an honor which was coveted more than any other. He graduated in 1829, and immediately went to Washington City, where he succeeded a gentleman, who afterwards became a Senator from Ohio, in the charge of a select school. He studied law while in Washington, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. After this he visited Cuba, and then returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. In 1840 he became interested in a large tract of coal land at Cannelton, a point which had been selected by Robert Fulton as an important site for future operations, and to

this point Mr. Smith directed his attention to the building up of a "market at home." In 1847 he commenced a series of articles in the Louisville *Journal*, and through the influence of these papers induced a number of leading gentlemen from Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, and Louisiana, to form a company, which contracted for the building of a cotton mill at Cannelton. In 1851 the mill was put in operation, and the ten thousand spindles and three hundred and seventy-two looms have been in operation ever since. In behalf of this enterprise Mr. Smith took an active part, so impressed was he with the great importance of some relief to the people of the West by throwing off to a certain extent their dependence upon the East. There is a great lack of economy in raising all necessary articles in the West and South, and transporting them to the East to be made up, then returning them here, with the expense of double freight, and the loss to the Western community of the value of the labor.

SWINT, WILLIAM, of Boonville, was born in Jasper, Dubois County, Indiana, April 16, 1844, and was the fourth child and first son of a family of seven children, four of whom still survive. His parents were Catholics. His father, Conrad Swint (Schwint), was born at Heidelberg, Germany, May 1, 1808, where he resided until 1830, when he was married to Miss Adaline Lechner, and in the same year emigrated to America. He died at Troy, Perry County, Indiana, April, 1859. He was a graduate of the Heidelberg University. His mother was born in January, 1812, and died January, 1869, and lies in the cemetery with her husband. She was the daughter of Franz Lechner, a soldier under Napoleon for twenty-four years, who died in Indiana at the age of eighty-nine. William Swint attended the common schools until twelve years of age, when he apprenticed himself in the Rockport *Democrat* office, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 in the 25th Indiana Regiment, at the age of seventeen years, serving until mustered out of the service in 1864, and being engaged in all the campaigns and battles participated in by the regiment. After his return home he was for a time in the clerk's office of Spencer County; where he again took up his old position in the printing-office until 1868, when he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and was employed on the Louisville *Journal* and *Courier-Journal* until 1870. At that time he removed to Boonville, Indiana, purchasing the Boonville *Enquirer*, a Democratic newspaper, in which he is still engaged, making it a vigorous and influential journal for the county and district, and engaging actively in politics. He has never aspired to any office, but has held the position of member of the school board in Boonville for four terms, and was appointed a doorkeeper of the Forty-fifth Congress, but resigned that position. He was married, by Rev. S. Ravenscroft, in the spring of 1868, to Katie A. Dreher, youngest of four daughters of Ezra and Catherine (Tiffin) Dreher; her grandfather on her mother's side being Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. She was born at Madison, Indiana, November 26, 1849, and died of pneumonia February 11, 1879, after an illness of one week; leaving three children, two girls and one boy; the latter born on Washington's birthday, 1877. As a writer Mr. Swint is characterized by precision and purity of style. In the presentation of a fact or the statement of a proposition he is always candid, lucid, and comprehensive; his writings abound in Saxon phrases. He has been a decided factor in the current political literature of his party, and has been recognized as of decided importance to the solution of the party problem. He is an honorable and dignified gentleman, and is an ornament to society.

SPENCER, ELIJAH M., of Mount Vernon, Indiana, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1831. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Vermont. Elijah was reared upon a farm, receiving an ordinary common school education. At the age of nineteen years he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1855, having in the mean time taught school for two or three winters to defray his college expenses. Immediately upon graduating, in May, 1855, he went to Rising Sun, Ohio County, Indiana, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, John W. Spencer, who subsequently became Judge of the Circuit Court. In July, 1856, he was admitted to the bar, when he at once removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of the same year, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the counties of Posey and Gibson, and held the office for two years, refusing to accept the nomination for the second term, as his practice had increased to such an extent as to demand his whole time and attention. In the fall of 1861, he was elected a Representative to the Indiana Legislature, and was re-elected to the same office in 1863, serving four years. Since then he has not held any public office, nor sought any, but has devoted his time to the practice of law, and also, of late years, to farming. He has enjoyed a large and lucrative business for many years, and is ranked among the most eminent members of the bar of Posey County. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Spencer was married, in November, 1860, to Miss Mary Morse, of Akron, Ohio.

TAYLOR, JOHN L., attorney-at-law, of Boonville, was born in Warrick County, Indiana, August 30, 1850. During his youth he was accustomed to the hard manual labor of a farm. At the age of twenty-one he decided to study law, and accordingly, in 1871, he entered the state university, from which he graduated in 1875. For a few years he taught school. In 1878 he attended a course of lectures and graduated in the Cincinnati Law School. On his return home he was elected by the Democratic party as Representative of Warrick County in the Legislature of the state. Mr. Taylor was married, in 1879, to Katie Brackenridge Barker, daughter of Doctor Barker, of Boonville. He has been successful in the practice of his profession, and bids fair to become one of the leading men of the county.

TERRY, OLIVER C., mayor of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, August 3, 1834. His father removed to Evansville, Indiana, in 1845, and died there two years afterwards, leaving Oliver, at the age of thirteen years, to fight his own way in the world. In 1848 he was bound out at service to a wealthy planter named Whitman, in Henderson County, Kentucky, to remain until he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Whitman was a large slave-owner, and the lad, being associated with the blacks in the labors of the plantation and afterwards as an overseer, at an early period of his life became imbued with strong anti-slavery sentiments. His education was received mostly in Kentucky, at the common schools, and at the age of twenty years he was placed by Mr. Whitman in full charge of his plantation and his slaves. After remaining for a year beyond the expiration of the term of his bound service, his dislike for slavery had become so great that he determined to remove to a free state, and crossing the Ohio River he settled in Mount Vernon, Indiana, in 1856. He there engaged with L. H. Floyd, a merchant, as his clerk, and remained with him until after the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st Indiana Cavalry, raised and commanded by Colonel Baker, and was made orderly sergeant of his company. He remained in active service for about a year, when he was discharged on account of sickness, and returned to Mount Vernon. Soon after he was appointed to a position in the United States internal revenue service, and held various offices until 1872, including those of inspector of tobacco and cigars, gauger of liquors, deputy United States collector of internal revenue, and deputy United States assessor of internal revenue. In 1868 he was elected city treasurer of Mount Vernon, and was four times re-elected, holding the office for ten years. In 1873 he was appointed agent at Mount Vernon for the Adams Express Company, which position he still retains. In 1878 he was elected mayor of the city of Mount Vernon for a term of two years. In politics he has always been a firm Republican, has taken a deep interest in political matters, and for several years has been a member of the Republican county committee. In 1876 he received the nomination of his party for county clerk, and with the rest of his ticket shared defeat, but led his party ticket by eight hundred votes. Mr. Terry has always been faithful to his numerous public and private trusts, and is highly esteemed for his honor and integrity by all with whom he has business or social relations. He was married, in July, 1863, to Miss Eliza Jane Burtis, of Mount Vernon.

WALKER, DR. GEORGE BRINTON, of Evansville, was born December 6, 1807, at Salem, New Jersey. His father, William Walker, was a resident of Delaware; he married Miss Catharine Tyler, of Salem, at which place they took up their abode. Dr. Walker attended private schools in Salem and Cincinnati. He also pursued an extensive medical course, graduating in the year 1830; after which he practiced his profession in Cincinnati for five years. He then removed to Evansville, where he has been for over forty years. During the late Civil War he was hospital surgeon at the soldiers' hospital at this place for over three years. He was president of the board of health of Evansville for several years, member of the medical college faculty, and dean and professor of obstetrics in the medical college of Evansville from its organization. He has been a member of the Evansville Medical Society, of the Vanderburg Medical Society, of the Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky Tri-state Medical Society, of the Drake Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medical Association. In politics Dr. Walker is a Democrat. His first vote for President was cast for General Jackson. During the late Civil War he was hospital surgeon at the soldiers' hospital in Evansville three years. His public services were not, however, confined to his profession. During the construction of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, he was a director. He was also a state director of the Evansville branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and a member of the board of directors of the Public Hall Company and of the Evansville Street Railway. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention which met at Baltimore and nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. In 1856, in company with Judge Battell, Dr. Walker was appointed by the citizens of Evansville to visit Indianapolis and request the Governor of the state to provide means for the suppression of the riotous proceed-

ings in Clay County, in the cutting of the banks of the canal. The delegation was successful, and the result was the breaking up of the "Clay County war." Dr. Walker was married to Miss Lizzie Clark, on the 23d of June, 1835. As a lecturer, he is regarded by the members of his profession as second to none in the United States. As a professor and practitioner in obstetrics he excels. He has some note also as a writer. As a man he is moderate and temperate in all things, kind and humane, much beloved and respected by all.

WEDDING, CHARLES LEE, Rockport, the subject of this sketch, is an illustrious example of that successful class of individuals known as self-made men. He was born of poor parentage, October 17, 1845, in Ohio County, Kentucky, on his father's little farm, where his infancy and boyhood were spent in the usual monotony of a farm life. Reared in the interior, he had but little opportunity afforded him of acquiring an education; and inferior advantages found a powerful ally in retarding his progress in his delicate health and fragile constitution. Short, infrequent terms at school, and incompetent teachers, gave to the ambitious youth but poor facilities for the cultivation of his mind, especially at that time; for, twenty-five years ago, Kentucky was as famous for her imperfect system of common schools as she then was, and still is, for the chivalry of her sons and the loveliness of her daughters. But this was not enough. The tedium of such an existence soon grew irksome. The sound of intellectual conflicts in the outer world reached the ear of the young Kentuckian; the gleam of crossing blades, engaged on the battle-fields of the mind, flashed across his view; and ambition breathed "upon his lids a spell that murders sleep." He longed to leap into the arena and grapple with the intellectual athletes in their grand feats of gladiatorial skill. While still quite young, he selected the legal profession as the theater of action most suited to his tastes, and best adapted for the consummation of his wishes. He commenced the study of the law, at the early age of sixteen, by reading Blackstone at his home on his father's farm, with no college but "God's first temples," no classmate but solitude, and no preceptor but his energy. At the age of eighteen, after two years of untiring study, he passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, in 1864. Finding the courts of his native state suspended, and the business outlook gloomy, on account of the agitation of the war then in progress, he removed to Rockport, Indiana, where he has ever since resided and pursued the practice of his chosen profession. On his arrival, a smooth-faced boy of nineteen, he found the Rockport bar filled to repletion with able and brilliant lawyers with an established reputation that gave them full sway over the legal practice, not only of their own county, but also of a large portion of Southern Indiana. This was decidedly a discouraging and gloomy prospect for the young lawyer, who was beardless, penniless, and an utter stranger. But undaunted by these circumstances, which might well have appalled even a stouter heart, Mr. Wedding entered upon the practice of the law. Two lingering years of heart-sick waiting and deferred hope dragged their leaden hours by, and but little business or money came to cheer the lonely days or to realize the sanguine dreams of the daring youth. But

> "In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves
> For a bright manhood, there is no such word
> As fail."

Disregarding all the disadvantages under which he labored, all the discouragements that cast a shadow over his path, and all the remonstrances of those who wished to do him a kindness, he persevered in his determination to succeed. At length fortune ceased her frowning and began to smile. Mr. Wedding, at the end of two years, received an invitation, with but a few days' notice, to deliver an oration at a Fourth of July celebration at his new home. In compliance with this solicitation, he found his first opportunity of distinguishing himself before the people of the county, and of exhibiting to them the powers with which nature had endowed him. So creditably did he acquit himself on that occasion that he succeeded in winning no small amount of attention, and as a consequence his business horizon soon began to brighten. It was the dawning of a new day for the young disciple of Blackstone. Opportunity after opportunity was now in rapid succession afforded him to bring himself before the public view; and each occasion only added honor to the growing fame of the young and rising lawyer. Cases of importance soon began to be intrusted to his care. A noted will case, which had been refused by some of the best lawyers of the bar, was undertaken by Mr. Wedding, and was finally won by him, in defiance of some of the keenest legal talent of the state. This was soon followed by an important contested election case, in which he was pitted, single-handed, against almost the entire legal talent of the bar; in this case his sagacity and skill, as well as his eloquence, which frequently blazed forth in the ten days' trial, successfully defended the cause of his client, and established his own reputation as a lawyer. From that time his practice rapidly and steadily improved, until in a few years he became recognized as one of the leading members of the Rockport bar, as well as one among the finest and most reliable lawyers of the southern portion of his state. His numerous cases and his successful practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana and in the Federal Courts,

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attest that his ability is recognized, and his skill appreciated abroad as well as at home. He has a powerful auxiliary in the practice of the law, and in the pursuit of legal learning, in the large and extensive law library with which his office is furnished, a part of the fruits of his toil. It comprises the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of several of the states, as well as a large selection of elementary works and text-books, containing over two thousand volumes. Politically Mr. Wedding was opposed to secession, serving during the war in the state militia of Kentucky, while only sixteen years of age. He voted with the Republican party, and advocated their cause until 1872, when, with the Liberals, he supported Greeley and Brown. He afterward took an active and important part in the canvass of 1876 in favor of Tilden and Hendricks, both in his own and neighboring states, and his powerful appeals in behalf of the cause he represented were doubtless the parents of many a Democratic vote. He has never been an office-holder or an office-seeker, and though in 1878 his name was favorably mentioned as a probable nominee for the office of attorney-general of the state of Indiana, he made no effort whatever to secure the nomination. As an orator Mr. Wedding ranks among the best speakers of his portion of the state. He made his first public speech in 1862 at a political meeting at Fordsville, Kentucky, and in his subsequent career he has often been called upon, on those occasions so frequent in the life of a lawyer, to give play to the powers of oratory which nature has bestowed upon him. If, as has been said, "oratory is the great art of persuasion," the successful practice of Mr. Wedding testifies that he possesses the gift in no ordinary degree. Its study seems to be his passion, almost his religion; and viewing him as he is to-day, a fluent and an able speaker, though only a young man, if the carping critic should seize upon an occasional fault, we might say of him as was said of Charles Phillips, the eminent Irish orator, in his palmiest days, "His youth carries with it not only much excuse, but much promise of future improvement, and doubtless he will not neglect to apply the fruits of study and the lights of experience to each succeeding exertion." The laurels he has won in the forum are mingled with the roses that entwine about his private life. In 1866 he was married to Mary English, an estimable young lady of Rockport, and has dwelt uninterruptedly since that time in the sunlight of a happy home. His family now consists of his wife and two little boys. In his private life he is sociable, hospitable, and generous; in his professional capacity he is of irreproachable integrity, and is zealous and energetic to an extraordinary degree, becoming almost vindictive on the trail of fraud or wrong. Although almost a veteran in the law, he is still studious and industrious. Nor does he confine his study to legal lore exclusively, for it is his delight to immure himself in the depths of his magnificent private miscellaneous library, and linger for hours in rapt converse with his favorites, the intellectual giants of all times. He is still a young man, being but thirty-three years of age, and no one can foretell whether his future pathway will bloom with the bright blossoms of joy and success, or lie in the somber shadow of the gloomy cypress. Already has he won many victories on life's battle-fields, and it is no extravagant flight of fancy to indulge in the prediction that many more of life's triumphs will yet be his, while still we see him "actively employing the summer of his life in gathering honors for his name and garlands for his grave." We are indebted for the above sketch to Mr. Elbert M. Swan, a member of the Rockport bar. Since the above was written, Mr. Wedding, seeking a wider field of action, has removed to Evansville.

WEST, VINCENT THARP, M. D., of Princeton, Indiana, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 16, 1812. His education was obtained in the common school and at an academy at Augusta, Kentucky, after which he engaged in teaching. While doing this he also read medicine, and afterwards attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1839 he removed to Indiana, and settled in Pike County, near the present village of Union, and began as a physician, continuing in the occupation there for some fourteen years, when, in 1853, he removed to Princeton, Gibson County, and has ever since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, being the oldest resident physician in that city and vicinity. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican, but has never held or sought for any public office. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Charity Robb, daughter of Hon. David Robb, who settled in Knox County, Indiana, in the year 1800, and was, during his life one of the most prominent men of that county. She died during the first year of marriage, and in 1845 Doctor West was united to her sister, Miss Cornelia Robb. Of this marriage three daughters were born, all of whom are now living.

WELBORN, JOSEPH F., of Mt. Vernon, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, August 6, 1818, and with his father's family emigrated to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, in 1833. His father was a wagon-maker, and worked at his trade at Mt. Vernon for five years after settling there. His circumstances did not admit of his giving his son more than a limited common school education. Joseph worked upon a small farm of his father's near Mt. Vernon, and at the age of

twenty-one engaged for himself in farming and stock-raising about ten miles north of Mt. Vernon, in the township of Robinson, in both of which he was very successful. He gave particular attention to the raising of hogs, having at one time over four hundred on his farm, and was especially interested in the improvement of the stock, securing the best breeds that could be obtained. In 1856 he leased his farm and removed to Mt. Vernon, where he entered into partnership with the late W. J. Lowry. The firm engaged largely in grain and produce dealings, and carried on an extensive business in pork-packing, having packed as many as nine thousand hogs in a single year. About 1862 Mr. E. T. Sullivan was admitted to the firm, which carried on a very extensive grain and produce business until after the close of the war. During a single year their transactions in corn alone amounted to four hundred and fifty thousand bushels. This partnership continued till about 1872, and was a source of large profit to all of its members. After its dissolution, Mr. Welborn, in company with E. T. Sullivan, C. A. Parke, and S. M. Leavenworth, organized the Mt. Vernon Banking Company, of which Mr. Welborn was chosen president. The bank became very popular, and did a flourishing business, Mr. Welborn remaining at its head until 1877, when he sold out his interest. After retiring from the produce business, in 1872, he devoted his energies more particularly to real estate transactions, buying, improving, and selling farms in Posey County. His homestead farm of three hundred and sixty acres is reputed to be one of the finest and most profitable in the state. By a system of tile-draining he has reclaimed a considerable amount of land in Posey County, and by the same means has so improved his farms that they are among the best and most fertile lands in Indiana. He has now from fifteen to eighteen hundred acres in Posey County, most of which is of the very best kind, and this is but a portion of the amount he has improved and brought under cultivation. With his activity in business affairs, Mr. Welborn has been one of the most public-spirited citizens of Posey County. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Mt. Vernon and Grayville Railroad Company, and was its president until it was consolidated with the Illinois and Chicago Railroad Company. In 1858 he was elected treasurer of Posey County, which office he held for two years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the state Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. Politically he has always been a Democrat, strong in his convictions. For fifteen years he was chairman of the county central committee; has been a delegate to numerous state conventions, and in 1864 was a member of the National Democratic Convention, held at Chicago, which nominated General McClellan for President. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Nancy Mills, whose father was one of the early settlers of Posey County, and at an early day held the offices of sheriff and treasurer for a number of years. Her brother, Felix Mills, was several times elected sheriff, and was well known and very popular in the county. Having begun life a poor boy, with but a limited education, Mr. Welborn, by his own exertions, has not only become a wealthy citizen and a large land-owner, but has advanced the material interests and added to the productive wealth of the state. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor. Viewed in this light, Mr. Welborn, who has reclaimed valueless ground, and, by a system of draining, has more than doubled the fertility and value of other lands, is indeed deserving of the gratitude of his fellow-men. He has also distinguished himself in business affairs as a man of good executive ability, able to manage successfully enterprises that require more than ordinary acumen and tact, and has the universal respect of his fellow-citizens for honor and integrity in business transactions. At the age of sixty-one years he is well preserved, as alert and energetic as when in the prime of life. He bids fair to continue his activity for many years.

WELBORN, OSCAR M., Princeton, Indiana, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, was born December 7, 1841, near Owensville, Gibson County, Indiana. He is a son of Samuel P. Welborn, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Indiana in 1833, and was a prominent farmer and citizen of Gibson County. Oscar M. Welborn received a high school education at Princeton, Indiana, and at the age of nineteen years commenced the study of law with Hon. A. C. Donald, one of the most prominent attorneys of Princeton. He then attended lectures, and graduated at the law school of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863, when he returned to Princeton and was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the Gibson County Circuit, to fill a vacancy, holding the office some seven or eight months. He then entered upon the practice of law, in which he became quite successful, and took a prominent position among the younger members of the bar, securing in time a large business. He continued in practice until the year 1873, when he was appointed by Governor Hendricks to the office of Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the state of Indiana, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the same office for six years, and in 1878 was re-elected to serve for six years, from November, 1879. He fulfilled the duties of his position for his first term very creditably to himself, and to the general satisfaction of the community, as is evinced by the fact of his re-election. As a Judge he is conscientious

Wm. Heilman

and forbearing, an industrious worker, and his decisions and rulings have been almost uniformly correct, and, when appealed, have been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the state. Though still a young man, he has already made a good reputation, both as a lawyer and jurist, among members of the bar who practice in his court, and is much esteemed and respected by the community in which he lives. In politics he is, and always has been, a Democrat.

ZELLER, JACOB A., principal of the Evansville high school, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830. His father was a clergyman and a well-to-farmer, but not wealthy. His maternal grandfather was the first bishop of the United Brethren Church west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was noted for his fervor and zeal in the cause of religion. The bishop settled at an early day in Butler County, and reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom survive, and constitute, with their posterity, one of the most numerous and influential families of Southern Ohio. Jacob Zeller's ancestors were remarkable for longevity and sturdy character. His own parents were born in Pennsylvania, and he himself was reared on a farm and accustomed to hard labor. About thirty days of each year spared from work he spent at an old log school-house, where he acquired some knowledge of the rudiments of a common school education, and when but eighteen years of age was deemed by the neighbors and school directors amply qualified to take charge of his native district school, in place of an Irish pedagogue who had been dismissed in the middle of the term on account of his fiery disposition. In 1851 Mr. Zeller entered the preparatory department of the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated in a class of twenty-six, taking the degree of A. B. in the year 1856. In this class we note some prominent names, as Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune;* Professors Hutchinson and Rogers, of Monmouth University, Illinois, and others. Professor Zeller also read law, taught school two years, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. In 1858 he returned to his native county, intending to practice law, but was turned aside by the late Civil War. After this he was superintendent of the Oxford schools, Ohio, for seven years, when he was appointed principal of the Evansville high school, in which, for the last nine years, he has done much to raise the standard of excellence, and has given it the name it so proudly bears throughout the state. Nine years ago (1870) he entered upon his duties under embarrassing circumstances. His predecessor was a man of ability and remarkable popularity, whose personal influence was sufficient to keep within bounds the disorderly elements that surrounded him, but his ill-health, and subsequent retirement from his duties in the middle of the school year, resulted in demoralization; and a reorganization, with somewhat new methods of discipline, was found to be necessary. It was fully realized by the superintendent and board that whoever undertook this work would encounter a serious risk of failure; and Mr. Gow, then superintendent, undertook the selection of the new principal with deliberation and care. Those who are familiar with the history of the school since 1870 know to what extent he was successful, and agree that, when he found Professor Zeller, in Oxford, Ohio, and placed him in charge, he did honor to his own judgment and conferred a lasting benefit upon the city. Since his advent the school has enjoyed a reputation for discipline, thoroughness, and high character, second to none in the state, and all agree that these results are due to his efficiency. Professor Zeller, in 1871, graduated from the high school a class of nine pupils; he now (1879) has an enrollment of two hundred and eighty, and graduated a class of forty-five. These pupils are then admitted on their diplomas to the state university of Indiana. As a citizen Professor Zeller stands well in the community in which he lives. He is genial, affable, and courteous, and, although wedded to his profession, is one of the few that would not be picked out as a teacher simply by his demeanor. He takes a high standing in regard to his duties to his profession, his country, and his God. His mind, developed by a comprehensive culture, makes him one of the intellectually strong men of his city, and places him in a high rank in his profession.

HEILMAN, WILLIAM, of Evansville, was born at Albig, in Rhenish Hesse, on the 11th of October, 1824. His father, Valentine Heilman, died when William was a year and a half old; his mother then married Peter Weintz, and the family emigrated to America, reaching New Orleans in 1843. They went to St. Louis, and shortly afterward removed to Indiana and settled in Posey County. William was now nineteen years old, and his first work in his new home was done on a farm, assisting his step-father. At that time all kinds of farm produce brought only a mere pittance, and as the work was hard William determined to seek a more profitable avocation. In 1847, with Christian Kratz, his brother-in-law, an experienced hand in the foundry business, he formed a copartnership and started a small foundry and machine shop in Evansville. Their foundry, a rudely constructed frame building, was on Pine Street. Each partner possessed a blind horse, which supplied the motive power. At first they manufactured dog-irons, stoves, plows, etc., and employed but

six hands. In 1850 they built a brick shop, and, with an engine and boiler of their own make, carried on the business on a more extensive scale. In 1854 they manufactured the first "portable steam-engine," and in 1859 their first thresher, patterned after the "Pitts machine." Their work now began to obtain great favor among the people, proving very effective and durable. Up to the beginning of the war the "City Foundry" was steadily on the increase, and orders came in from the whole country. During the war Mr. Heilman took a decided stand in favor of the Union, yet, nevertheless, the South patronized the foundry just as before, and indeed the firm was compelled to erect new buildings and employ more workmen to keep up with the demands of the trade. In 1864 Mr. Kratz withdrew, receiving for his interest one hundred thousand dollars. Since that time Mr. Heilman has conducted the business alone, and through his energy the buildings have grown into massive proportions, now occupying nearly the whole block comprised within the space of First and Second, Pine and Ingle Streets. The present commodious salesroom was built in 1868, on the site of Mr. Heilman's former residence. He now lives in a very costly and beautiful mansion, situated on First Avenue, fronting on Iowa Street, with a park containing four acres. Not only as a business man does Mr. Heilman succeed, but he also takes rank with those who can be trusted in matters of great public importance. Notwithstanding the fact of his having been carrying on a business on an extensive scale, he found time to attend to public matters whenever called upon. In 1852, as a citizens' candidate, he was elected councilman; he filled the office many times. From the time of its early inception Mr. Heilman has been a warm supporter of the Republican party. In 1870 his party friends elected him as a Representative to the state Legislature. In 1872 he was nominated for their Congressional candidate, and, although the district was two thousand and five hundred Democratic, he was only beaten one hundred and twelve votes. In 1874, a year fraught with disastrous defeats for the Republicans, he again had the satisfaction of reducing his opponent's majority to a very insignificant number of votes. In 1876 Mr. Heilman was elected from Vanderburg County as state Senator, and in 1878, whilst he was in Europe, the Republicans of the First Indiana Congressional District nominated him again as their standard-bearer. He accepted the honor thus tendered, returned after a short stay in his native land, and, entering into a vigorous and spirited canvass, was elected by a majority of nearly a thousand votes, the first Republican who had ever carried the district. His educational advantages were limited, as when young he was obliged to work on a farm. He never entered a school-house after he was thirteen and a half years old; but by his indomitable energy he has risen from a poor German boy, to whose difficulties was added the want of knowledge of the very language of the people amongst whom he had determined to find his future home. He rose, not by fortune, favor, or chance, but by his own persevering will, keen foresight, and prudent management of his business, to prominence as one of the most successful business men in the county. It is safe to assert that the enterprise and genius of Mr. Heilman have done more to advance and foster the commercial prosperity of the state of Indiana, and more particularly the city of Evansville, than any other man has been able to do for them. The cotton mill at Evansville, of which he is also president, owes its existence to his energy and sagacity in financial investments. It is one of the largest and most complete in the United States, manufactures daily twenty-five thousand yards of standard sheeting and drills, and consumes annually about seven thousand bales of cotton. Its capacity will soon be increased to forty thousand yards daily, and the quality of the goods fully equals the best made in this country and Europe. He also owns the controlling interest in the Gas Works, and is director of the Evansville National Bank, Evansville and Terre Haute and other railroads leading into Evansville. In 1848 Mr. Heilman married Miss Mary Jenner. Their union was blessed with nine children. When Mr. Heilman took his seat in Congress, during the extra session in 1879, he soon found an opportunity to show his sterling qualities as a business man. The preceding session had been taken taken up by the Democratic majority with fruitless efforts to manufacture political capital, and as a consequence they had neglected to provide the means to carry on the government. To avoid a standstill in that ponderous machinery which conducts the public business of the country, the President was compelled to call an extra session of Congress, in order to obtain the necessary appropriation. But Congress had no sooner assembled than a torrent of new bills and proposed measures poured in upon it. Every member, almost, had some pet project to advocate and bring to a passage. Notable amongst them were the large number of financial measures, not a few of which had for their object the most unscrupulous use of the government's authority to increase its indebtedness by means of paper money issued in unlimited quantities, or the unlimited coinage of an inferior depreciated silver dollar. Mr. Heilman, however, had been an apt pupil in the practical school of life; as in private transactions, so he insisted in public place that honesty is always the best policy, and vigorously opposed all measures that would have impaired the credit of the country, which was just then showing healthy signs of an increased confidence at home and abroad. His business training asserted itself especially in the remarks made by him upon the floor of the House of Representatives, pending the consideration of Mr. War-

ner's coinage bill, which intended to permit the owners of silver in bullion to have it coined into standard dollars, by which process they would have been enriched to the amount of fifteen cents on every dollar, at the expense of the people, the standard dollar representing then but eighty-five cents in bullion. "By far the best" (said Mr. Heilman at the very outset) "that we can do for the good of the country at the present time and under existing circumstances is to do nothing but pass the appropriation bills and go home." While others indulged in oratorical display, Mr. Heilman spoke like a plain, simple business man for the true interests of the people. He wanted Congress to provide for the United States courts, the marshals and jurors, the diplomatic and consular service, the protection of its citizens and their rights and commercial interests at home and abroad, the administration of the government by the executive departments at Washington, and, having performed this duty imposed upon it by the Constitution, he wanted Congress to adjourn and let the individual members take care of their private business, just as he was anxious to do in his own case. Nevertheless, it need hardly be said that Mr. Heilman, at the same time, was not unmindful of other needs of the country. Keen foresight and watchful study of public affairs had convinced him, however, that the success of the important measure of resumption, which had then stood the test of but a few months, required nothing more than absolute non-interference by Congress with the financial policy of the administration. He thus expressed these views in the course of his remarks above referred to:

"I am strongly in favor of practical, well-considered legislation to benefit the manufacturing and agricultural interests, to increase our commerce and our wealth; but by all means let us also have some stability, especially in our financial legislation. The condition of the country is at last surely getting better, although it may be slowly, and what commerce and the finances want just now more than any thing else is to be let alone."

And then returning to the subject under consideration, like the trusty teller of a bank, whose experienced hand rejects the spurious coin at the very touch, he exclaimed, when closing his remarks amid general laughter and applause, "This bill is a cheat—nothing else." From these instances, and his splendid record as a member of the national legislature in other respects, his constituents have now learned to look upon him as his fellow-members do, who consider him one of the best business legislators in the present Congress. He speaks seldom, but when he does every word is to the point. His views are practical and his advice is sound. Commanding the respect of all parties, his influence in and out of Congress has steadily increased at Washington, enabling him to render his constituents signal service where others before him would have failed.

THE

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ALBERT, JOHN C., capitalist, of Paoli, Indiana, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1818, and was the second son of Peter and Fannie (Breneman) Albert. His father was a farmer, and his ancestors on his mother's side were among the wealthy families of Pennsylvania. His parents removed to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1819, and while a lad he attended school a few terms. He has since acquired a fair English education by his own exertion. At the age of fourteen he was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father and the subsequent marriage of his mother, and he apprenticed himself to the tailor's trade, serving five years. When nineteen years of age he removed West, and, settling at Paoli, opened a shop, which he carried on for five years. At the end of that time, owing to failing health, he was compelled to abandon this occupation, and began to deal in real estate. In this business he has since been engaged, extending his operations all over the West, and meeting with uniform success in all his transactions. In 1858 he commenced to build, and among his noted edifices was the Albert House, which was one of the best hotel buildings in the state. He erected many residences and improved others. In 1868 he made the Republican race for auditor, and was defeated by only forty votes, the county giving a usual Democratic majority of six hundred. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln as internal revenue collector of the First Indiana District, but was not confirmed by the Senate, owing to Democratic opposition. In February, 1870, he suffered the loss of his hotel by fire, the destruction proving greatly detrimental to the town of Paoli. In 1853 he was elected treasurer of Orange County, and was re-elected in 1855 without opposition. In 1865 he was chosen cashier of the Bank of Paoli, a bank of issue and deposit, which position he held until its affairs were wound up in 1872. In politics he was for many years a Democrat, but in 1861 joined the Republican party, and, being an active member of that organization, was a delegate in the National Convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant. He has many times been urged to run as a candidate for state Treasurer, but has always declined. Mr. Albert is now a member of the National party, and in 1876 he cast the solitary vote in Paoli for Peter Cooper. He was married, October 7, 1841, to Ellen McVey, of Paoli, daughter of the county recorder, by whom he has had four children, John C., captain in the 67th Ohio, was killed at the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863; James M. died, in 1865, from disease contracted while in the army; Mary married N. V. Huddess, a farmer in Kansas; Dessie F. married George Buskirk, an attorney of Paoli, Indiana. Mr. Albert lost his wife in 1872. He has done more to improve Paoli and Orange County than any other of her citizens, and many of the fine buildings in Paoli, whose erection is due to his energy, would be fit ornaments to streets of a large city. As an honest and upright citizen and gentleman, he is well known all over Indiana.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM B. C., attorney-at-law, of Washington, was born in Knox County, Indiana, January 17, 1849, and is a son of John F. and Eliza (McCord) Armstrong. During his boyhood he attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm. At the age of twenty he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and graduated in 1872, also graduating in the law department. He immediately went to Evansville, where he spent two years in the offices of General J. M. Shackleford and S. R. Hornbrook. In the summer of 1874 he removed to Washington, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession. By strict attention to business, sterling integrity, and gentlemanly manners, he has succeeded in

building up a good practice, and is the legal adviser of several wealthy men of the city and county. In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Republican. He is an active worker, a member of the state central committee, and at present chairman of the county central committee. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith. January 31, 1876, he married Alice Kercheval, daughter of a banker of Rockport, Indiana. Mr. Armstrong is a young lawyer who is fast winning his way to a prominent position at the Indiana bar, and is known and respected by the community in which he lives as a useful, honorable citizen.

BARTLETT, THOMAS, merchant, of Edwardsport, Knox County, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, January 13, 1835. He is a son of George P. and Fannie Bartlett, who formerly lived near Louisville, Kentucky, but came to Indiana about 1825, and located on a farm in the above-named county. When Thomas was but two years old his father removed to Morgan County, where they remained for five years, and then moved again to Monroe County. In the rude log school-houses of Morgan and Monroe Counties, all the early education of Mr. Bartlett was received. This, of course, was very rudimentary and imperfect. And these facilities, meager as they were, were accessible for but a few short weeks in the winter. All suitable weather for out-door work was occupied in the most exhaustive manual labor; clearing the forests, and preparing and tilling the soil. In 1851 his father removed to Fayette County, Illinois, where he soon after died. Thomas, however, remained until 1857, when, at the age of twenty-two, he came to Edwardsport, where, with little exception, he has ever since lived. Immediately on his arrival in his newly adopted home, he began an apprenticeship at smithing, with Mr. Murphy. He then formed a partnership in the same business with William Hollingsworth. This connection continued without change for three years; when they purchased a saw-mill, carrying it on until the spring of 1861, then selling out, and by mutual consent separating. After this Mr. Bartlett removed to a farm near the town, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1865. In that year he went back to Edwardsport and began mercantile life again, in which he has continued ever since. He joined the Independent Order of Oddfellows in 1867, and the Independent Order of Good Templars in 1865. He has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge, several times representing that body in the Grand Lodge, and always with credit to himself and benefit to the society. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Christian Church—having joined it in 1854. He is a steadfast Democrat, having cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856. March 18, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary J. Killion, who is a daughter of David and Mary M. Killion. He is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Bartlett's career has been one of uniform success, though unattended with noise or boasting. As a business man he is cool and calculating. He makes few advances and less ventures. His plans are always well laid, and quietly but carefully carried into effect. He now occupies a large, handsome store of his own, and is slowly but surely amassing a fortune. As a citizen he always stands ready to aid and encourage every worthy enterprise. In all his business transactions with the world, none have ever accused him of a mean or dishonest act. His integrity has always been above reproach, and, as a result, he enjoys the fullest confidence of the entire community. His business career knows no stigma; his moral character is without blemish; and to posterity he will leave a character worthy the emulation of the wisest and best of mankind.

BAXTER, JAMES R., attorney-at-law, Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 25th of November, 1832. He is the son of William and Jane Baxter; his father was of Irish lineage, and his mother Scotch. He was educated in the common schools of Jefferson County until sixteen years old, when he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1855. His early life was spent on a farm. In the year 1853 he taught a term of school in Jefferson County, and afterward five months at Dupont in the same county, as principal of the school. In 1857 he removed to Greene County and was elected principal of the Bloomfield high school, remaining in charge for the next five years, all the time reading law with a view of making that his profession. At the expiration of his engagement as principal of the Bloomfield schools he opened a law office in the county seat of Greene County, and began practice, and he is still so employed. He was trustee of Richland Township from 1863 to 1868, and was the Republican candidate for clerk of Greene County in 1862, and defeated. In 1872 Mr. Baxter was the Republican candidate for Representative to the state Legislature, being beaten by a small majority. In 1876 he was again the nominee of his party for the same office, and elected, serving in the regular and special sessions of 1876–7 as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Engrossed Bills, and was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. In 1878 he was again a candidate for the Legislature, but was beaten by Hon. Andrew Humphreys. Mr. Baxter joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when but fifteen years old, and is still a member. In politics he was originally

a Whig, but has been a steadfast Republican ever since the organization of that party. He was married, October 27, 1863, to Miss Frances F. Taylor, his present companion. He is the father of three children, and has a happy home. Mr. Baxter has always been identified with the public movements of his town and county, and is public-spirited and active in every thing of a progressive character. He is one of the prominent citizens of Greene County, and stands well with his townsmen.

BLAND, THOMAS A., M. D., was born at Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, May 21, 1830. His father, Thomas Bland, a native of North Carolina, was a pioneer. He came the year after Indiana was admitted to the sisterhood of states, and, building a cabin and opening a farm, he laid the foundations of a home near where Bloomfield was afterwards laid out. He sold this farm in 1850, and removed to Central Illinois, where he died in 1862. Thomas A. Bland was bred a farmer, with no facilities for an education save those furnished by the county schools of that day. He was a hard student, and made the most of his opportunities. His taste for reading was so great that he perused all the books he could beg or borrow. Hon. S. R. Cairns, Hon. Hugh T. Livingstone, and Captain (afterwards General) L. H. Rousseau, and other prominent friends of his father in the village, freely opened their libraries to him; and thus, without a teacher, he acquired a good English education and some knowledge of law. At the age of twenty-two he won and wedded Miss Mary Cornelia Davis, of Hitesville, Illinois, with whom he has lived for almost thirty years, and who is as well known in literary circles and to the reading and lecture-going public as her husband. He chose medicine as his profession, graduating at the Eclectic College, of Cincinnati. But on coming out of the army, where he had rendered good service as a surgeon, he became editor of the *Home Visitor*, a literary weekly, published at Indianapolis; his wife, M. Cora Bland, becoming his associate editor. This was in 1864. In 1865 he established the *Northwestern Farmer*, which, after he sold it, in 1871, was changed in name to the *Indiana Farmer*. Mrs. Bland was associate editor of this until 1868, when she established a magazine, the *Ladies' Own*. In 1870 Doctor Bland's first book was published by Loring, of Boston, under the title of "Farming as a Profession," and sold an edition of ten thousand copies in a year. In April, 1872, the Doctor and his wife removed to Chicago, where she continued to conduct her magazine, and he took the editorship of the *Scientific Farmer*. Two years later they removed the magazine to New York, the Doctor assuming the editorship of the *Farm and Fireside*. He also began the preparation of a large work, now almost ready for the press, which he proposes to bring out under the title of "The Great Thinkers." In 1875 he assisted in writing a special "History of New England," for the publishers, Vanslyke & Co., of Boston. His "Life of General B. F. Butler" was issued by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, in 1879, and at once proved a success. Doctor Bland located permanently in Washington, D. C., in 1878, with a view to devoting his life to literature and politics. His wife, having graduated in medicine, is making a specialty of scientific health reform. She has been twice elected president of the Woman's National Health Association. As characteristic of the devotion of this noble-hearted woman to any cause she deems just, it were well to cite the fact that, when Colonel A. B. Meacham lay helpless and paralyzed from the effects of a dozen bullets, this heroine watched over the despairing invalid for one hundred and fifty long, weary days and nights, until at last the brain became clear, the nerves composed, circulation equalized, and the whole system of the victim of Modoc bullets regulated. Then Doctor Bland, with his heart alive to the Indian cause, started out in this field, as a co-worker with his wife in restoring her patient and working for humanity. Nearly four hundred cities and towns in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois were visited by this trio of workers; Doctor A. T. Bland making the appointments and managing the business, "the patient" pleading for justice toward the Indian as a solution of the problem, Mrs. Doctor Bland devoting herself to the restoration of her patient and to lecturing upon the various branches of her profession. Since their removal to Washington they have already gathered around them a host of warm-hearted friends. Mrs. Doctor Bland has given a course of lectures upon physical subjects and health, chiefly to ladies, whose appreciation of her ability and culture as a true woman, and a scientific teacher and physician, has been manifested by liberal patronage and voluntary resolutions highly complimentary. Their weekly receptions are among the most delightful social gatherings to be found in that charming city. In religion Doctor Bland and his wife are Unitarians of the liberal type. His political views are those of the Conservative Nationals. He was brought up a Democrat, but in 1856 and 1860 he did good service for the Republican party. He is now recognized as one of the ablest champions of the principles of the new party. His letters and essays on finance are extensively circulated and widely read, and regarded as standard by financial reformers. As a writer he ranks among the most forcible, logical, and graceful, and as an orator he is convincing, eloquent and pleasing. He is a good specimen of the class to which he belongs—"self-made men." His career proves that talent, combined with energy and a laudable ambi-

tion, rises superior to any condition in life, and is able to compel success from circumstances however unfavorable.

BREEN, JOHN N., merchant, of Loogootee, Indiana, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, March 9, 1830, and emigrated to the United States in the autumn of 1848, having previously received a good English education. He settled in the city of Louisville, where he was employed in the wholesale grocery house of John Hayes, now an old, wealthy, retired merchant of that city. In 1850 he removed to Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, and became engaged as clerk for Mr. James Campbell, a leading merchant there. In the year 1857 he formed a partnership with Mr. Campbell, for the purpose of carrying on a general store in Loogootee, to which place he removed. Mr. Campbell died in 1860, but had previously transferred his interest in the business to his son, James C. Campbell, the firm name still remaining Campbell & Breen. They are carrying a large stock, and are the leading firm of Loogootee. Mr. Breen is also the president of the National Bank of Washington; and the citizens of that place, in speaking of him, say that he is a gentleman, and one of the most liberal men in Martin County. In political matters he votes the Democratic state ticket; but in local elections casts his ballot for the man best qualified to fill the position. He is a member of the Church of Rome. October 11, 1865, he was married to Mary J., daughter of James Campbell, of Washington, Indiana. They have six children living.

BELDING, STEPHEN, editor and proprietor of the Daviess County *Democrat*, was born in Washington, Indiana, November 21, 1841, and is the youngest of the ten children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Clenny) Belding. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and during the latter part of his life was a boot and shoe merchant. His grandfather Clenny was a soldier in the war for independence. At the age of twelve, Stephen Belding began to learn the trade of a printer in Washington, and, after serving his apprenticeship, worked at the trade until the year 1859. He then entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained two years. Since that time he has continued his studies, and by his energy and industry has acquired a fair English education. In 1861 he purchased the Martin County *Herald*, which he published at Dover Hill until 1863, after which he worked for some time on the Evansville *Journal*. He then went to Cincinnati and was employed on the *Commercial* until the fall of 1867, when he went back to Washington, Indiana, and, in connection with Mr. J. H. Palmer, organized a joint-stock company which started the Daviess County *Democrat*. At the end of six months, however, Mr. Belding bought the interest of Mr. Palmer and the rest of the stockholders, and has since been sole proprietor. The paper is, and has been, the Democratic organ of the county; and, owing to the ability, energy, and industry of Mr. Belding, it has acquired an extensive circulation. It is noted for its able discussion of the principal events transpiring in the political arena, and as a faithful chronicler of all important matters occurring throughout the world. In politics he is a Democrat, and is regarded as one of the leaders of the party in his county and district. On several occasions he has been chairman of the central committee. He attends the Presbyterian Church. January 22, 1872, he married Miss Cora White, of Washington. Mr. Belding has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Washington. He has always taken an active part in the educational institutions of the town and county, has been for some time a member of the school board, and has always devoted considerable space in his paper to educational matters. He has a great many friends in the county, and is every-where known as a clever, courteous, and genial gentleman.

BURKE, JUDGE MICHAEL F., deceased, late of Washington, Indiana, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, March 10, 1829, and emigrated to America in 1848. Previous to his emigration he had acquired a classical education, and immediately on his arrival in America he settled in Washington, Indiana, and commenced the study of law. He entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and took a course of lectures, teaching school during the vacations, and graduated in 1851. Returning to Washington, he began practice, which he continued with great success, and was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, which position he still held at the time of his death. In politics he was a Democrat, and was an acknowledged leader of that party in the county and district in which he resided. In religious matters he lived and died a firm believer in the Church of Rome. He was married, February 7, 1854, to Miss Honora Brett, daughter of Hon. P. M. Brett, a wealthy farmer of Washington. They had five children, of whom one son and a daughter are now living. The eldest son, Matthew F., born December 8, 1855, attended the common schools while young, and entered the St. Louis University in 1869, from which he graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B. In 1875 he taught school, and in 1876 acted as deputy county clerk. In the fall of the same year he joined the Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating in the spring of 1877, since

Geo. H Burton M.D.

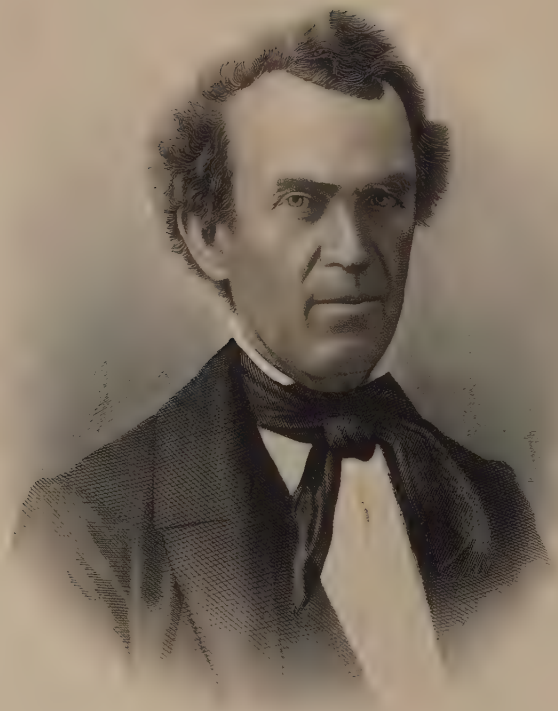
which time he has been practicing his profession. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion is a Catholic. Catherine resides at home, with her mother, on the old homestead. Judge Burke was noted in the state as being one of the most thorough and intellectual lawyers at the Indiana bar. He was a hard student, and, owing to his practical and thorough acquaintance with the writings of all eminent lawyers, was enabled to unravel and make plain the most intricate legal questions. During his life he was known as an honest, upright Judge, and a genial, courteous gentleman; and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends to whom he had become endeared.

BURNET, STEPHEN S., lumber merchant, of Vincennes, Indiana, was born April 8, 1834, near Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Stephen and Lomyra (Gardiner) Burnet. His father was a minister of the Christian Church. Having settled in Vincennes in 1852, taken a very active part in the affairs of the university, carried on a large nursery, and done much to improve the fruit of the country, Stephen S. Burnet is considered one of the leading men of that city. He attended the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, entering in 1853 and remaining one year. Previous to this time he traveled for his father through Indiana and Illinois, selling patent medicine. On leaving school he spent some time on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad during its construction, and afterwards was in the lead mines of Missouri for two years. In the winter of 1860 he removed to Vincennes, where he engaged in farming for two seasons. In 1862 he went to Nashville, and opened a wholesale liquor and sutler's supply store. Selling out in the winter of 1865, he returned to Vincennes and engaged in trading until 1866, when he removed to Paducah, Kentucky, and opened a wholesale liquor store. This he continued until the fall of 1867, when he again returned to Vincennes, and purchased an interest in a furniture manufactory and planing mill. In 1870 he bought out his partner's interest and went into the lumber trade, continuing the planing mills. His present associate is Thomas Eastham, and the firm name is S. S. Burnet & Co. It is regarded as a leading one in that city. They are carrying a large stock of lumber, and their mill is constantly running. Mr. Burnet is known as a man of sterling integrity. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Vincennes. He was brought up in the Christian faith, but is now a freethinker. In politics he is neutral, voting invariably for the man in his opinion best qualified to fill the position. In October, 1868, he married Kate Nance, an orphan.

BURTON, GEORGE W., M. D., physician and surgeon, Mitchell, Lawrence County, Indiana, was born in that county, July 22, 1836. He is the son of Hardin (and Lucy) Burton, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of the state, who settled in Indiana in 1826. The Doctor is one of a numerous and illustrious family, descended from John P. Burton, who was born in Virginia, July, 1758, and whose grandfather came to America from England in 1730, and settled in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. His descendants are scattered in various states, a large portion of them residing in Lawrence County. The family is considered to be the largest in Indiana, if not in the whole Union, being found in nearly all the various callings in life. They are represented in all the professions, from the pulpit to the school-room; in civil offices, from road supervisor to governor; in the military, from corporal to major-general. In religion they are principally Baptists, and are honorably represented in all the benevolent institutions. A majority of them are Masons. Most of the voters are Democrats. They are remarkable as a sociable, peaceable, and respectable family, and the ladies are especially noted for their beauty and attainments. Its members hasten to marry and bring up large families, and all seem to do well in life. We find no less than eighteen different towns bearing the name, scattered in twelve different states, and the aggregate population is estimated at seventeen thousand. They have a regularly organized society, known as the "Burton Family Reunion Association," of which the subject of our sketch was the projector, and is chairman and secretary. As a people, they are of marked characteristics. Noted for their outspoken honesty, morality, frugality, and generous hospitality, no more honorable name is known throughout the state. George W. Burton received a good, thorough common school education, graduating from the high school in 1852. In 1853 he took a commercial course. On finishing his education he was employed on the staff of civil engineers in the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on the completion of which he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Thompson, alternating teaching school for some three years. In the fall of 1857 he attended his first course of lectures at Iowa State University. He then settled in Illinois in the practice of his chosen profession, but shortly after he took a partial course in the McDowell Medical College, St. Louis. On the breaking out of the war he entered the 5th Missouri, under General Henderson, where he served until ill-health compelled him to resign, returning to Indiana in the spring of 1862, and locating at Huron, Lawrence County, where he practiced until August of the same year, when he again entered the army, in the 17th Indiana Volunteers, serving in the line and on the medical staff alternately until the spring of 1863, when he was again compelled to retire on account of ill-

health, being unfit for duty. He immediately returned to his home and practice. On the last call for volunteers, in December, 1864, he raised Company D, 145th Indiana Volunteers, of which he was appointed captain, and also served as assistant surgeon and afterward as acting surgeon of the regiment continued to do so until Lee's surrender, when he once more returned to his home. In 1873, his father dying, he removed to Mitchell, where he has remained ever since, in the enjoyment of a large and successful business, being acknowledged one of the leading physicians of the county. The Doctor is active, popular, and successful. He is prominent in all the various medical organizations of the state. He is eminent in his profession, noble and pure in his character, and a man of rare attainments. He is honored, respected, and beloved. Doctor Burton is gifted with a fine intellect, and blessed with good physical powers. He joined the Lawrence County Medical Society on its organization in 1862. He with his partner at that time, Doctor H. L. Kimberly, was the originator of the Mitchell District Medical Society, which was organized in 1874—the first medical society of Southern Indiana. He was sent as the first delegate of this society to the American Medical Association, which was held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1874. In 1875 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. In 1875, with a number of gentlemen of the Wabash Valley, he organized the Tri-state Medical Society of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, and was at the time made its secretary, continuing as such ever since. In 1875 he was made a member of the Indiana State Health Commission, and in 1877 took a degree at the Hospital Medical College at Louisville. He is an honorary member of the South-western Kentucky Medical Association, and also of those of Jackson and Orange Counties. He was one of the originators of the South Central and Normal School at Mitchell, Indiana, of which he is one of the trustees and most active members, an institution that bids fair to rank among the highest in the state. In 1866 he became a Mason, having passed the several degrees; in 1869 he became a member of the Grand Lodge, in 1872 of the Royal Arch, and in 1877 of the Council. He has been a member of the town council of Mitchell, and is examining surgeon for pensions. In religion he is a Baptist, and is a member of the First Baptist Church, having joined it in 1866. He is a Republican, although of a Democratic family. He married, March 1, 1857, Hattie C. Campbell, a most estimable lady, daughter of Dougal Campbell, of Illinois, a descendant from the old Dougal Campbell family of Scotland. They have four daughters, now attending school. Such is the brief record of Dr. George W. Burton, one of the younger members of a most remarkable family.

BYNUM, WILLIAM D., mayor of Washington, Indiana, was born near Newberry, Greene County, Indiana, June 26, 1846, and is a son of Daniel A. and Mary (Hinds) Bynum. His father was a merchant, and at one time treasurer of Greene County; he emigrated with his father from North Carolina at an early date. The family is extensive in the southern states and has been very prominent. One member was a Representative in Congress; and another, Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of North Carolina. William D. Bynum attended the common schools until April, 1866, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, graduating in 1869. During his vacations he was his father's assistant in the treasurer's office. After graduating he entered the office of Hon. William Mack, of Terre Haute, and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice at the county bar in 1869, on motion of Hon. William E. McLane, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and to the Supreme Court of the state in January, 1879, on motion of Hon. John H. O'Niel, of Washington, Indiana. In November, 1869, he removed to Washington and began the practice of his profession, which he still continues. He was elected town attorney in 1870, and in 1872 was chosen city attorney. This position he held until 1875, when he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1877. In January, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Hendricks as a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, and held the position until June; he then resigned, and Judge W. E. Niblack was appointed to fill the vacancy. In politics Mr. Bynum has always been a Democrat, and is one of the leaders of the Democracy of Daviess County. He was assistant secretary of the Democratic state convention in 1874; chairman of the Second District congressional committee from 1874 to 1876; a member of the committee on resolutions in the 8th of January convention at Indianapolis in 1877; a member of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic state convention in 1878; and in 1876 was the Democratic elector for the Second Congressional District. He canvassed several counties for the party in 1876, and in 1878 was appointed by the Democratic state central committee to canvass the state in the interest of that party. October 4, 1871, he was married to Rachel Dixson, of Henderson County, Illinois. In 1879 he delivered the address to the alumni of the State University at Bloomington. He takes a warm interest in higher education, and believes that there is no reason why Indiana should not support a college in which as thorough education can be given as in Harvard or Yale, or in any university of the globe. He is a gentleman upon whom the citizens of Washington place great reliance. He is highly respected by all classes of the community, and is fast winning a way to prominence at the bar.



James Campbell

CAMPBELL, DOCTOR JOHN C. L., physician and surgeon, of Loogootee, Indiana, was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, October 27, 1828, and is the son of Milton and Margaret (Smith) Campbell. His father was a farmer, also colonel of militia, county surveyor, and one of the five magistrates. John Campbell attended the academies of the vicinity and assisted his father on the farm. In the fall of 1852 he started for Missouri, and on the journey visited Martin County, Indiana, to see some relatives. From his childhood he had a great desire to relieve the sufferings of others, and at an early age induced his father to buy him some medical books. These he began to study, and after his visit to Martin County was urged to attend lectures at the Louisville University Medical College, which he did in 1852 and 1853. In the spring of the latter year he settled at Mt. Pleasant, and commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued ever since in Martin County. In 1855 he removed to Loogootee, and erected the third house in that place; he is therefore entitled to be called one of its founders. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company B, 80th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in November, 1863, was transferred to the 21st Regiment Indiana Heavy Artillery as assistant surgeon. In July, 1864, owing to ill-health, he was compelled to resign, and returned to his home again to resume his practice. He was married, December 20, 1855, to Miss Brooks, daughter of a merchant of Martin County. Seven children have been born to them, all of whom are now living. The eldest son, Harlan A., is a mechanic, and the two eldest daughters are teaching school. Doctor Campbell was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and his wife is also a member of that religious denomination. In politics he sympathizes with the Democratic party, and is an adherent of the old Jacksonian school. He is the oldest physician in Martin County, and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of her many interests. He takes an especial interest in the promotion of educational matters, and is known and appreciated far and near as a clever, genial gentleman.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, late merchant of Washington, Indiana, was born on Good Friday, 1806, at Stewardstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. His means of education were very limited, and his schooling while a boy in Ireland consisted in attending a common pay school for a period of six months. His father was a farmer, and he assisted in the work on the farm and in weaving flax. As soon as he had accumulated a sufficient amount of means to pay his passage, he emigrated to the United States, and, at the age of twenty, in 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, landed in Philadelphia. After remaining in that city for a short time, he went to work in a carpet factory in Bergen, New Jersey, as a weaver. Being required in his turn to clean out the boiler, and not thinking this kind of work consistent with his trade as a weaver, he left his position and went to Philadelphia. The following winter he attended school in that city. He then became a traveling merchant, peddling notions through the country, and in a short time engaged in merchandising at the summit of the Alleghany Mountains. From there he removed to Spruce Creek, and from there to Tunnel Hill, in Ohio, where he remained in business about two years. Removing to Madison, Indiana, he became engaged in mercantile business, which he continued two years, after which he went to Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, where he opened a general store, and continued in business until the year 1867. He then retired, and lived a life of quiet and ease until his death, which occurred August 27, 1876. He went to Washington in very early times (October, 1838), and by close attention to business and a life of strict integrity was enabled to accumulate a fortune, the fruits of which he enjoyed in his later years. He was married in 1833 to Sarah McElheny, a native of Pennsylvania, to whom ten children were born, six of whom, two sons and four daughters, are now living. Peter A. is now a prosperous merchant at Washington, Indiana, and James J. is engaged in merchandising in Loogootee, in the same state, and is also a gentleman of means. Mr. Campbell was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, and always remained a devout member of its Church. In politics he was a Democrat, but never took an active part in political matters. At his death, Washington, Indiana, mourned the loss of one of her most highly respected and useful citizens, who for years had been closely identified with her growth and prosperity.

CHATARD, FRANCIS SILAS, fifth Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 13, 1834. His parents were Ferdinand E. Chatard and Eliza Anna Marean. His father was the son of Pierre Chatard, an *émigré* from San Domingo, who was driven thence on account of the insurrection of the negroes, through which all of his father's property was lost. Pierre, the grandfather of our subject, had been sent to Europe, where he studied at Toulouse, Montpellier, and Paris, for the medical profession. This enabled him to gain a livelihood for his father and himself, first at Wilmington, Delaware, where his father died shortly after reaching the American continent, and afterward in Baltimore. He distinguished himself by his success and writings, and became a corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine.

In this city Pierre Chatard met the daughter of another *émigré* from San Domingo, Marie Françoise Adelaide Buisson, who became his wife. Their son, Ferdinand, followed in the footsteps of his father, and studied medicine, first in Baltimore, and afterward completed the course in Paris, London, and Edinburgh. On his return to America he married the daughter of Silas Marean, of Brookline, near Boston, Massachusetts, whose father served in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battle of Concord. His two sons, Silas and Thomas Marean, who were then residing near Baltimore, served in the War of 1812. Her father had led an active business life in the Island of Martinique, where he had discharged the duties of American Consul for several years and where he had married an Irish lady, the widow of an English gentleman, her maiden name having been Eliza Ferris. Such was the ancestry of Francis Silas Chatard, who was one of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom three sons (Bishop Chatard being the elder) and one daughter are living. His parents also are yet living, and reside in Baltimore, at an advanced age. Of the two brothers of Bishop Chatard, one, Ferdinand, is married, and is a practicing physician in Baltimore; and Thomas, having prosecuted his studies in chemistry, of which he made a specialty, at Harvard, and attended the mining school at Freiberg, Saxony, is now at the head of a mining company in North Carolina. The only sister, Juliana, is a Sister of Charity at Emmittsburg, Maryland. The gentleman who is represented in this sketch was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland, whence he was graduated in June, 1853. He then became a disciple of Æsculapius, as had his paternal ancestors for two generations, and devoted himself to the study of medicine in the office of that eminent practitioner, Doctor F. Donaldson, of Baltimore, attending also the lectures of the University of Maryland. He resided as a student one year in the Baltimore Infirmary, attached to the university, and one year in the city alms-house hospital as one of the resident physicians. Providence, however, held another mission for him, and in the year 1857 his thoughts and inclinations took a decided direction toward the Church of which he was a member—the Roman Catholic—and he resolved to study for the ministry. Archbishop Kenrick accepted him as one of his students, and procured for him a place in the Urban College of the Propaganda, in Rome, Italy. Here he remained six years, going through the whole of the philosophical and theological courses, in the latter of which he stood his examination and received the title of Doctor of Divinity, in the Church of the Urban College, in August, 1863. In the month of November of the same year he left this institution, to assume the position of vice-rector to the American College at Rome, then under the presidency of the Right Reverend Doctor William G. McCloskey, now Bishop of Louisville, who had known him from his college days. Here he remained as vice-rector till May 24, 1868, when the rector was consecrated. Doctor Chatard then assumed charge of the college, and remained at its head for a period of ten years; and it was due to his efforts, supplementing those of the Right Reverend George H. Doane, of New Jersey, who canvassed the country as agent of the American bishops in 1868 with great success, that the college was relieved from debt. It was during the latter period of his residence in Rome that his health began to fail, and by order of his physicians he visited his native country, improving so much as to be enabled to undertake a collection for the American College, with the approbation of Pius IX, and the consent and support of Cardinal McCloskey and other archbishops and bishops of the United States. He was in this endeavor very successful, and obtained the means for relieving the college from the embarrassment of insufficient revenue. The principal events that marked the decade during which Doctor Chatard presided over the college were important. First, the meeting of the Vatican Council, during which the American College, as the residence of twenty American bishops, became a center of great interest, and a medium of social intercourse between the American bishops and those of the Catholic world. This event was followed by the taking of Rome, on the 20th of September, 1870, by the Italian troops, after a heavy bombardment lasting six hours; the creation of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, Cardinal of Holy Church, as Titular Priest of S. Maria sopra Minerva; the presentation to the rector of the American College, by Pius IX, in Rome, Italy, of a gold medal, large size, and of most exquisite design and elegant finish, as an approval of the rector's course up to that time; a short time thereafter the appointment of the rector to the position in the papal court as one of the private supernumerary chamberlains to his Holiness, in which position he had opportunities of coming in contact with the American visitors to the Eternal City, their audiences with the sovereign pontiff having been expressly placed by Pius IX in the hands of Doctor Chatard. The memory of the personal tokens of regard, as evidenced by the favors granted to him by Pius IX, is to the Bishop a cherished heritage. During the time of the rector's absence, in 1878, taking the collection in the United States, the Pope had looked for his return, and a few weeks before his death inquired of the vice-rector of the college when Doctor Chatard would return. He was informed that the rector was probably at that moment on his way back to Rome. Pio Nono exclaimed, as he turned to go, "*Lo credo; lo credo.*" (I believe it; I believe it.) Doctor Chatard was at that time spoken of for an American bishopric, but was not named by Leo XIII to Vincennes until the Sunday before his

Truly Yours
Henry S. Cauthorn

arrival in Rome. Gentlemen of such scholarly attainments and high position are sometimes thought to be austere. Bishop Chatard proves the contrary, and is a most genial and charming conversationalist, one whose fount of learning is imbibed by all who come within its reach. His manners combine elegance with suavity, dignity without affectation.

CAUTHORN, HENRY S., attorney-at-law, of Vincennes, Indiana, was born in Vincennes, February 23, 1828. His father, Gabriel T. Cauthorn, was a native of Virginia, and was able to trace his ancestry in that state for a period of over two hundred years. He was a physician, and emigrated to Vincennes in her early days. His mother, Susan Cauthorn, was the daughter of Elihu Stout, who came to Vincennes from Kentucky, and, on the fourth day of July, 1804, published the first issue of the first paper in the Northwest. This newspaper was the second one published west of the Alleghany Mountains. Mr. Stout was one of the early settlers of Vincennes, and in many and various ways added materially to the growth and prosperity of the city. He edited the *Sun* for more than forty years. In 1845 he was appointed postmaster by President Polk. He was the first Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the state of Indiana. He held many city and county offices, and the people regarded him as one of the fathers of the city. Mr. Cauthorn attended the common schools, and in 1844 entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1848. He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Thomas, United States district attorney at the time, one of the most prominent attorneys of the state, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He immediately commenced the duties of his profession, which he still continues, having built up a practice second to none in this portion of the state, and to-day he is regarded as one of the leading attorneys at the Knox County bar. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district comprising Knox, Daviess, Martin, and Pike Counties, and in 1855 was elected city attorney, which position he held until 1858. In 1859 he was chosen clerk of the Circuit Court, and in 1863 was re-elected to the same position. In the fall of 1870 he was the Representative from Knox County, and was re-elected in the fall of 1872, and again in 1878. During the session of the Legislature in 1878 and 1879, he was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives, and for the judicious, able, and gentlemanly manner in which he discharged the onerous duties of this office, he had the warmest commendations from members of both political parties, not only doing great credit to himself, but to the state at large. In politics Mr. Cauthorn is one of the leaders of the Indiana Democracy. He has been chairman of the Democratic central committee, and has always taken great interest in political matters. He is a member of the Church of Rome, and was brought up in that faith. He was married, October 15, 1868, to Margaret C. Bayard, daughter of John F. Bayard, a well-known merchant of Vincennes. Mr. Bayard has four sons, all of whom have reached prominent positions, and are to-day presidents and cashiers of national banks at Evansville and Vincennes. Mr. Cauthorn is the father of four children, three of whom, two sons and one daughter, are now living. He has been closely identified with the welfare and growth of Vincennes, and is held in high esteem as one of her most useful and industrious citizens.

CRAVENS, SAMUEL C., M. D., of Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, was born near the town of Hanover, in Jefferson County, Indiana, January 3, 1839. He is the son of John C. and Nancy M. Cravens, respectively of English and Irish descent, who are yet living, after having reared twelve children, all of whom survive. His mother, who was very charitable, and ministered considerably to the wants of the sick, often expressed a wish that one of her sons should become a physician. In compliance with this desire, and by a natural inclination, Samuel studied medicine. He was educated in the district and high schools of Hanover in winter, and in summer labored on his father's farm. He was always fond of reading scientific works, and his habits have always been good in every particular. Doctor Cravens taught school to obtain the means of further educating himself, and in 1861 came to Scotland, in Greene County, and gave instruction in Madison Township, Daviess County, obtaining an eighteen months' license from N. S. Given, then school examiner of that county. He worked on a farm near Bloomfield during the summer of 1862, and in the fall obtained a two years' license to teach school in Cass Township. In the fall of 1862 he assisted in organizing the first teachers' institute ever held in the county. While teaching, during the winter of 1862–63, he procured works on anatomy and physiology, and read, when not engaged with his school, with a view of studying medicine when school closed. In March, 1863, he began the study of medicine, under a preceptor, in Bloomfield, and attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, during the session of 1863–64. While at the medical college his room-mate took the small-pox, and died. Doctor Cravens took care of him during his sickness, and after his death saw that he was properly buried. He attended the same college during the ses-

sion of 1865 and 1866, and graduated with honor in the latter year. Locating in Bloomfield, he began the practice of his profession, which he has continued until the present time, with remarkable success. In 1870 Doctor Cravens attended Long Island College Hospital, of New York, and took an *ad eundem* degree. Doctor Cravens has never held, or been a candidate for, any public office. He has held all the offices in the Greene County Medical Society, and has been a director in the Bloomfield Railroad Company. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. He became a charter member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 457, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, in 1874, and has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, holding at the present time the office of treasurer. He is not a member of any Church, but always aids in the erection of churches, and gives liberally to religious and charitable enterprises. Doctor Cravens and Mary L. Routt were united in marriage on the 12th of June, 1866. She is his present companion, and together they have a young and interesting family of children. Doctor Cravens is a gentleman of strict integrity, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-men than he. All the qualities that go toward making up the perfect man are well-defined elements of his character. His pride is in paying his debts, and his life is a shining example for the young to follow. In his profession he stands at the head, and is well and favorably known all over the state.

COBB, THOMAS R., member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Indiana, was born two miles east of the town of Springville, Lawrence County, Indiana, July 2, 1828. He is a son of Dixon and Mercy Cobb, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. His parents came to Indiana in 1816, and settled in what was then a dense forest. He and his family endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, with little or no facilities for early training of the mind; and, owing to their limited circumstances, very little time could be spared for home culture, or attendance at the rude log schoolhouses, which were the only "temples of learning" the country offered. Mr. Cobb traces his genealogy to some very prominent ancestry in the South, New England, Michigan, and Kentucky; his mother, whose maiden name was Shelby, being a niece of ex-Governor Shelby, of that state. He very early in life manifested a desire for intellectual improvement, seeking and reading such books as were accessible to him, and taking special interest in ancient history. At the age of eighteen he entered the Bedford Seminary, at Bedford, Indiana, and, although without a dollar in his possession, managed to complete a term of school. He applied himself with great diligence, and was rewarded by a rapid advancement in his studies. After the expiration of the quarter he returned to his home, and soon after took charge of a district school in the vicinity, as teacher. He subsequently entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he took an irregular literary course of study, and then again returned to teaching, alternated with farming in summer. At the same time he began reading law, for he had early in life determined to make that profession his future calling. In 1853 he removed with his family to Bedford, Indiana, although he himself entered the law school at Bloomington, Indiana, where he remained during the winter of 1853 and 1854. In the spring of 1854 he returned home and began practice soon after, forming a partnership with Hon. C. L. Dunham, which continued for one year, and then one with Judge A. B. Carleton, now of Terre Haute, Indiana, with whom he remained one year. Soon after this he made a law firm with N. F. Malatt, lasting until that gentleman was chosen Judge of the Knox Circuit Court, with a residence at Vincennes. After the election of Judge Malatt, Mr. Cobb continued practice alone for a time, and then made a connection with W. B. Robinson, now clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, this continuing until the election of Mr. Robinson to that position in 1874. From that date to the present he has been associated with his son, Orlando H. Cobb. As an attorney Mr. Cobb ranked with the ablest in Southern Indiana, enjoying for a long period the most lucrative practice of any one at the Vincennes bar. In the year 1858 Mr. Cobb was elected to the state Senate, from the district composed of the counties of Lawrence and Martin, and re-elected in 1862, serving in all eight years. While a member of the Senate he was on several committees, the most important of which was the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1876, as the nominee of the Democratic party, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and in 1878 re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. While a member of the Forty-fifth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and is now one of the Committee on Appropriations, one of the most important of that body. Mr. Cobb has been universally known as a public-spirited man, always aiding and encouraging every worthy and laudable enterprise calculated to enhance the interest of his town, county, or state. He was one of the prime movers in building the Paris and Danville Railroad, which proved of great benefit to Vincennes and the contiguous locality. He joined the Knights of Pythias in 1875, but belongs to no other secret organization. He is now, and always has been, a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. Mr. Cobb was married, March 10, 1850, to Miss Caroline Anderson, daughter of Archibald Anderson, a pioneer of Lawrence

Yours Truly
W. H. Edwards

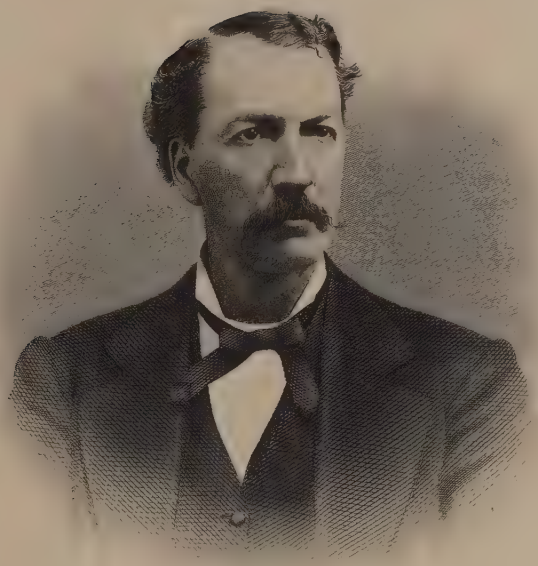
County, Indiana. He is the father of eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Cobb is a gentleman of rare legal attainments, and a public speaker of great force. As an advocate at the bar, or as an expounder of the principles of civil government, he has few equals anywhere. He has already been of great service to his district and state, and it is to be hoped that his labors may long be continued. Personally, he is portly and dignified, with a courteous and affable bearing, which has won for him the admiration and esteem of a large circle of personal friends, irrespective of politics or other differences of opinion.

CRANE, CHARLES E., farmer and stock-dealer, Sandborn, was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, February 14, 1836. He is the son of Edwin D. and Sarah B. Crane. His mother was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was the descendant of a family that came over in the "Mayflower." When Charles E. was only two years old his father emigrated to Washtenaw County, Michigan, then almost a wilderness, and, purchasing some land, began clearing it, preparatory to raising a crop. In 1842 he removed to Lenawee County, getting a new farm near the county seat. The son received little education in the school-room, but he was so assiduous in his devotion to his studies that he was soon prepared to enter a higher institution of learning, which he did by taking a literary course at the high school at Adrian, Michigan, and subsequently in the state normal college at Ypsilanti. A marked characteristic of Mr. Crane's early life was his great fondness for books—a fondness amounting almost to a passion, which found its strongest expression in literature and history. At seventeen he began teaching at Blissfield, Michigan, and although so young was successful. He next took charge of the union school at Hudson as principal, filling the position with much dignity and giving perfect satisfaction. In 1855 he went South and assumed control of the academy at Liberty, De Kalb County, Tennessee, where he remained two years. Changing to Cannon County, he took charge of Auburn Academy, at Auburn, where he stayed two years more. In 1860 he relinquished the profession of teaching, and, in company with Professor Harry S. Joy and William H. Mott, began the study of law. The War of the Rebellion beginning soon after, he left Tennessee and returned to Michigan. In 1862 he entered the army of the Union as quartermaster in the 26th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. In 1863 he returned from the army and located at Palmyra, Michigan, in the lumber trade. At this he continued for about six years, and was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. In the years 1866 and 1867 Mr. Crane was the Democratic candidate for the state Senate; but, as his party was hopelessly in the minority, he was, of course, defeated. In 1874, having in the mean time removed to this state, he received a nomination for Representative to the Indiana state Legislature, being elected by a large majority. In the General Assembly of which he was a member he filled several important positions, being a member of the Committees on Prisons and Temperance, and chairman of the Committee on Railroads. As a legislator he distinguished himself by his clear-headed treatment of the questions to which he paid attention. At Palmyra, Michigan, in 1869, he joined the Masons, and is yet an honored and respected member of that fraternity. In religion he is orthodox, but belongs to no Church. He is now, and always has been, a steadfast member of the Democratic party, casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He was married, on the 2d of May, 1861, to Miss Amanda E. Seay, daughter of Major B. W. Seay, of Alexandria, Tennessee. He is the father of one son, Charles Julian Crane, noted for his gentlemanly demeanor and intellectual acquirements. Mr. Crane is a gentleman of fine social qualities. Beginning life without means or family influence, he has been so persistent in his search for knowledge that there are few who have a more general acquaintance with science, literature, art, and current news than he. He is a literary man of no small pretensions, and a writer of considerable note. His productions are pointed, versatile, and witty, and abound in fertile imagination and profundity of thought. His public life, though short, was brilliant and aggressive; and although a thorough and outspoken Democrat, he never allows politics to stand in the way of personal friendships. He is easily aroused to compassion or pity, and his generous nature has been greatly in the way of his monetary advancement. He never fails to give aid and encouragement to new enterprises calculated to benefit the town. He has lived a private life without blemish, and his public character is above reproach. He has many friends. He is hospitable and obliging, frank and kind.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM H., attorney-at-law, of Mitchell, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, November 30, 1841, and is a son of John and Lucy (Burton) Edwards. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He held many township offices, and was highly respected by all with whom he had dealings. His mother was a granddaughter of Cody Burton, one of the pioneers of Lawrence County, and whose family was a leading one in that section. William H. Edwards lived on the farm with his father until 1862, attending such schools as the country afforded, and in August of that year enlisted as a private in the 67th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He served until August,

1863, when he was discharged on account of sickness, and returned home. In November, 1864, he was elected township assessor, which position he held for two years, and during the time attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for one year. In 1867 he entered the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, for one term, and in the fall of 1868 was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice at Mitchell, Indiana, which he has continued ever since. In 1869 he was elected town clerk and treasurer of Mitchell. In the fall of 1870 he was defeated in the convention for Representative, but in 1872 was elected to represent Lawrence County in the Legislature, and served during the regular and special sessions. While a member of the Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Elections, and also a member of the Committee on Courts. In political matters he sympathizes with the Republican party, and is regarded as the leading Republican in this part of the county. He was married, December 8, 1868, to Miss Cornelia A. McCoy, of Mitchell, daughter of a merchant of that place. Mr. Edwards has by his honest and straightforward manner of conducting his business won the esteem of the entire community, and is highly respected and valued as a citizen.

FRIEDLEY, COLONEL GEORGE W., attorney-at-law, Bedford, Lawrence County, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, January 1, 1840. He is the son of John M. and Sophia (Thestand) Friedley. His father was a farmer of German descent, and emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1816. George W. received his early education at the common schools of Harrison County, and afterward at the Hartsville University, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, after taking a full scientific course. On leaving the university he commenced reading law with Judge John R. Morrledge, of Clarinda, Iowa. After studying two years, the war breaking out, he entered the army as a private in Company K, 4th Iowa Infantry. He was immediately elected first lieutenant and served one year, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, returning to Indiana. In May, 1862, his health having considerably improved, he entered in the 67th Indiana Infantry, was elected captain of Company I of that regiment, and from that time was actively engaged until the close of the war, serving with distinction throughout. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Mumfordsville, Kentucky; the attack on Vicksburg by Sherman, from Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862; capture of Arkansas Post January 11, 1863; through the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge. During the forty-seven days' siege of Vicksburg and the Vicksburg campaign, he served on the staff of General Burbridge, of Kentucky. After the fall of Vicksburg he was at the capture of Jackson. The Thirteenth Army Corps, to which he belonged, was then transferred to the Army of the Gulf. At the close of the Vicksburg campaign the colonel of the regiment was mustered out on account of absence, and Captain Friedley, although the youngest captain in the regiment, was elected in his place. The colonel, afterward returning, however, was reinstated. He was then in the Gulf, in the Red River campaign, at the siege and capture of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, Alabama, and at the storming of the works at Fort Blakely, the last pitched battle of the war, April 9, 1865. A consequence of its fall was the capture of Mobile. He then with the regiment marched to Texas, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in August following. He returned to Indiana in the fall and settled at Bedford in the practice of law, where he still remains in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative business, being one of the most celebrated criminal lawyers in the state. He is a man who has received many honors at the hands of the people, of which he has proved himself worthy. As a lawyer he is eminent, as a man he is beyond reproach; a gentleman of courteous manners, and of the strictest honor, integrity, and uprightness, he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1870 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and served on the Judicial Committee of the House during that session. With others he induced thirty-four members to resign, thereby frustrating a measure brought by the Democratic party to defeat Governor Morton. In 1872 he was elected to the Senate, over Judge Frank Wilson, for Monroe and Lawrence Counties, designated "the University District." At the special sessions of the Legislature convened in the November following, there being a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor, he was elected president of the Senate. He served through a term of four years as Senator. In the campaign of 1876 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee, and in 1880 delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. In politics he is an ardent Republican. His religious views are liberal. He was one of the active spirits in securing to Bedford the fine graded school of which the town is so justly proud. In person he presents a most imposing appearance, being six feet three inches in height, and well built and proportioned. He is a ready speaker. He was married, January 16, 1867, to Edith M. Kelly, a most estimable lady, daughter of one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Bedford. They have four young daughters, who are now attending school. Such is the brief record of one of Indiana's truly representative men.



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GARDNER, ELBRIDGE G., undertaker and furniture dealer, of Vincennes, was born April 1, 1820, in Vincennes. His father, Andrew Gardner, from Massachusetts, was a cabinet-maker; his mother, Hannah Swift, was a native of New Jersey. His father emigrated from Massachusetts to the West, and settled in Cincinnati in 1812. After remaining in that city until 1816, he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, and became engaged in the furniture trade. Elbridge E. Gardner's means of education were very limited. At the age of fourteen years he began to help his father in the furniture and undertaking business, remaining at home until he was twenty-one. He was married, in 1840, to Dorcas Fellols, a native of Vincennes, to whom six children, now living, have been born, three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are now assisting their father in business. Mr. Gardner was married within one hundred yards of where he was born, and since 1816 the family have been in business, without interruption, on the same street in Vincennes. In politics he is a liberal Democrat, and believes it is a man's duty to vote for the person who is best qualified for the position. He was reared a Methodist, attending that Church with regularity. His father's house was known far and near as the home of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its doors were always open, and its hospitality unbounded. Mr. Gardner is regarded as one of the leading merchants of Vincennes, and is highly respected and esteemed by the entire community. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that city, his memory running back to the time when it was a very small town.

GIBSON, JOHN, secretary of the territory of Indiana, and acting Governor, was a general in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in May, 1740, and was well educated. In his youth he served under General Forbes, who commanded an expedition against Fort Du Quesne, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, which resulted in its reduction. This became the first settlement west of the main ridge of the Alleghanies, and away from the seaboard, and he remained in the infant town as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and was adopted by an Indian squaw whose son he had slain in battle. With them he had an opportunity to learn their customs, and to acquire several languages, which afterwards became of great utility to him, both as a trader and as a government official. He was released, after some time spent in captivity, and resumed his business at Pittsburgh. Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, organized an expedition against the Indians in 1774, and he rendered the officers important services in the negotiation of their treaties with the savages. The speech of Logan on this occasion, which was cited by Jefferson as one of the masterpieces of eloquence of all times, owes its English version to the skill of Colonel Gibson. He was made colonel of a Virginia regiment on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, remaining in command till the close, when he again went to Pittsburgh. That district elected him a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention; he became also a major-general of the militia, and an associate judge. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Indiana, then newly created, and held the office for many years, until 1816. At the breaking out of the second war against Great Britain, he was left in charge of affairs as acting Governor, while General Harrison was engaged at the front. In his old age he became afflicted with an incurable cataract, which compelled his retirement from his office, and he ended his days with his son-in-law, George Wallace, at Braddock's Fields, near Vincennes. He died in May, 1822.

GRAMELSPACHER, ALOIS, postmaster of Jasper, Dubois County, was born in that town, June 10, 1850. He is the son of Joseph and Sophia (Friedman) Gramelspacher, both from Germany, who came to this country when young. Joseph is a merchant at Jasper. Alois, after receiving a common school education in his native place, attended the St. Meinard College, in Spencer County, for two years, graduating in 1870. On leaving college he went as a clerk into a drug-store for the purpose of learning that business. After five years, having made himself thoroughly acquainted with its details, he engaged in the business on his own account, and in it has been highly successful. May 27, 1877, he was, through the influence of Governor Morton, appointed postmaster of Jasper, by Postmaster-general Key, a position which he still holds, and which he is well qualified to occupy. A large portion of the people of the town and surrounding county are German; and his descent, and the fact that he speaks both the English and German languages with ease and fluency, have peculiarly fitted him for the place. He also has in connection a foreign and domestic money-order department, corresponding with all the European countries, which has proved a great advantage to the whole county. He fills his position to the entire satisfaction of the community, with whom he is most justly popular, being very thorough in all his official business. He has gained for himself much honor, and the thanks of the people, not only for the admirable manner in which he conducts his office, but also from his having so considerably increased the mail facilities to and from this point. It is due to his influence that the town now receives its Eastern

mail nearly twenty-four hours in advance of what it did when he took charge of the office. October 25, 1875, he became an Odd-fellow, in which order he has taken five degrees. November 14, 1875, he joined the Masonic body, and has since taken three degrees. He is a Republican in politics, and is a worker in the interests of the party, exerting considerable influence not only among the German but also among the American citizens. In religious views he is liberal. He was married, June 8, 1874, to Caroline Burger, daughter of Jacob Burger, a jeweler, of Ohio. They have three children, one boy and two girls. He is a man of good personal appearance, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He possesses fine social and domestic qualities, and is honored and respected by the community, and beloved by his family. Mr. Gramelspacher is an educated, pleasant, and courteous gentleman, and already, though young in life, is one of the leading men of his town.

GRAY, JOHN W., physician, Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, was born November 28, 1839, near the town of Springville, Lawrence County, Indiana. He is the son of Ephraim and Phebe Gray, the former of English and the latter of Irish extraction. He entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he remained two terms, taking a literary course. In 1858 he returned to Springville, and began reading medicine with Doctor W. B. Woodward, continuing until September of the same year, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he attended two courses of lectures. Locating at Jonesboro, Greene County, Indiana, he practiced his profession until the fall of 1863, when, desirous of still greater instruction than he had yet received, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1864. He then returned to Jonesboro and resumed his rounds as a physician. Here he remained until the autumn of 1866, when he went to New York and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated with honors in the spring of 1867. Returning to Greene County he located at Bloomfield, where he still resides. On the steamship "San Francisco," in which he made a voyage to Central America in 1867, he held the rank of surgeon. Doctor Gray has always been liberal and generous in his life and actions; he has always given largely and freely to public enterprises, and assisted with his purse and influence the building of churches, schools, and other public edifices. He became a member of Springville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in the summer of 1861, and was a charter member of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 457, Independent Order of Odd-fellows; has held the office of Worshipful Master in the Blue Lodge, and High-priest in the Chapter. In religious belief Doctor Gray has no particular creed, but is liberal in his views. He is a Democrat of the most pronounced order, casting his first vote for President for George B. McClellan, in 1864. January 18, 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gainey, daughter of John P. Gainey, of Springville, Indiana. They have had eight children, seven of whom are yet living. In his profession Doctor Gray ranks among the best of the state, and his skill and success in practice have been almost marvelous; he is genial and social in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and is justly considered an excellent gentleman in the community in which he lives.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, first Governor of the territory of Indiana, and ninth President of the United States, was born in Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia. He was the third and youngest son of Governor Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a man of great weight of character. William Henry was originally intended for the profession of medicine, and had pursued his studies for some time at Richmond, having received a classical education at Hampden Sidney College, and at academies in his native state. He left home in 1791 to still further continue his course in Philadelphia, when the intelligence of the death of his father reached him. Although left with a modest competence, he did not regard the amount as sufficient to support him in leisure, and he had a strong predilection for the pursuit of arms. His father's wishes had been the occasion of his studying the healing art, and he considered himself then at liberty to follow his own desires. Robert Morris, the distinguished financier, who was made his guardian, was opposed to his new step; but Harrison, who had strong family connections, found no difficulty in obtaining from General Washington the desired commission of ensign, and he was ordered to report to General St. Clair, then in command of the North-western army. The settlement of the North-west Territory had begun only three years before at Marietta, and the scattered population were exposed to attacks and depredations from Indians, covertly supported by agents of the British government, which had planted forts upon our soil, in contravention of her treaty obligations. General St. Clair and the other military commanders had been defeated and harassed by the Miamis and other tribes, and there was very little confidence felt by any of the settlers in the support of the army. To it, however, a commander of another kind, well experienced in border warfare, General Anthony Wayne, was sent the subsequent year; and on the 20th of August, 1792, Lieutenant Harrison showed

his good qualities in a sanguinary conflict, and was publicly thanked by the general. In 1795 he was intrusted with the command of Fort Washington, with the rank of captain, and the same season wooed and won the youngest daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the original owner of the ground on which the site of Cincinnati now stands. It is related that when Mr. Symmes wished to inquire about the means of the young man to support a wife, Captain Harrison placed his hand upon the hilt of his sword and replied, with coolness and assurance, "This is my means of support." In 1798 he resigned his commission and retired to his farm at South Bend, from which, however, he was almost immediately called by President Adams, who offered him the position of secretary of the North-west Territory. By virtue of this he was *ex officio* Lieutenant-governor, and, in the absence of Governor St. Clair, the duties of that office devolved upon him. The year after this he was elected a delegate to Congress, and when there distinguished himself by the introduction of measures to facilitate the easier acquirement of lands by actual settlement. During his term in Congress the North-west Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories. The latter comprised what are now the states of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, with an area greater than France, but with a white population scarcely exceeding five thousand. It was exposed to great danger from the natives; then there were no roads, and no houses except log structures. Mills had not yet been constructed, the land was unsurveyed and almost unknown. To the position of Governor of this domain Mr. Harrison was appointed—a deserved compliment to his energy and ability—and he immediately removed to Vincennes, which was the seat of government. He held the office sixteen years, having been twice reappointed by Jefferson and once by Madison, and during the whole term rendered the most valuable services to the people of his territory. Among the duties of his place was that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In his relations with these tribes his powers were most completely shown. He negotiated many treaties with them. It was impossible, however, to keep peace continually. The acquisition of lands by the whites rankled in the bosoms of the Indians; their game diminished, and there was a probability that within a few years they would be completely deprived of the soil. This discontent was fomented by officers of the British government in Canada and on the borders. Tecumseh, the renowned warrior, declared that no tribes had the power to divest themselves of their lands, as the ground belonged in common to all the Indians; but this sophistry was soon disproved by Governor Harrison, in a few pungent sentences. Although worsted in the argument, Tecumseh, with extraordinary ability, prepared the way for a forcible resistance to the United States by all the tribes north of the Ohio, receiving for this purpose the strongest assistance from his brother, commonly known as the Prophet, a mystic who, under other circumstances, might have founded a new religion, as did Mohammed. The warrior affected to pay the highest respect to his brother, whose voice was accepted by the savages as that of an oracle. Tecumseh visited nation after nation; he pointed out the injuries they had received from the white men, and those which would most likely be inflicted upon them in the future. The hunting grounds were theirs; if they were men they would strike and recover them. Upon the weakness of each tribe he played with a masterly hand. Governor Harrison determined to break up the conspiracy, and to this end was furnished with troops by Kentucky and Ohio. Among the former was the gallant Jo Daviess, soon to die on the battle-field, but never to be forgotten. The troops marched up the Wabash till they reached the prophet's town, encamping a little short of it. Before daybreak the Indians attacked, and a bloody and murderous battle followed. Governor Harrison's precautions were so well taken that, although his pickets were seized with a panic, the advance was repulsed, and the day finally remained with the men of Indiana and Kentucky. By the Legislatures of both of these he was publicly thanked. This destroyed the power of the Indians temporarily; but Tecumseh soon succeeded in arousing their feelings again, and they fought during the War of 1812 with the British through the entire campaign. In the victory of the Thames, and the defense of Fort Meigs, Harrison, who had been appointed to the command of the North-west army by President Monroe, with the rank of major-general, highly distinguished himself, but he resigned before the close of the war, in consequence of differences with General Armstrong, Secretary of War. In 1816 he was elected from the Cincinnati District as a member of Congress, in 1824 United States Senator from Ohio, and in 1828 was appointed Minister to the Republic of Columbia by Mr. Adams, but was almost immediately recalled by General Jackson. After ceasing to be Governor of Indiana he had taken up his residence in Ohio, and was for twelve years clerk of a County Court. In 1836 he was nominated for President of the United States in opposition to Martin Van Buren, and was defeated. The financial panic which followed General Jackson's onslaught upon the United States Bank took place in Mr. Van Buren's term, and made him very unpopular. This was the condition of the Whigs when Harrison was renominated in 1840. The contest was exceedingly animated. General Harrison, although of good family, lived very simply, and was accessible to every one. His opponents originated a story that he lived in a log-cabin, and drank nothing but hard cider. His friends adopted the narrative, as showing that he

was a man of the people; log-cabins were built in every town of the United States, as emblems of General Harrison, and hard cider was inscribed upon the banners of the Whig party. Verse lent him its aid, and he was triumphantly elected. The excitement of the campaign, however, proved too much for him. His nerves were continually in tension, and on his inauguration his exertions to keep pace with the public business and to please his friends were redoubled. A month after that event, before any distinctive features of his administration could be seen, a cold brought on a violent fit of sickness, and he died eight days after, on the 4th of April, 1841. He was an honest and patriotic man, and rendered his party great services. It has always been regretted that he did not live to display his abilities as President. Mrs. Harrison long survived him, and he left one son and three daughters.

HAYNES, ROBERT PATTERSON, was born December 9, 1821, at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia, in the shadow of Jefferson rock, near the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. It is mentioned by Thomas Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia. The scene was later added to history as commemorating the exploits and capture of John Brown. Mr. Haynes is the son of Jacob J. and Mary (Patterson) Haynes, both of Pennsylvania, his father being of German and his mother of Irish descent. His father was employed by the United States government for a period of twenty-seven years in the manufacture of fire-arms at the arsenal, which was captured and partially destroyed by the secessionists during the late war. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1837 he removed with his family, consisting of four children whose mother had died in 1828, three sons and one daughter, and a second wife and her daughter, to Greene County, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years, retaining to his last moment full possession of his mental faculties. When the dread hour approached he called his children to his bedside in the order of their ages and bade them an affectionate farewell. His last words were, "My work is finished," and then his spirit passed peacefully away. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of Harper's Ferry until the age of sixteen years. Upon the removal of his father to Ohio, he was sent to the academy in Dayton, spending a year at that institution of learning He then returned to Greene County, remaining with his father and assisting in the cultivation of the soil until he arrived at years of maturity. In 1843 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Darst, of Greene County, the daughter of Jacob Darst, one of the pioneers and active citizens of Greene County, who afterwards retired from business and removed to Dayton, where he died. Six children were the result of his marriage, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are grown. Mr. Haynes and his young wife with the aid of their parents purchased a farm in Greene County, and were thus early installed as householders. Here for nearly a quarter of a century he was engaged in stock-growing and agricultural pursuits, meeting with great success. In his twenty-third year he was elected a Justice of the Peace in a strong Republican district, while he affiliated with the Democratic party. After his election he declined to serve, turning the office over to his opponent, who was an old man, and had taken his defeat very much to heart. In 1867 Mr. Haynes, being greatly influenced by the difference of prices in lands in the Miami and White River Valleys, removed to Daviess County, Indiana, where he purchased a large farm, engaging in stock-growing and in the growth of cereals, continuing this pursuit until the present time. He now owns the model farm of that section of the country, and is known as one of the leading agriculturists of the state. Mr. Haynes not only takes interest in the production of the largest crops, but in procuring and propagating the greatest variety of farm products, using the best methods and adopting the newest improvements in implements or buildings for farm purposes; thus he is looked up to by his neighbors as a leader and innovator. In the year 1871 Mr. Haynes was elected to represent Daviess County in the state Legislature, which he did with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was, shortly after the expiration of his term, elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which position he has held ever since, working actively and efficiently for its interests. In 1878 Mr. Haynes was elected clerk of the state-house commissioners, but resigned his position some few months later, when the board, in acknowledgment of his integrity, passed a resolution to that effect, commending him highly for faithful and honest services. The clerical work is brought up to date. All letters are filed away; correspondence in regard to stone, architecture, proposals of contractors, and all the different subjects demanding official attention, is so kept, and arranged in such an orderly manner, as to be forthcoming at a moment's notice. Mr. Haynes has been solicited by residents of Greene and Daviess Counties to accept the Democratic nomination for state Senator. No better man for the position could be selected. He has by his gentlemanly bearing won many friends. In 1874 Mr. Haynes was elected a trustee of Purdue University, since devoting much time and attention to this great public enterprise. He is interested heart and soul in its success. In connection with Hon. John Sutherland, of Laporte, and Colonel John E. Williams, as a committee of that board, Mr. Haynes has direction of the state fund ap-

propriated for Purdue, and the superintending of the farm. Since 1853 Mr. Haynes has belonged to the Order of Odd-fellows, and since 1839 has been an exemplary and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. He has always been a Democrat. Appreciating the benefit of knowledge, Mr. Haynes has educated his children. The eldest son, J. M. Haynes, was a graduate from Cleveland College, Ohio, and is now a master machinist, foreman of a large establishment at Washington, Indiana. The second son, John, is a scientific agriculturist, and has charge of the Purdue University farm. The third son, Samuel, spent four years at Asbury College, Greencastle. The fourth son, Joseph, was educated at Washington, and taught school for a time, but is now, with his next older brother, engaged in the purchase and sale of live stock. Robert E., the youngest, is pursuing a college course at Purdue. Mollie, the daughter, spent two years at the female school at Xenia, Ohio, and is now at home with her parents.

HORRALL, ALBION, postmaster of Washington, Daviess County, was born in Daviess County, Indiana, February 24, 1854. He is the son of Spillard F. and Jane (Crabb) Horrall. His father is an editor, who served through the war, and after its termination returned to journalism, and now edits the Vincennes *Commercial*, at Vincennes, the leading Republican paper of the county. His ancestors, for generations back, were Americans. After receiving instruction in the public schools of Daviess County, he went to Evansville, for the purpose of completing his education, on account of its greater advantages, as he desired to be fully equipped for the active duties of life. Having completed his schooling at the age of seventeen, he was for a year engaged as mailing clerk on the Evansville *Courier*. His father then removed to Terre Haute with his family, and young Albion obtained a similar position on the *Evening Gazette*, at Terre Haute, holding the position for about a year, when he and his parents removed to Washington, where his father published the Washington *Gazette*. He then worked at case and did general newspaper work until the age of twenty-one, when he became a partner with his father, and so continued until he was appointed postmaster of Washington. He received his appointment from the President in May, 1877, and entered upon his duties June 11 of the same year. This appointment was confirmed October 31, 1877, during the extra session of the Senate, and he still occupies the position. He has been a member of the Order of Odd-fellows for about four years, and has taken all the degrees up to and in the Grand Lodge. His family are all Methodists, and he has been a constant attendant of the Methodist Church all his life. He was married, February 22, 1878, to Mamie Harris, the most estimable daughter of William P. Harris, hotel proprietor, of Washington. They have one infant daughter. Mr. Horrall is one of the prominent and influential Republican politicians of Washington, and one who exerts considerable influence. His Republican and Whig faith is hereditary. Mr. Horrall is a man of sterling integrity, honor, and uprightness, and is assiduous, methodical, and scrupulously correct in the discharge of his official duties. The manner of regulating and maintaining his office is characteristic of the man. Every thing is in its place, and every thing is in order; all his business is attended to with promptness and dispatch. He is a man of fine capacity and punctuality. No complaints are ever heard of his office, it being conducted in so admirable a manner as not to permit of any; and hence he is in his official capacity, as well as in his private life, admired by men of both political parties. He is a man of good personal appearance, above the medium height, a bright, clear eye, and an intelligent countenance. He is highly qualified in every way for the position he occupies. Though comparatively young in years, he is ripe in experience, his previous connection with the newspaper business having afforded him an admirable schooling in the business and political world. He is an active worker in the Republican party in, we may add, a strongly Democratic district. Such is the man whose character we have thus briefly attempted to portray. He is one of the "representative men" of Daviess County.

HUFF, THOMPSON D., merchant, of Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, was born in Washington County, Indiana, on the 14th of March, 1837. He is the son of Stephen and Elizabeth Huff. His father was a native of West Virginia, and his mother was a Kentuckian. Mr. Huff received a common school education while working on his father's farm, and spent the early portion of his life in agricultural pursuits until his twentieth year, when he taught a district school in his home neighborhood, and afterward was engaged in teaching in the village of Palmyra. In 1859, in his twenty-second year, Mr. Huff began mercantile life in the town of Martinsburg, Washington County, Indiana, selling goods for five consecutive years in that town, and closing in 1864. February 26, 1864, he located in Bloomfield, his present home; here Mr. Huff again engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which business he yet continues, having the largest and finest dry-goods establishment in the county seat of Greene County. Mr. Huff has never been a candidate or office-seeker during the whole of his busy life, and never held an office of trust and profit during

all that time. He is public-spirited, liberal, and generous in all things; his hand and heart have always been open to the demands and appeals of charity, and his purse has contributed largely and freely to the building of churches, school-houses, and public edifices. Mr. Huff has never been a member of any secret society or organization of like character, but has been an honored and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the year 1866, at which time he made a profession of religion, and ever since has been prominent and active in the affairs of his Church. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, being one of the charter members of the party and casting his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. On the 22d of September, 1859, he was married to Miss Caroline Andrews, daughter of W. K. Andrews, Esq., of Fredericksburg, Indiana. To this happy union were born four children, three boys and one girl—Miss Ada, a young lady of many accomplishments. Mr. Huff is justly considered one of the foremost men of the county; his well-known integrity and business ability have won him an enviable place in the affections and minds of those who know him best; his business house is a model of system and neatness; and his whole life is an exemplification of what honesty, goodness, and perseverance will give to those who follow those paths of life which always lead upward.

HYATT, ELISHA, capitalist and farmer, of Washington, Indiana, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in the year 1809, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (McTerren) Hyatt. She was of Irish descent, while his father was of German origin, and was known as an energetic, thrifty, and industrious farmer, and served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. He was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, and with his parents settled near May's Lick, in Kentucky, when quite a small boy. Upon his return from the War of 1812, after the ratification of peace, Mr. Hyatt remained in Kentucky, farming on rented ground, not being able to purchase. In 1823 he removed with his family, and settled in or near Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, and bought one hundred acres of improved land, for one thousand dollars, and forty acres of unimproved land adjoining, raising a sufficient quantity of grain the first season to carry them through the coming year. The father cut wood, and Elisha hauled it to town, receiving fifty cents per four-horse load. The family at this time consisted of seven children, four boys and three girls, who are all living with the exception of one sister, who died in 1841. She had married Mr. Veale, and had two sons, one of whom, John, removed to California, while James is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser in Daviess County. When a young man, Elisha Hyatt was very backward in his manner, lacking self-confidence; and he remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, devoting all his energy to the assistance of his father. He then hired as a flat-boat hand, at thirty dollars per month, to go to New Orleans, and on his return home had saved twelve dollars. This he lent to a neighbor at six per cent, and made another trip in the same capacity, being careful to save his earnings. This small beginning formed the corner-stone upon which he has built, adding little by little, until to-day he is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Daviess County, and, in fact, in that portion of the state. His father induced him to kill a few hogs he had to spare, and purchase a few more, and try his fortune as a trader. With seventy hogs loaded in a boat which was waiting for part of a load, he proceeded down the river, and coasted along the Mississippi; but, finding this slow work, he proceeded to Bayou Lafourche, seventy miles above New Orleans, and at Tebedoreville sold out at a small profit. The next season they packed about two hundred hogs and loaded a boat, adding corn and barrels of flour to fill out. Having made this trip with some profit, he helped his father to buy some more land adjoining the first purchase. The next spring they made another venture at a considerable profit, and, having now a capital of four hundred dollars, concluded to start a grocery-store in Washington, the principal stock of which consisted in liquors. The following winter he made up a small boat load and went South, where he sold out. While there he purchased the remnant of a boat-load of bacon and hams of Thomas B. Graham, selling part of them at Port Gibson and the remainder at New Orleans, at a loss of all the profit realized on his own venture. He then returned to Washington, and, after paying expenses, having five hundred dollars left, purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, an old stock of dry-goods. They bought boots, shoes, hats, etc., at Louisville, running in debt fourteen thousand dollars, and opened a general store. They carried on an immense credit business, receiving in exchange for goods all kinds of produce, which, as fast as they procured a boat-load, they shipped South. The credit of the firm was unlimited, and they continued in business until 1842, making a considerable amount of money and acquiring a vast amount of property. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Hyatt carried on business on his own account for a year, and then took in a partner named Helphistone, under the firm name of Hyatt & Helphistone. This partnership continued for six years, after which Mr. Hyatt conducted the business alone. He was married, in December, 1839, to Mrs. Martha McJunkin, widow of Doctor Marion McJunkin, to whom seven children have been born. Four are now living. The oldest son, Thomas, and the second son, Theodore, volunteered in

Elisha Hyatt

the army of 1861. Thomas was wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and died after reaching Evansville on his way back. Theodore returned home near the close of the war, and while gumming a saw was fatally injured by the bursting of an emery-wheel. Hiram Hyatt, the third son, is a banker in Washington, and a member of the firm of Hyatt, Levings & Co. He was born in Washington, Indiana, June 6, 1847, attended school at that place, and also at Vincennes and Louisville, and has always remained with his father. He was married, February 11, 1873, to Miss Emma Van Trees, a native of Washington, and daughter of Colonel Van Trees, one of the pioneers of Daviess County. In politics he sympathizes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is highly respected and esteemed, and is known all over this country as an upright, honorable, and courteous gentleman. Richard, the fourth, and Elisha, the fifth son, are engaged in farming in the country. Of the daughters, Elizabeth is the wife of Isaac Parsons, of Vincennes; and Lydia is the wife of Mr. Rogers, the leading hardware merchant of Washington. Mr. Hyatt says that a great measure of his success in life must be attributed to his beloved wife, who was economical and industrious, always watching her husband's interests with jealous care, and one of his chief advisers. He has owned and built many steam-mills, steam and canal boats and barges, and has traded largely in land. He will this season plant and cultivate four thousand acres of corn, and has eight hundred acres of growing wheat. On White River, near Washington, he has constructed an elevator for the handling of grain in large quantities, which is connected by a switch with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. In Washington, and all over Daviess and adjoining counties, Mr. Hyatt is justly regarded as the man who has done more than any other towards developing the various industries of the country. He is beloved and respected by every person in the community, as a gentleman of strict integrity; and his character stands above reproach.

JONES, CHARLES W., city treasurer of Vincennes, Indiana, was born October 18, 1842, being the son of Edwin M. and Susan (McCall) Jones. His father was a Virginian. He removed to Knox County, Indiana, when young, and was there married. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Christopher Wyant, was a very prominent man in the early days of Vincennes. He built the first jail in the county, and was the first county sheriff. He held many other prominent positions, and was also a large land-owner. Charles W. attended the common schools of the city, afterwards the Vincennes University, and finally entered the Fluvanna Institute, in Fluvanna County, East Virginia. During his last year at this school the institute was given up on account of the breaking out of the Rebellion, and he returned to Knox County, Indiana, going to work on his father's farm. There he remained until 1871, when he went to the city of Vincennes and engaged in the coal trade, which he is still carrying on. Subsequently, he added wood and ice interests to his business, and he is also operating in the grain trade. In 1873 he was appointed city clerk, and served the term. Upon the death of the city treasurer, in 1875, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the spring of the same year he was elected to the office, and was re-elected in 1877. In political matters Mr. Jones has always acted with the Democracy, and he is regarded as one of the leading Democrats of the city. He was brought up a Methodist, but in early manhood became a Baptist, and is now a member of the First Baptist Church of Vincennes. He was married, October 18, 1870, at Oakland, Nelson County, Virginia, to Mary C. Thomas, daughter of Captain George T. Thomas, a wealthy tobacco planter of Virginia. He is the father of two children, one boy and one girl. Although comparatively a young man, he is regarded as one of the most useful in the city, and is noted for his genial manners. No young man in the city can count more true friends than Mr. Jones.

JUDAH, SAMUEL, deceased, of Vincennes, Indiana, was born in New York City in 1798. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Hart) Judah. His father was a merchant, and was one of those who furnished General Washington with supplies during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. On account of his sympathy for the colonists the British, on their occupation of New York City, ruined him in a financial point of view. The Judah family were among the warmest friends of the army, and did every thing in their power to make the Revolution a success. Mr. Judah's mother was the daughter of the Mr. Hart who was an officer on the staff of Governor Allemand, of Canada, the Hart family having settled in Canada in very early days. Mr. Judah fitted for college in the schools of New York, and entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, graduating in the summer of 1816, and immediately commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, and in 1818 emigrated to the West, and located at Vincennes, Indiana, and July 15, 1819, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state, being one of the first attorneys whose names were enrolled by that court. Upon his arrival in Vincennes he began the labors of his profession, which he followed all of his life. January 30, 1840, he was admitted as a counselor in the Supreme

Court of Louisiana, and was at this time engaged with the Hon. Henry Clay in an important land case. He also was admitted to plead in many other states, and on January 13, 1851, became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, then sitting at Washington, District of Columbia. He was at first a Democrat and afterwards a Whig. He was appointed United States attorney for the state of Indiana, was a member of the Legislature, and was also speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives He was married to Harriet Brandon, of Corydon, Indiana, daughter of A. Brandon, Indiana state printer, and postmaster at Corydon, by whom he had eleven children, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. John M. is a practicing attorney of Indianapolis, and is fast winning his way to prominence; Noble B. is a practicing attorney of Chicago, and is a member of the law firm of Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah, and is fast acquiring distinction in the profession, as the firm of which he is a member is the leading one of the city; Caroline married Doctor Mantle, of Vincennes; Catharine married General Lazarus Noble; and Alice married Frank Clark, manufacturer at Vincennes. Samuel B., the oldest son, is farming at Vincennes. Mr. Judah died April 24, 1869; and in his death the city of Vincennes and the state of Indiana suffered an irreparable loss, as he was regarded as the most eminent jurist in the state. As a citizen of Vincennes he was greatly beloved and admired by the entire community. His home was noted as one of wealth, culture, refinement, and hospitality. His wife still survives him, and her old age is rendered pleasant by the great love of her children.

KEITH, BENJAMIN F., physician and surgeon, Edwardsport, Knox County, Indiana, was born in the same county, May 15, 1825. He is a son of John and Delilah Keith, who moved from Kentucky to Knox County in 1814. His maternal grandfather was for some time a soldier in the war with the Indians, serving under General Wayne, known in history as "Mad Anthony." The early life of Doctor Keith was spent on his father's farm, performing the severest manual labor of his time, clearing the forests and tilling the soil in summer and autumn, and attending school for a few weeks in winter in a log-cabin. He very early in life determined to adopt the "healing art" as his profession; and so, in 1849, he left the farm and went to Edwardsport, entering the office of Doctor J. T. Freeland, where he began a course of reading, which he continued with close application for two years, after which time he removed to the town of Jonesboro, Greene County, Indiana, and commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with Doctor Culbertson. The partnership continued for only a few months; but he still remained at Jonesboro until 1854, when he again moved to Robinson, Illinois, where, in partnership with Doctor William Watts, he practiced his profession for three years. He then entered Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1858. Immediately after this he located at Edwardsport, where he has ever since lived. Doctor Keith has always avoided political incumbrances, never holding any office except trustee of his township for two terms. He prefers to devote his time and attention to the requirements of his profession and to the general search for knowledge. And that his investigations have been profitable, all can attest who know him. Doctor Keith had little or no early intellectual training, yet at present he is one of the best-informed men on general topics to be found in the state, while in medical literature he stands far in advance of the average practitioner. He is still devoted to his books, journals, magazines, and newspapers, and so keeps himself well up with the times in the knowledge of his art and in the current news of the day. In his profession none stand higher, and the counsels of few are sought more eagerly. Doctor Keith has always been a steadfast advocate of all moral, religious, and material growth and development, aiding in building churches and school-houses. He was long a member of the Baptist Church, and still clings to that faith. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1854, but never belonged to any other secret organization. He was a Whig in the days of that party, casting his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848. He is now and has always been a Republican since the organization of the party. His first marriage was to Miss Emily Culbertson, on the 6th of November, 1849. He was soon deprived of this companion, and, on the 23d of August, 1860, was married to Mrs. Koons, his estimable and esteemed companion. Doctor Keith is the father of six children, five of whom are living, and are honored and respected for their intelligence and moral worth. Considering the inauspicious beginning of the life of Doctor Keith, it is proper to say that few men have equaled him in his achievements and successes.

KERCHEVAL, SAMUEL EDWARD, attorney-at-law, Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, December 31, 1847. He is a son of Robert T. and Maria A. Kercheval, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. At an early age his parents moved to Grandview, Indiana, where his time was occupied in the common schools of the place and as a newsboy, selling papers, and in working in a tobacco factory. His father, Robert T. Kercheval, began life as a blacksmith,

pursuing that calling zealously for many years, and afterwards filled many official positions in Spencer County, Indiana. He was treasurer of his county two terms, from 1864 to 1868, and in October, 1868, he was elected to the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, as Representative, being a member of that body at the time of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and casting his vote in favor of such ratification. In 1870 he and a few other gentlemen, Samuel E. Kercheval being one, organized the Rockport Banking Company, of which he was elected the cashier, a position he still holds. In 1864 the subject of this sketch was employed as mail messenger on an Ohio River packet plying between Evansville and Cairo. When Samuel E. Kercheval was eighteen years of age his father removed from Grandview to Rockport, the county seat of Spencer County, where he still resides. At the age of seventeen Mr. Kercheval entered the county treasurer's office as deputy treasurer, holding that situation four years, and at the same time was deputy auditor under Captain Samuel Laird. From December 26, 1868, to October 20, 1869, he was deputy sheriff under Clement A. Damerman. December 1, 1869, he returned to Grandview, and until September 1, 1871, he was engaged in manufacturing wagons, buggies, plows, and many other farm implements. This proved to be a prosperous and successful enterprise, and at the time was the chief business of the place, he having several men in his employment. Soon after the close of this business he again removed to Rockport, and until July, 1872, was engaged with the Rockport Banking Company as assistant cashier. On the 24th of July, 1872, Mr. Kercheval began the publication of the Rockport *Republican Journal*, of which he was the editor and proprietor. His natural fondness for politics found here an ample field for cultivation, and well did he improve the opportunity. His paper soon took rank among the leading weeklies of the state, as a faithful, true, and fearless advocate of the principles of the Republican party; and it was the only paper in Southern Indiana which, in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, boldly advocated the resumption of specie payments and the adoption of a hard-money currency as a standard of values. His fearless and outspoken course in these years won for him a high place in the counsels of his party, and this, with his known skill as an organizer and manager of campaigns, induced them to call him into service as the chairman of the county central committee during the campaigns of 1874 and 1876. He continued in charge of his paper till April, 1877, when he sold the office in order to enter the legal profession. Although young and inexperienced in the newspaper field, he was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of himself or his friends. As an imaginative, versatile, and witty writer he had few, if any, equals in the local press of the state, and as a business manager he was a decided success. From April 4, 1877, to January 1, 1878, Mr. Kercheval was engaged settling up his business affairs preparatory to removing from Rockport. February 7, 1878, he removed to Washington, Indiana, his present home, and immediately thereafter formed a copartnership with William Armstrong for the practice of law, and is now junior member of the firm of Armstrong & Kercheval. In the campaign of 1878 he stood at the head of his party in Daviess County as leader and organizer, and, as an evidence of his skill and tact in this respect, it is only necessary to state that nearly the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from one hundred and fifty-one to six hundred and ninety, and this, too, in a county which generally gives a Democratic majority of about three hundred. Mr. Kercheval joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, May 1, 1869. He is now, and ever has been, a steadfast member of the Republican party, being candid, frank, and always outspoken, but never permitting his political affiliations to be a barrier to personal friendships. He is esteemed even by his most inveterate political opponents. October 20, 1869, he was married to Miss Cornelia Brown, his present estimable and intelligent lady, daughter of Samuel G. Brown, of Rockport, Indiana. He is the father of two children, both of whom are living. Mr. Kercheval is a gentleman of fine physical appearance, and has many warm personal friends. He has often been solicited to accept nominations from his party for various offices, but has so far declined. Few men in Indiana stand higher in the counsels of his party than he, and none have better records for honesty and sterling integrity. His unfaltering devotion to the principles of the Republican party is certainly destined to bring him into a position of prominence commensurate with his skill and judgment as a politician.

FEE, CLEMENT, Washington, Daviess County, one of the largest millers in that section of the state, and one of Washington's most successful business men, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, October 8, 1822. His parents were Joseph and Minnie Lee. He is a man who, without any peculiar or extraordinary advantages in early life, has, by his own energy, industry, and pluck, pushed himself to the front rank of men of his town and county, demonstrating the fact that steady industry, honor, and integrity bring their own reward. His education consisted of the ordinary schooling, which he made the most of, as he possessed an aptness for study. On leaving school at the age of seventeen he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, in which he continued, together with farming, for some fifteen years. In 1856 he added to his business

that of a miller, and is still in that occupation. He has already accumulated a fair competence, and enjoys as a result of his labors a luxurious and happy home, where he is surrounded by his family, to whom he is much attached, being a man of domestic virtues. In religious views he is liberal. He is a Democrat in politics. May 22, 1880, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Representative to the House from Daviess County, a position that he is well qualified to fill. Mr. Lee is a man of good personal appearance, is pleasing in manner and address, and is an educated and courteous gentleman, honored and respected by all who know him. He was married, January 2, 1842, to Sarah Wells, daughter of C. Wells, Esq., a large farmer of Daviess County. They have a charming family, consisting of five daughters and one son. Mr. Lee is looked upon as one of the leading men of Daviess County.

MASS, CAPTAIN ISAAC, proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel, at Vincennes, Indiana, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 20, 1810, and was a son of John and Mary (Essies) Mass. His father was a master cedar cooper. Isaac was the youngest of nine children, and is the only one now living. His oldest brother, Samuel, was, in 1833, president of the Maryland state Senate, and for many years was a member of the city council of Baltimore. He was a prominent Mason, and also served in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of North Point, Baltimore. When Isaac was nine years of age he lost his mother. At the age of twelve he began the trade of coach trimmer, serving seven and a half years, and, after he had completed his time, was employed for six months in Baltimore and Newark, New Jersey. While at Newark he saw an advertisement in the papers for workmen to go to the City of Mexico, and in February, 1832, he sailed from New York in the ship "Congress," commanded by Captain Miner. He landed at Vera Cruz after a voyage of twenty-one days, and left for Mexico the day after the battle between Santa Anna and Bustamente, making the journey on horseback, after procuring a pass from Santa Anna through the lines of Bustamente. He worked at his trade for Don Manuel Escandon, who had a line of stages from Mexico to Vera Cruz. In December, 1833, he returned to the United States, and, after visiting New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia, he spent a few months at his old home in Baltimore, when he again concluded to return to Mexico. Going overland through the Western States, he stopped one night at Vincennes, Indiana, at the hotel of Colonel John C. Clark, who also had a line of stages carrying the United States mail to Louisville, Kentucky. The colonel, learning that he was a coach finisher, and having shops of his own, prevailed upon him to stop over and finish two coaches he had on hand. Being a Freemason, Captain Mass soon made many acquaintances, and at a ball given by Colonel Clark he became acquainted with Miss Emeline McCutchen, whom he married October 14, 1835. Previous to this time he purchased the shops of Colonel Clark. He carried on the business until 1843, when he was burned out. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Knox County. In 1844 he was elected sheriff, and in 1846 was re-elected. Upon retiring from the office, in 1848, he opened a general store and also a pork-packing establishment, and sold out in 1852, having lost all he had on produce shipped to New Orleans. He built the first eleven miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from Vincennes east, and in 1854 erected the Star Flour-mills, at Vincennes, which he operated until they were burned out, in 1856. He then opened a general auction house, and continued in that business until the late war, when, in July, 1862, he recruited a company for the 65th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant. He was elected captain of the company in the same month. After serving one year in Kentucky on detached service, he became a part of General Schofield's army corps, July 12, 1863, and participated in many engagements, notable among which was the taking of Knoxville, Tennessee. He resigned April 30, 1864, on account of ill-health, and was elected sutler of the 65th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but before he could get his goods to the regiment General Sherman had moved the army south, forbidding all sutlers to follow. General James B. Stedman, commanding at Chattanooga, granted him the privilege of disposing of his goods at wholesale. He then took charge of the government mess houses, and remained in charge until the military railroads were turned over, in December, 1865. January 1, 1866, he left Chattanooga and returned to Vincennes, and purchased the New York dry-goods and grocery store, which he sold out in a few months at a profit. He then bought the railroad eating-house at the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi and Erie and Chicago Railroads, and was burned out in 1870. At that time, in company with his present partner, L. L. Watson, he built the Union Depot Hotel. He also assisted in putting up the new gas works, of which, having bought out the old gas company, he is president. Captain Mass did not have school advantages in his young days, but has, by his own energy, acquired a fair English education. He has furnished many contributions for the papers on the early history of Knox County, and also written several able articles on political economy, of which he is an earnest student. By his first wife he was the father of five children, one of whom, the wife of William S. Sterne, of Sedalia, Missouri, is now living. He was married to his present wife, Mary A. Thorn Raper, daughter of Hon.

William Raper, of Vincennes, October 7, 1847. They have had seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. Samuel is a farmer, and Lewis B. lives in Vincennes. Mary E. is the wife of Eugene Johnson, who is bookkeeper for his father-in-law. Carrie is at home with her parents. Captain Mass was educated an Episcopalian, but now attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. In politics he was a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and then a Republican, but has become disgusted with parties, and now votes for the man best qualified to fill the position. Captain Mass is a whole-souled, genial gentleman, and it is said by his friends, who are legion, that he is one of the most honorable and useful citizens of Vincennes.

MEACHAM, ALFRED B., ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, was born in Orange County, Indiana, April 29, 1826. In 1841 his family emigrated to Iowa, settling near Iowa City, where his father, Anderson Meacham, a substantial farmer, still resides. In 1845, Alfred aided in removing the Sac and Fox Indians to the reservation assigned them after the Black Hawk War. In 1850 he went to California in search of gold, returning in 1852 for the girl he left behind him, Miss Orpha Ferree, of Brighton, Iowa. For some years he followed mining with varying success, being sometimes on the revolving wheel of fortune, and again down low on its rim, but ever maintaining those elements of integrity, courage, and enterprise, inherited from a long line of Quaker and Methodist ancestors, which had taken vigorous root in his nature during the years of his youth, fostered by good counsel, virtuous example, and the admirable conditions incident to the life of a pioneer farmer's son. He subsequently, in company with his brother Harvey, located a ranche in the Blue Mountain region, erected a hotel, and built a toll road on the trail from Idaho to Oregon, which for years was the principal thoroughfare for stages, pack trains, and emigrants. This place is still known as Meacham's Station, and it escaped pillage and destruction by the Bannock Indians during the war of 1877, through the respect those Indians had for its founder. He was a temperance man of the total abstinence type from boyhood, and achieved fame as a temperance orator, making his first speech from the head of a whisky barrel in a saloon in San Francisco, in 1850 or 1851. He took a leading part in the organization of temperance societies and Sabbath-schools in that state. In politics he was first Whig, and then Republican, and always earnest and active. In 1868, and again in 1872, he was selected by his party to represent it as state elector, and in both those campaigns he made a thorough and able canvass, and in 1872 a successful one, achieving the honor and having the pleasure of representing Oregon in the Electoral College, and casting the vote of that state for U. S. Grant. In 1869 he was appointed to the responsible office of superintendent of Indian affairs for the state of Oregon, which position he filled for almost four years, with characteristic ability, and with an earnest devotion to the best interests of both the Indians and the government. During this time he prevented war with Captain Jack by visiting him at the peril of his own life. He remained in council with him for three days, and finally secured his confidence and made a treaty, which was afterwards broken by the government through its agents, the result of which was the Modoc War of 1872–73. At the earnest solicitation of Secretary Delano and President Grant, he accepted the chairmanship of a commission to the Modocs in the early part of 1873, and under instructions met General Canby at his headquarters, at Fairchild's Ranche, twenty-five miles from the Modoc camp in the Lava Beds. His efforts to secure a treaty of peace were constantly rendered abortive by the action and movements of the army; and at the final council, the Indians, having lost all faith in the honorable intentions of the government, and all patience under the wrongs they had suffered, and were still suffering, fired upon the commission, killing General Canby and Doctor Thomas, and lodging seven balls in Colonel Meacham's body. They supposed him dead, as he was unconscious, and, as they claim, pulseless, but he survived to write a history of the affair, and to spend the remainder of his providentially preserved life in exposing the wrongs, defending the rights, and pleading the claims, of the race at whose hands he suffered so much. When his death was reported, his political enemies said of him, "Meacham was a man of strong will and positive character." He made warm friends and bitter enemies. He has not fully recovered from his wounds, nor ever can. He has not had since, nor will he probably during his life have, an hour of perfect respite from pain. Yet he has since written a book, "Wigwam and War-path," another, "Wi-ne-ma and Her People," and a pamphlet, "Tragedy of the Lava Beds," and is still at work. After two years of almost hopeless despair and physical and mental prostration, Providence, whose ways are past finding out, raised up for Colonel Meacham friends who were fitted by nature, education, and experience to again cheat the grave and restore him to health and labor, in the persons of Doctors T. A. and M. Cora Bland. Of these noble-hearted Samaritans, Colonel Meacham says:

"They have found me walking on the crumbling verge of the grave, half paralyzed, with brain congested, spirit broken, helpless, hopeless, and friendless in a great city. They have fought death away from me, and by their united skill restored me to comparative health and hope, always declaring that I had a work to do, and that it was theirs to be co-workers. For two years

these friends gave undivided time and professional skill, traveling, lecturing, and writing upon the Indian question, in order to restore me to manhood; never faltering in the belief that they were working for the Master in saving me to labor for God's poor, despised children. If the seven hundred speeches I have made, and twenty numbers of the *Council Fire* I have issued, have accomplished any thing for the Indian, the Indian owes a great debt of gratitude to the doctors who saved me from death, and have stood by me through good and ill. But for them no *Council Fire* would have ever been kindled in behalf of justice to a despised race."

This worthy tribute he pays them in the pages of his publication, the *Council Fire*, a paper issued to meet the demand for a journal devoted to the Indian cause. And the *Council Fire* blazes to a good purpose in the capital of the nation, lighting up the dark phases of the Indian question, and warming the hearts of the oppressed red men in the wigwams of the far West. He is a member of the United States commission to the Utes. Their duties consist chiefly in selecting a home for those people, dividing their lands in severalty, providing schools, etc. His appointment met with unanimous approval by the press.

MOORE, DOCTOR JACKSON L., physician and surgeon, of Washington, Indiana, was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, January 16, 1833, and is a son of Uriah and Amanda (Sellers) Moore. His father, who was a farmer, emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and settled in Bedford in 1836. He is still living in that city, having retired from the active life of the farm. Jackson L. attended the common schools of the country, and acquired his medical education at the Louisville and the Evansville medical colleges. Graduating from the latter in the year 1866, he immediately began the labors of his profession at Elliotsville, Indiana, where he remained one year. He then removed to Daviess County, where he has been in continual practice for the last twenty-two years. The Doctor is a member, and is at this time one of the censors, of the Daviess County Medical Society. He is also a member of the State and of the Tri-state Medical Societies, the latter of which has honored him with the position of one of its vice-presidents. He was married, May 12, 1853, to Jane S. Dye, daughter of a farmer of Lawrence County, Indiana. Five children have been born to them. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and is now a member of a Church of that denomination. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Doctor Moore raised a company, which was attached to the 27th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and received a commission from Governor Morton as a captain. He proceeded with the regiment to Washington City, but in March, 1862, was compelled to resign, on account of ill-health. Returning to Washington, Indiana, he resumed his practice, which has become large, he being considered one of the leading physicians of Daviess County. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and is highly respected and esteemed as one of its useful citizens. In political matters he has always been an active Republican.

MCINTIRE, DOCTOR ELIHU S., editor and proprietor of the Mitchell *Commercial*, of Mitchell, Indiana, was born at Marietta, Ohio, January 9, 1832, being a son of Charles and Isabelle (Daily) McIntire. The McIntire family were refugees from Ireland, and, emigrating to the United States during the Revolution of 1798, settled in Pennsylvania. The Dailys were one of the old families of Virginia. Doctor McIntire's father, who is still living, was a farmer, and on leaving Pennsylvania settled at Marietta, Ohio. In the year 1816 he purchased and brought into the state the first steam-engine ever used in Indiana. It was operated in a corn-mill at New Harmony. Elihu S. was reared on the farm, assisting his father, and attending the schools of Spencer County whenever possible, his father having removed to that county in 1839. At the age of nineteen he taught school, having, by close attention to study, fitted himself for that occupation. The money earned in this way he expended in advancing his medical studies, which he began in 1853 with Doctor De Bruler, of Rockport, Indiana. In 1855 he entered the Iowa State University, and graduated from the medical department in 1857, immediately commencing practice at Dallas City, Illinois. Remaining here until 1862, he was appointed first assistant surgeon of the 78th Illinois Regiment Volunteer Infantry, which position, together with an appointment in hospital service as contract surgeon, he retained until 1863, when, owing to ill-health, he was compelled to resign. On leaving his place in the army, he immediately began his labors in the county of Crawford, Indiana, and, in the year 1865, removed to Mitchell, where he has ever since resided, and where he continued discharging the duties of his profession until 1872. Having a suitable opportunity, he then purchased the Mitchell *Commercial*, editing and publishing that newspaper ever since in the interests of the Republican party, to which he is warmly attached. It is an able and progressive newspaper. He was united in marriage, on the twelfth day of November, 1856, to Miss Margaret Bowers, the daughter of a farmer, of Spencer County, Indiana. Six children have been born to them. Doctor McIntire has been solicitous to do every thing that was possible for him to do to promote the best interests of the place of his residence, and has been closely identified

with the growth and prosperity of the town of Mitchell and of Lawrence County, having done all in his power, by the liberal use of his paper, to forward her many interests. He is regarded as a useful citizen, and esteemed as a clever, genial gentleman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEWLAND, DOCTOR BENJAMIN, of Bedford, Indiana, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, July 19, 1821. He is a son of William and Susan C. (Harrell) Newland. His father, who was a farmer, emigrated to Indiana from North Carolina in 1816. Until arriving at the age of twelve the lad Benjamin remained at home, going to school during the winter months. At that age he was appointed mail-carrier between Orleans and Indianapolis, and Bedford and Versailles. For three years, both winter and summer, he followed this occupation on horseback. In the winter of 1839–40 he cut and split ten thousand rails, and in the winter of 1840–41 taught school. In January 1, 1842, he entered the office of Doctor Elijah Newland, and began the study of medicine. In 1844–45, he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. April 7, 1845, he opened an office in Bedford, Indiana, and practiced his profession during 1845–46, when he returned to Louisville, where he graduated in 1847. He then returned to Bedford, where he has continued his practice ever since. In 1849 he was commissioned captain of cavalry in the state militia, and in 1852 was appointed brigadier-general of militia. In the same year he was elected to the state Senate to represent Lawrence County. During 1854–55 he was president of the Bedford branch of the Bank of the state, and in 1856 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati which nominated James Buchanan. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion the Doctor tendered his services to Governor Morton, and was commissioned surgeon of the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and with the regiment was ordered to Missouri. September 6, 1861, he was appointed medical director of the central district of Missouri, with headquarters at Jefferson City, where he established a hospital of four thousand beds. On General Fremont's removal he was assigned to duty with the division of General Jefferson C. Davis, in the Army of the South, Curtis's army corps, and one week before the battle of Pea Ridge was assigned as medical director of his division, and had charge during that memorable battle. At Iuka, Mississippi, the Doctor also established a hospital of five thousand beds, and, when the division was ordered to Kentucky, asked to be relieved, and came north with it to Louisville. He was present at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and remained on the field one week after the fight, directing the care of the wounded. On November 4, 1862, the Doctor resigned his commission, and returned to Bedford, where he resumed his practice. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Tilden for the presidency. The Doctor has been chairman of the county central committee many times, and has been a delegate in many of the party conventions in county and state. He was made a Mason in 1849, filling many prominent positions, and taking all the degrees to Knight Templar. For twenty years he has been a member of the American Medical Society, and for twenty-seven years a member of the State Medical Society, a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, and also a member of the Mitchell District Medical Society. In 1879 he was president of the State Medical Society, and at the close of the session delivered the annual address, which was highly commended by the press, and received with unbounded satisfaction by the society. The Doctor was married, December 28, 1846, to Louisa A. Curry, of Salem, Indiana, to whom four daughters have been born—Helen, Laura, Mary, and Kate—the youngest the wife of Hon. James Willard. The Doctor has, by close attention to the wants of the public, and by hard study, succeeded in becoming the leading physician and surgeon of the county, and enjoys the most lucrative practice of any of the physicians in this section. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, a respected and useful citizen, and is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Bedford and Lawrence County.

NORVELL, HORACE V., M. D., of Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, July 20, 1839. He is the son of Ralph G. Norvell, M. D., and Amanda H. Norvell. He attended the common school of Springville, Lawrence County, until his eighteenth year, when he went to Bloomfield and entered the dry-goods store of E. West as clerk. He remained in that capacity a few months and then engaged in the stove and tinware business, which he continued some eight months. In 1860 he sold out and entered the county treasurer's office as a deputy under John B. Stropes, then treasurer of Greene County. He was engaged in the drug-store of John B. Stropes as a partner from 1861 to 1866, when he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He then returned to Bloomfield and commenced the practice of medicine as a partner with Doctor J. W. Gray. At the expiration of a year the partnership was dissolved and Doctor Norvell continued to practice his profession alone. In 1869 he was appointed United States examining surgeon for Greene

County, and in the same year was elected chairman of the Democratic central committee of Greene County. He held the office of county physician for a number of years. In 1874 he received the Democratic nomination for county treasurer, and after a hotly contested canvass received his election by a flattering majority. In 1876 he was re-elected to the same office by the largest majority ever received by any man in the county, holding the office from September 7, 1875, to September 7, 1879, and making the most popular officer ever holding official position in the county. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Democratic state central committee, an office which he still holds. Doctor Norvell has always been a prominent and public-spirited citizen, lending his aid to every progressive enterprise. He is genial and popular with all classes, and is well and favorably known all over the entire state. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, and a Royal Arch Mason. He is not a member of any Church, but is orthodox in his belief. He has always been a Democrat, having occupied a prominent position in the deliberations of his party. He was married to Miss Emma Smydth, daughter of Doctor W. C. Smydth, of Worthington, Indiana, October 25, 1871. He is the father of two sons—Ralph N. and Max Norvell. Doctor Norvell possesses an imposing personal appearance, and is justly considered one of Greene County's first citizens.

OGDON, JAMES W., attorney-at-law, of Washington, Indiana, was born October 6, 1846, at Milford, Kentucky, his parents being John and Frances (Threlkeld) Ogdon. His father was a merchant and tobacco dealer. His ancestry on his grandmother Ogdon's side were men of prominence in political affairs in Kentucky, one of them having been the Governor of the state and a Representative in Congress. The family were originally from Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky when it was a vast wilderness. James W. attended the common schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and also assisted his father. In 1866 he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, Kentucky. Leaving it in 1869, he spent the summer of that year in handling tobacco at Milford, Kentucky. In the fall he entered the Law Department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in the spring of 1871. He then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and remained a short time looking over the country, with the view of practicing law at that point, but in June of that year he returned east and settled in Washington, Indiana. There he began the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Judge Jesse W. Burton. After this had been continued three years it was dissolved by Judge Burton's removal from Washington, and since that time Mr. Ogdon has practiced alone. He is engaged in nearly all the prominent cases in the county, and is to-day acknowledged to be the leading criminal lawyer at the Daviess County bar. In the fall of 1878 he defended Peter L. Stevenson, of Daviess County, for the murder of Newton Dodd, near Flora, Illinois, and succeeded, by his skill and an eloquent appeal to the jury, in securing his acquittal. In political matters he is an active Democrat, and is at this time the nominee of that party for mayor of Washington. He was married, November 30, 1876, to Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Washington, Indiana, but was so unfortunate as to lose his wife in the April following—four months and twenty-one days after marriage. Although quite a young man, he is fast winning his way to a position of prominence as a lawyer. As a citizen he is highly respected and esteemed. He is known all over the country as an honorable, courteous, genial gentleman.

O'NEAL, JOHN H., attorney-at-law, Washington, Indiana, was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, October 30, 1838, being the son of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Edmundson) O'Neal. The O'Neal family were among the early settlers of that state, having gone there in the year 1730, and they have been represented in Congress. The Hon. John O'Neal, of Columbus, Ohio, is a member of the family. The Edmundsons were wealthy planters in the same state. His father and mother died of fever when he was but five years of age, and during the same summer his grandfather, a resident of Indiana, visited South Carolina and took him to live with him in Indiana. There he lived and worked on the farm until arriving at the age of eighteen, at which time he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. Graduating in 1862, he immediately entered the law office of Hon. William Mock, Terre Haute, and began the study of law. In the fall of the same year he entered Michigan University, and graduated in the law department in the spring of 1864. In June he opened an office in Washington and began the practice of his profession. Previous to this, in the fall of 1866, he was elected to represent Daviess County in the Legislature, serving one term, and refusing a renomination. In 1873 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and elected to that position in 1874. In 1876 he resigned, and has since been wholly engaged in law. He is regarded among the legal fraternity of Daviess County as a lawyer of marked ability, and one who is fast winning his way to a prominent position in the state. In political matters he is a thorough, active, and earnest Democrat, and a

man who can be relied upon by the Democracy of the county. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal faith. July 5, 1866, he married Miss Alice A. Barton, daughter of Doctor Barton, one of the leading physicians of Washington. They have had six children, all of whom are living. Mr. O'Neal is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Washington, and is regarded as one of her most useful and trustworthy citizens.

PIERCE, JUDGE J. T., attorney-at-law, of Washington, Indiana, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, October 30, 1835, and is a son of Doctor J. S. and Eveline (Moore) Pierce. His father, a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, was one of the most prominent physicians of Kentucky. He represented Wayne and Russell Counties in the Kentucky Legislature when Henry Clay was a member of that body, and in 1854 was the Sixth District nominee of the Whig party for Congress, in opposition to Judge Elliott. The contest was a spirited and memorable one, but the doctor was defeated, owing chiefly to the known fact of his entertaining views favorable to a gradual emancipation of slaves. J. T. Pierce graduated at Center College in the class of 1856, and entered the office of Major Tanner, of Richmond, Kentucky, as a law student, where a fellow-student was Governor McCreery, of Kentucky. In 1859 he was admitted to practice, and in the spring of 1860 removed to Indiana, settling at Washington, where he entered upon the duties of his profession. In October, 1864, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox, Daviess, Pike, and Martin Counties, and was re-elected in 1866. In October, 1867, he was elected to complete the unexpired term of Judge Clements for the second judicial Court of Common Pleas. In October, 1868, he was chosen for a full term, and again in 1872. William P. Pierce, a younger brother, was commissioned captain of Company A, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, and during the fight between Burnside and Longstreet, near Knoxville, while in the advance in charge of five men, he surprised and captured a Georgia major with sixteen men, and turned them over to his superior officers as prisoners of war. On the very next day he was himself captured and sent as a prisoner to Libby, where he remained six months, and, being released on a special exchange, was with General Stoneman when that officer and his command were captured. He induced his colonel (Adams) to obtain permission of the general to cut their way out, which they did successfully. The captain was with General Sherman in his raids around Atlanta and on the march to the sea. He was also present at the capture of Morgan's command in Ohio, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports. He is now a resident of the state of Georgia, and is a clerk in the appointment bureau of the Postmaster-general at Washington City. Captain Pierce, in his first race for Congress, in October, 1868, attempted to make an address in Camilla, Georgia, but was there met by an armed band of men, who, vowing that no Republican should ever speak there, fired upon him and his party. Several of the balls penetrated his clothing, and he escaped only by rare coolness and courage. Fifty persons were there killed and many more wounded of both sexes. The "Camilla Massacre" inflamed the whole country, and especially South-western Georgia. Immediately on the receipt of the news, his brother, J. P. Pierce, hastened to the spot, and, by his timely presence and efforts, especially in a speech made from the balcony of the hotel, where he was serenaded by the Democracy, succeeded, in a great degree, in allaying the excitement and deadly animosity existing between the parties and races. Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, nobly volunteered a letter to the executive of Georgia, saying: "I have known Captain Pierce from his infancy, and no young man bears a better character than he. His father, Doctor Pierce, was, during many years of his life, my intimate personal friend, an eminent physician, and one of our first-class citizens." Judge Pierce is now residing with his mother, in Washington, Indiana, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He is one of the leading attorneys at the Daviess County bar, and, during his judgeship, filled the position acceptably, being known as a moral, honest, and upright judge, whose integrity was beyond question. He is to-day an honored citizen. In 1858 he was selected by his college to deliver to the graduates their society diplomas, and to address them, in conjunction with Hon. John C. Breckinridge, on Commencement.

PEARSON, JUDGE E. D., of Bedford, Indiana, was born in Springville, Lawrence County, Indiana, December 18, 1829. He is a son of Eliphalet and Amelia (Lemon) Pearson. His father was a native of Massachusetts, emigrating to Indiana in 1819, and locating at Jeffersonville. He was the owner of the ferry between Jeffersonville and Louisville, which in 1828 he exchanged for a stock of merchandise, and, removing to Lawrence County, began mercantile life. He was one of the well known and respected citizens of Lawrence County. He died in 1863. The Judge, his son, attended the common schools of the country, and at the age of seventeen entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he graduated in the law department in 1850. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, under Judges Otto and McDonald, and im-

mediately began the practice of his profession at the town of Bedford, in Lawrence County, and at the same time was editing the White River *Standard*, an enterprise which he continued for three years. He was then elected prosecuting attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, and served one term, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the citizens. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and is at this time occupying that position. As a dispenser of justice Judge Pearson is widely and favorably known; and it is a noted fact that the affairs of minor heirs are guarded with jealous care, no gap being left open by which an entrance could be made to impair their interests or impoverish them, and in all his rulings and charges to the jury he is conspicuous as an honest, upright, and impartial man. He was married, October, 1853, to Miss Caroline T. Parker, daughter of Woodbridge Parker, of Salem, Indiana, to whom ten children have been born. The Judge is regarded as one of the leading Republicans of Lawrence County, and has often been chairman of the county central committee. He is a member of no religious denomination, but is one of the most highly respected and best known of the citizens of Lawrence County. He possesses a genial and courteous disposition.

PEARSON, DOCTOR JAMES C., physician and surgeon, of Mitchell, Indiana, was born at Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, February 27, 1824, and is a son of James and Margaret Ann (Trueblood) Pearson. His father, a native of Virginia, was a merchant, and his mother was from North Carolina. His means of education were limited, as he was compelled to leave school when he was fourteen. At that time he bound himself for two years to a cabinet-maker, and at the expiration of this period worked for his employer at journeyman's wages, supporting himself and his mother out of his earnings. At the age of seventeen years, through the persuasion of Doctor Tolbert and other physicians of Louisville, Kentucky, he was induced to study medicine with his brother, Doctor Charles D. Pearson; and during the winter of 1845 and 1846 he attended a course of lectures at the University of Louisville. In March, 1853, he graduated at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis. Doctor Pearson is a member of the American Medical, Tri-state Medical, State Medical, and Mitchell District Medical Associations. He first began the practice of medicine with his brother, at Livonia, Washington County, Indiana, and afterwards settled at Orleans, in Orange County, where he remained many years, being constantly engaged in the labors of his profession. In 1874 he removed to Mitchell, Indiana, where he has since resided. In 1853 he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Thornton, daughter of Major Henry P. Thornton, of Bedford, Indiana, to whom six children have been born. All are still living. The oldest daughter is married to Doctor M. P. Tolliver, a practicing physician of Louisville, Illinois. Doctor Pearson was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, to which he still adheres, and was for a long time a deacon in the Church. In politics he is a Republican. By strict attention to business, Doctor Pearson has built up an extensive practice, and is regarded as one of the leading physicians of the county. He is highly respected and beloved as a citizen.

PURCELL, ROYAL E., editor and proprietor of the Vincennes daily and weekly *Western Sun*, was born at Purcell Station, Knox County, Indiana, July 26, 1849, and was a son of William and Sophia (Beckes) Purcell. His father, a farmer, died when the subject of this sketch was only one year old. The uncles of Mr. Purcell's mother were prominent men in the early history of this part of the state, one of them having been a captain in the Black Hawk War; his grandfather Purcell was a soldier in the Revolution. His means of education during his early years were confined to the common schools, which he attended, spending the summer months in working on the farm. The loss of his father compelled him early to make his own way. In the spring of 1870 he entered Hanover College, from which he graduated in 1874, having procured means necessary to defray his expenses by teaching country schools, whenever and wherever he could obtain them. In 1874 he removed to Vincennes, and began the study of law; and, in October, 1876, purchased the *Western Sun* office, of Vincennes, Indiana. He is still publishing this paper, having established in connection with the weekly edition the daily Vincennes *Sun*. In politics he is a Democrat. He is now chairman of the central committee, and is regarded as one of the leaders of the Democracy of the county. He has never been a candidate for political preferment, and has no aspirations for it. Mr. Purcell is liked in the city of his adoption as a genial and upright gentleman, and has the esteem of the entire community. He was reared a Presbyterian, and is now a member of that denomination.

ROSE, CAPTAIN ELIHU E., attorney and counselor at law, Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana. was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, on May 25, 1825. He is a son of John and Mary Rose, of Scotch lineage, his father being a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Tennessee. For

James B Pearson M.D

many years his father was engaged in the Embree Iron Works, of Tennessee, but in 1832 removed to Indiana and settled on a farm in Clay County, near the town of Bowling Green. Elihu received an academic education in the schools at Bowling Green, at the same time performing severe labor on a farm during the summer season, and in autumn working in a brick-yard, or teaming with oxen, in the management of which he took great pride, far excelling the average teamster. His especial amusement when a boy consisted in catching the salmon and perch from the waters of the classic Eel River, which ran near by the old homestead of the Rose family. Aside from this interesting pastime, Captain Rose took little part in the sports of the period. His love for home and good books was a characteristic trait, and was the beginning of a course of self-culture which continued through life. At the age of twenty years he entered the law office of his brother, Allen T. Rose, and began a course of law reading. This, however, continued but a few months, when he left the office and went to Grand Prairie, Illinois, where he was employed for a time in buying and herding cattle. In the winter of 1846 he returned to Bowling Green, and began reading medicine with Doctor William Shields. This continued until May of the following year. In 1848 Mr. Rose was admitted to the Clay County bar, at Bowling Green. In the same year he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once began studying for the ministry, at the same time engaging in teaching school. In 1850 he entered the ministry, and began preaching in his Church. Subsequently, he preached frequently at the following places in Indiana, viz.: Bloomfield, Sullivan, Carlisle, Paoli, and Worthington. In 1860 he located at Bloomfield, his present home, and entered for the second time upon the practice of law. At the same time he edited and published the Greene County *Times*, the Democratic organ of the county, in which he strongly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He continued in this capacity until the beginning of the Civil War, when, in June, 1861, he entered the Union army as captain of Battery C, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, enlisting for three years. He then returned to Bloomfield and resumed the practice of law. The principal engagements in which Captain Rose participated were those of Teche, Louisiana; Donaldsonville, siege at Port Hudson, and numerous other smaller engagements and skirmishes. In 1868 Captain Rose was chosen presidential elector in his congressional district, and was subsequently a member of the Electoral College which elected General Grant President of the United States. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1851, and Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1854, and has been a faithful member of nearly all the temperance societies which have been organized in the state. Captain Rose was brought up a Calvinist, but joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, as before stated, and has ever since been a steadfast member of that organization. After the beginning of the Civil War, and up to the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the presidency, he was a consistent member of the Republican party, but at that time he united with the Liberals who nominated Mr. Greeley, and subsequently held no further allegiance to the Republican party. He is now a member of the National Greenback party. He believes in the abolishment of the national banks, and the substitution of treasury notes, and the unlimited coinage of silver money. Captain Rose was married, August 19, 1847, to Ellen Elliott, daughter of William Elliott, of Bloomington, Indiana, who is at present his interesting and amiable companion. He is the father of seven children, five of whom are living. Captain Rose is now the senior member of the law firm of Rose & Short, his partner, Mr. Emerson Short, being his son-in-law, a talented and promising young lawyer. As a lawyer, Captain Rose has a reputation equaled by few attorneys in the state. He has the largest criminal practice of any man in his county. In the manipulation of his cases he is adroit and skilled, always on the alert for mistakes or blunders of the opposing counsel. He has both application and wit, and is remarkably successful wherever employed. He is full of fun and humor, and always has a pleasant word for every body. These qualities, and his high sense of honor, have endeared him to a large circle of friends, in whose esteem he holds a high place.

SCHREEDER, CHARLES C., postmaster, Huntingburg, Dubois County, one of the most prominent, active, and zealous Republican politicians of the county, was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, January 19, 1847. His parents were Charles Frederick and Mary (Arensmann) Schreeder. His father, by trade a machinist, was one of those who took part in the famous German revolution of 1848, headed by Robert Blum and Carl Schurz, and was in one of those terrible street fights when the Crown Prince of Prussia (now Emperor of Germany) opened on them with grape and canister, causing ninety-one of the revolutionists to fall. He died, August 6, 1849, of cholera, which was then epidemic, leaving his wife and one child, the subject of our sketch, who was then an infant. In 1852 Mrs. Schreeder, with her infant boy, emigrated to the United States, leaving Germany April 3d, on the sailing vessel "Adolphena." She arrived at Baltimore August 16, after a long and tedious voyage, during which she was dangerously ill, her life being almost despaired of at one time. To make such a voyage with her infant, after the loss of her husband, and without a friend, was most trying. Having relatives at Huntingburg, Indiana, she

immediately went to them, reaching this place on the 1st of September, after another most tedious journey by boat and rail. She took up her residence with her sister, the wife of Gerhart Niehaus, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and one of its prominent men. Mrs. Schreeder, on September 7, 1853, was married to the Rev. Frederick Wiethaup, a well-known minister of the German Evangelical Church, and the family removed to Evansville, where Mr. Wiethaup had charge of a congregation, and continued there until 1855, when they removed to Newville, Wells County. The early educational advantages of Charles C. Schreeder were exceedingly meager, the country at the time being but sparsely settled. The only schools were small log buildings, and the year's term consisted of about six weeks. His step-father being a minister, they were constantly removing from one place to another. He, however, embraced all the opportunities within his reach. In 1861, his step-father being appointed to a Church at Dayton, Ohio, he was there afforded a much better opportunity, and attended a term at the public school. From 1853, the time of his going to Evansville, Indiana, till 1860, when he located at Dayton, Ohio, they were at the following places: Evansville, till the spring of 1855; Newville, Wells County, until the fall of 1857; near Fulton, Fulton County, fall of 1858, when they removed to Bremen, Marshall County. In the fall of 1859 he left his parents, and returned for one year to Huntingburg. In the fall of 1860 he rejoined his parents at East Germantown, Wayne County, and in the fall of 1861 they were at Dayton, Ohio. During these eight years he worked on various farms during the summer, but spending his winters at home, and making the best use of his time and such books as were within his reach. At Dayton, in the spring of 1863, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company D, of the 2d Ohio Infantry, and was shortly after engaged with his regiment in chasing Morgan and quelling the noted Vallandigham riot at Dayton. After six months' service, he was discharged, and returned to Evansville, where he endeavored to learn the saddler's trade, but his health did not permit. He left Evansville in the spring of 1864, and returned to Huntingburg. January 25 he again enlisted, this time at Huntingburg, in Company E, 143d Indiana Volunteers, under command of the late gallant Colonel J. F. Grill. While in the service he at different times performed various officers' duty, though never holding a commission. When they reached Tullahoma, Tennessee, he was detached from his company, and, upon the special selection of General M. A. M. Dudley, placed on his body-guard in the capacity of an orderly, a position he occupied until the division was ordered to Clarksville, Tennessee, where the company was mounted, and engaged in scouting, and ridding that section of guerrillas. While thus engaged, on the 17th of August, he was severely wounded, disabling him for life, although the wound was not at the time considered very serious. It afterward developed into a life-long disability. He remained with his regiment, however, and did train-guard duty between Clarksville and Bowling Green. October 17 he, with the regiment, was mustered out, and proceeded to Indianapolis, where on the 26th of October, they were discharged. He then returned home to Huntingburg, arriving on the 2d of November, where he continued through the winter to recruit his health, which was very much broken. In the spring of 1866 he went to learn the wagon-maker's trade, and remained with his employer until he retired from business, a year after, when he removed to Evansville, and was employed in the wagon and carriage factory of C. Decker & Sons. April 12, 1868, he was married to Miss Louisa C. Behrens, daughter of Herman Behrens, one of the first settlers, and the first merchant in Huntingburg. They have one little daughter. During the summer of 1868, in the Grant and Seymour political campaign, there being a battalion of veterans formed at Evansville, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, a just honor, he being at the time only twenty-one years of age. In the winter of 1868 his wound became so troublesome as to unfit him for manual labor, and he was consequently forced to abandon his occupation. Through the influence and interest of his former employers he secured a position in January, 1869, as deputy real estate appraiser of Vanderburg County, and served in that capacity with credit to himself and profit to the county. While thus engaged his wound became so bad that he was obliged to abandon his position, and was confined to his bed for several months. January 1, 1870, he was appointed deputy assessor by the late William Warren, senior, then assessor of Pigeon Township. In April, 1870, he received the Republican nomination for city assessor of Evansville, and was elected by a large majority. In October, 1870, he was chosen township assessor, holding that office until April 1872, when he was elected to the office of city clerk, at the age of twenty-five, being the youngest man who ever held that important place. It is the second official position in a city of some forty thousand inhabitants. This is a conclusive evidence of the trust and confidence reposed in him for ability, capacity, and honesty. He had become one of the prominent politicians of Evansville, but his health again failing cut short, for the time being, all his political aspirations. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has always taken an active and earnest part in the interests of his party. He was occupied during the remainder of his residence in Evansville as assignee of various estates. In the fall of 1876, on account of his aged parents, he being their only child, he returned to Huntingburg, where he exerted considerable political influence, the county being the strongest proportionate Democratic

Wm Engl Pub 1

Yours Truly,

N. Simonson.

county in the state, and he being a Republican. Since then the party has been gaining in strength and numbers, and it now includes many of the best and most prominent citizens. May 28, 1877, he was commissioned by the President postmaster of Huntingburg, which position he most ably fills. In taking charge of the office he thoroughly revolutionized the system, and has in his short term of service doubled the amount of mail, and considerably increased and extended mail facilities, having one of the best arranged and ordered offices in the state, thereby winning for himself many friends, regardless of differences in political faith. He is chairman of the county central committee and delegate to the Republican state convention, and is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in his section of the state. Few men of his age have attained so much prominence or exert as much influence. Although a stanch party man, yet he never allows his political opinions to run to bitterness, and hence is popular with both sides. The physical disabilities from which he suffers, which have compelled him to abandon manual labor, have caused him to give considerable time and attention to his education, which had been much neglected in his earlier life, and his industry has enabled him to gain much that he needed. He is most truly what may be termed a "self-made" as well as "representative man." He has a good personal appearance, and is an intelligent and courteous gentleman.

SHERROD, JAMES H., M. D., of Paoli, Indiana, was born near Lexington, Virginia, June 18, 1816, and is the eldest son of Robert W. and Jane (Holden) Sherrod. His father was a farmer and school-teacher, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812; and his grandfathers, on both sides, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His early life was spent on the farm and in attending school at Lexington. In 1835 he entered the state university at Charlottesville, Virginia, and graduated in the spring of 1845 from the medical department. During this time he spent several years in practice in Rockbridge County, Virginia. In 1849 he moved to the West, stopping at Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, to visit his brother. He was induced to remain all winter with his sister, while his brother attended a session of the Legislature, and in the spring had built up so good a practice that he decided to make that place his home. He continued to practice his profession until 1870, when he opened a drug-store, and partially retired, having at this time the most extensive practice of any physician in the county. He was married, February 29, 1854, to Elizabeth Rigmy, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Orange County. They had one son living, William F., who, having begun the study of medicine, is now a clerk in his father's store. Mrs. Sherrod died May 1, 1867; and the Doctor was married to his present wife, Miss Maggie Scott, daughter of an Orange County farmer, October 26, 1870. By her he had one daughter, Maud I. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and in political matters is a stanch and trustworthy Democrat. Doctor Sherrod is well and favorably known in Southern Indiana, and his home is noted for its elegance and refinement. His hospitality is unbounded, and he is regarded truly as a gentleman of the old Virginia school. He has, in various ways, done much to develop the farming interests of the county, and towards the building up of the town of Paoli, and no man stands higher in the esteem of her citizens than Doctor Sherrod.

SIMONSON, ALFRED, merchant, Edwardsport, Knox County, Indiana, was born in that county and state, October 1, 1815. His early life was one of continued privation and hardship. He worked unceasingly at various kinds of manual labor, but was more especially employed in spinning cotton, under the direction and for the benefit of his mother. When about the age of sixteen he was employed by the neighbors during harvest, at a compensation of seven or eight dollars per month, returning to the spinning-wheel in unfavorable weather. It will naturally be inferred that under such circumstances as the above there was little or no opportunity for attending school. In fact, young Simonson enjoyed but two or three weeks of schooling, which was in a rude log school-house. By the strictest economy he was daily saving from his meager wages, and at the age of twenty-two was enabled to purchase a team. Soon afterward he rented a farm from Nathan Bascum, in Daviess County, and began life's battle for himself. This was the initial step to a prosperous and successful career. At the close of the first season he traded his team for lumber, with which he built a flat-boat for the transportation of grain to New Orleans. After loading his boat he succeeded in effecting a profitable sale to parties at Washington, Indiana. Immediately after this transaction he purchased a tract of land in Daviess County, to which he removed with his newly-made wife. Mr. Simonson cultivated this land with great industry and economy for four years, being also interested in boat-building on White River, during the winter and spring. Early in 1846 he removed to Edwardsport and engaged in mercantile pursuits, at first occupying as a salesroom a very unpretentious one-story frame building, whose dimensions were sixteen by eighteen feet. As a merchant he has since continued, and until 1860 carried on in addition boat-building and pork-packing. He was also engaged in loading flat-

boats for the markets of the sunny South. He made many profitable trips to the lower Mississippi River towns. His first experience on the stream was as a hand at low wages in the employ of John Cawood. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Francis P. Bradley, which continued for two years. Since 1870 he has been associated with his son, Jefferson G. Simonson. Mr. Simonson never held a public office excepting that of trustee of Steel Township, Daviess County, during one term, although often strongly solicited to do so. He joined Charity Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, at Washington, Indiana, in 1848, and is still an honored member of that benevolent fraternity. He is the treasurer of Edwardsport Lodge, No. 427, and was one of its charter members. He has always been a steadfast member of the Democratic party. In matters of religion he holds to the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, though he is not a member of any Church. He contributes liberally to all alike. He is a man of great public spirit, always taking a prominent part in every movement calculated to advance the moral, religious, or material prosperity of his town and county. He was the prime mover in organizing and building the graded school of Edwardsport. His sympathy for the poor and lowly is great, and his acts of charity are innumerable. In matters of business he maintains the most rigid standard of honor; his word being universally regarded as equivalent to his bond. As a result of his industry and perseverance, he is now the possessor of a large landed estate, free from incumbrance, and a handsome brick store containing a large stock of goods. November 11, 1841, he was married to Miss Sarah Perkins, daughter of Reuben Perkins, who still survives. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living.

SMITH, DOCTOR HUBBARD M., physician and surgeon, of Vincennes, Indiana, was born in Winchester, Kentucky, September 6, 1820. His father, Willis R. Smith, was appointed a lieutenant in the army, and settled at Winchester, Kentucky, where he became acquainted with and married Elizabeth W. Taylor, daughter of Hubbard Taylor, senior, who came out to Kentucky from Virginia with General Knox. They were on a surveying expedition, and settled in Clark County, then a wilderness, about the year 1780. His father and mother are descended from some of the best families of Virginia and Kentucky, numbering among them the following named presidents: Washington, Madison, and Taylor. His father, after resigning his position as lieutenant, settled in Winchester and engaged in mercantile pursuits; and when, at the close of the War of 1812, the great monetary crash came on, he had a large stock of goods on hand and three stores. Owing to the sudden and great fall in prices, he became financially ruined. Following this disaster his health became impaired, and he remained an invalid up to his death. In 1850 he removed to Missouri, where he died, his consort surviving him until 1868. The subject of this sketch, owing to the misfortunes of his father, was unable to attend college. He received the rudiments of his education in the country schools of his neighborhood, which he attended in winter, laboring on the farm during the summer months. When he arrived at the age of fourteen, seeing the struggles of his father to support a family of ten children, he voluntarily left his home to seek a maintenance by his own exertion. He apprenticed himself to James Woodward, in Winchester, who was engaged in the saddlery business, remaining with him until he sold out his establishment. He afterwards worked at his trade until about the age of twenty, using such spare time as he had in study and reading, when his fondness for learning and the necessity for maintenance induced him to engage in teaching, and finally in the study of medicine. After reading a year or two he attended the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, after which he engaged in the practice of medicine at Warsaw, Kentucky, for eighteen months. During this time he was married to Miss Nannie W. Pendleton, youngest daughter of the late General Edmund Pendleton, of Clark County, Kentucky. At this time the Doctor, feeling the want of greater proficiency in his profession, attended the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he took his degree early in 1848. In May, 1849, he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine almost continually ever since. In 1858 he purchased the Vincennes *Gazette*, and conducted it as a daily for about six months; but, finding it unremunerative, he discontinued the daily issue, continuing the weekly and semi-weekly until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster at Vincennes, Indiana, by President Lincoln. At the expiration of his term he received a reappointment, which he held until May, 1869, when, upon the accession of the administration of General Grant, he was rotated out of office. A vast majority of the citizens desired his retention, but he had already held the office two terms, and, the soldier element becoming clamorous, the President yielded to the pressure, and the Doctor failed in a reappointment. He had for the preceding eight years given little attention to his profession, but he now resumed its practice, and has steadily gained upon his competitors until to-day he enjoys the largest business of any physician in Knox County. Having a literary taste, Doctor Smith found time amid his arduous duties to cultivate his love for poetry, and for many years contributed articles to the leading magazines and newspapers of the East and West.

At one time he was a regular contributor to the *Ladies' National Magazine*, Louisville *Journal*, Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*, etc., etc. His earlier productions were given to the press under the *nom de plume* of Ulric, but his later communications appear in his own name. Doctor Smith holds the honorable position of member of the board of trustees of Vincennes University, and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Vincennes. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, the Tri-state Medical Society of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and of the American Medical Association. He has contributed various articles to medical journals of the West. He is the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son for the last five years has been a clerk in the War Department, and has just received an appointment as consul and commercial agent for the United States at Carthagena, Columbia, South America. The second son is a clerk in the War Department; the third is a student at Hanover College, in Indiana; the fourth, a boy of eighteen, is a member of the senior class at Vincennes University. His eldest daughter attended school at the Vincennes University, and at College Hill, Ohio, and the younger is a graduate of the Vincennes University. For the last three years Doctor Smith has been the surgeon and pension officer at this point. He is regarded as one of the most intelligent gentlemen of the city, and, although he came to Vincennes an entire stranger and almost penniless, yet, by gentlemanly bearing and strict attention to business, he has acquired an enviable reputation in the city of his adoption, and no man stands higher in the estimation of the community.

SMITH, DOCTOR WILLIAM Z., physician and surgeon, of Shoals, Indiana, was born at Hardingsburg, Washington County, Indiana, January 11, 1838, his parents having been William H. and Margaret M. (Elliott) Smith. He assisted his father on the farm until he was eighteen, being unable at that age to read or write. Upon leaving home he began to study, and entered the Hardingsburg school, working for his board, clothing, and tuition. After remaining two years he taught for a time, and in 1857 entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, where he spent a portion of three years, keeping up with his classes by private study while he was away teaching. During this time, in the winter and spring of 1857 and 1858, he also attended the course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In 1860 he returned to Greencastle and made a special study of Latin; and when the war broke out he enlisted, November 16, 1861, as a private in the 49th Infantry. He was afterwards appointed hospital steward, was soon commissioned assistant surgeon, and finally rose to the rank of surgeon of the regiment, serving until June, 1864. He then resigned, returned home, and commenced the practice of his profession at Shoals, where he has since resided. In 1870 and 1871 he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated in the spring of the latter year. He was married, August 28, 1864, to Charlotte M. Sholtz, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Martin County, by whom he has had two children. His daughter, twelve years of age, is her father's pride, standing at the head of her classes at school, and being also a natural musician. In political matters Doctor Smith is a stanch and active Republican. He was reared in the Baptist faith. He is highly respected as a citizen, and regarded as one of the leading physicians of Martin County, where he is well known as a clever, genial gentleman. He is now holding the position of United States pension surgeon, and is also a frequent contributor to the different medical journals of the country.

SMITH, CAPTAIN SAMUEL M., merchant, of Washington, Indiana, was born January 30, 1836, five miles east of Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cahill) Smith. His father was a farmer, and came to this county in 1815, being one of the early settlers. When Samuel was four years of age he lost his mother, and three years after his father died. From that time he was brought up by his grandfather, at Maysville, Daviess County. His means for obtaining an education were limited, having been confined to a few years' attendance at a winter school. At the age of fifteen he went to learn the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, Wilson Wykoff, intending to remain until he was twenty-one. Finding him a hard task-master, however, he left at the expiration of two years. He then engaged to work for William Trantor at twelve dollars a month; but before he reached his twentieth year his wages were increased to fifty dollars a month, and at the age of twenty-one he had accumulated six hundred dollars in cash. He then began business for himself, and continued it until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he raised a company and was elected second lieutenant. Being too late for the three months' service, the company was attached to the 24th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and soon after he was promoted to first lieutenant. The following letter, written by his old colonel, gives a good idea of his military service:

"ORLEANS, INDIANA, February 26, 1877.

"HON. O. P. MORTON, Washington, D. C.

"*Honored Sir*—Permit me to trespass upon your valuable time for a few moments in order to call your attention to our common friend, Captain Samuel M. Smith, who is now presenting himself to your favorable notice

for the first time, and asking for the appointment as postmaster at Washington. Captain Smith was an officer in Company D, 24th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, during the entire service of three years. He re-enlisted with the veterans, and when the 24th and 67th were consolidated he was still retained in the service as one of the most valued officers of his regiment. During the entire service he suffered no man or officer to go before or beyond him in the strict performance of duty, and kept his company during the whole time up to the work, both in drill, discipline, and efficiency. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and in the memorable battle of Champion Hills, where the 24th lost so heavily, he bore himself like a brave officer and soldier, and in this engagement was again wounded. I can say that in all the important marches, battles, and skirmishes he was always with his command doing his duty. In fact I do not know of any line officer of my regiment that contributed more time and labor in our cause than Captain Smith. When the last roll was called dissolving the organization of that grand old regiment, Captain Smith was still retained as one of her best officers, and was mustered into the battalion of veterans and recruits, and served with the same until military service was no longer required. As a good and skillful officer he received his discharge and returned to his home. Since then he has evinced and maintained upon all occasions his loyalty to the government, never flinching, never faltering upon any occasion when his services were demanded or sacrifices required in order that the true interests of our country might be sustained. Since the close of the war he has occupied a prominence among the Republicans that is hardly ever awarded to those of the do-nothing kind. He has spent his money and time freely. He was appointed a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and there showed, as he has at all times, that he is a man fit to be trusted. It is not often I thrust myself into your presence, and seldom ask for favors, but in this instance I beg that you will give the Captain's claims your favorable consideration. He is honest, capable, and well qualified, and as a Union man he is as true as steel, and will not compromise his fellows or friends in any way. I know him as a soldier, officer, and citizen, and can cheerfully recommend him for the position to which he now aspires. We live in the benighted Blue Jeans district, and we had in the last campaign to contend with fearful odds, but this did not deter us from doing a good and faithful work. Captain Smith worked night and day for success in the late gubernatorial campaign, and on this account deserves something at the hands of those for whom he so faithfully labored. Pardon me for thus writing so long a letter, and ever keep in mind that I am still, as ever, with you and all others in upholding the right and condemning the wrong.

"Yours respectfully, W. T. SPICELY."

At the battle of Grand Prairie, Arkansas, Captain Smith led the advance, and was complimented in the official reports for gallantry. At the storming of Fort Blakely, he, in command of two companies, led the advance, and was the second man inside the fort. On another occasion, when the regiment was going down the Mississippi on Admiral Porter's flag-ship, General Grant being aboard, a rebel scout was seen watching the movement of the vessel. The general requested Colonel Spicely to detail a man to seize the spy, and Captain Smith, being selected, succeeded in effecting his capture and bringing him aboard. While lying at Helena, the Captain was detailed to carry dispatches to General Sherman, and participated in the engagement at Chickasaw Bluff. He was present at the surrender of Kirby Smith, at Galveston. He was appointed provost-marshal, and organized the custom-house, post-office, and Freedmen's Bureau at that place. General Kent, upon relieving him of this position, to be mustered out with his regiment, says:

"It affords me great pleasure to commend you for the prompt, industrious, and faithful manner that has characterized your official course while on duty here. It has given me full satisfaction."

The regiment was mustered out December 10, 1865, and January 17, following, he formed a partnership in the hardware trade with William Trantor. January 1, 1878, he bought out his partner's interest, and entered into a business alliance with an old war comrade, the firm name being Smith & Carnahan. He was married, February 15, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Solomon, who died February 17, 1868. On the thirtieth day of November, 1876, he married Miss Dora Trantor, a niece of his former partner. Captain Smith is noted for his energy and industry. In his early youth he started out with the determination of making life a success, and his position in society and standing among the mercantile community are proof that he has not failed. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Washington, has done much to advance her interests, and is regarded as an upright, honorable citizen. He is known far and near as a genial, courteous gentleman. Captain Smith is a leader in the Republican party. He has often presided over county conventions, and has been chairman of the central committee of that party.

SPINK, JAMES C., insurance agent, of Washington, Indiana, was born in Daviess County, Indiana, December 24, 1824. He is the second son of Francis X. and Susan (Cooper) Spink. His father was a farmer, and one of the pioneers of the county, having emigrated from Kentucky in 1822. He attended the common schools in the winter months and assisted his father on the farm during the summer months until 1849, when he was employed as a civil engineer on the Wabash and Erie Canal, having acquired his knowledge of engineering by studying at night and on rainy days while at home. After remaining in this position until 1852, he was employed by the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company in the same capacity. In 1855 he built a flour-mill on the Wabash and Erie Canal, near Washington. Shortly after, he sold out, and, in connection with Stephen D. Wright, built a steam

flour-mill in Washington. They added a foundry and machine shop, and a general store, and also built a woolen factory, all of which they carried on from 1860 until 1876, at which time Mr. Spink retired from the business. In 1876 he opened an insurance office, and is still engaged in that business. In political matters he sympathizes with the Democratic party, and in religion is an adherent of the Church of Rome. In October, 1862, he was married to Elizabeth Wright, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has one son, now living. Washington, Indiana, is greatly indebted to the untiring industry and energy of Mr. Spink, who is the founder of the many industries of the city. He was one of the originators of the now extensive coal operations which have made the place known all over the state. He is a gentleman of manners and ability.

STUCKER, JAMES F., proprietor of the Paoli Flour and Woolen Mills, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, March 20, 1831, and is the second son of David W. and Anne Stucker. His father is a minister of the Methodist Church, and is the oldest living minister of that denomination in the state of Indiana, having occupied the pulpit for more than sixty years. His means of education were very limited in his early years, but after he was grown he acquired, by his own energy and industry, an education sufficient to enable him to teach; and the money obtained this way was spent in attending the seminary at Corydon, Indiana, where he remained nearly two years. Previous to this period he had served his time at the carpenter's trade. In 1858 he purchased a farm in Harrison County, and carried it on until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, 23d Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted time after time, until he became orderly-sergeant of the company, and, at the fall of Vicksburg, was promoted to the captaincy over the lieutenants, being mustered in as such in August, 1863. He remained in active service, participating in all the battles of the Seventeenth Army Corps, until July, 1865, when the army was disbanded. On returning home he sold his farm, and purchased an interest with Frank King in the Blue River Mills, in Washington County, Indiana, and has ever since been in business with Mr. King, under the firm name of King & Stucker. In 1866 they purchased the Paoli Mills, which they have since operated. Mr. Stucker is also engaged in farming. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Orange County, and in the fall of 1878 was chosen to represent Orange and Crawford Counties in the Legislature, being elected by a large majority, while the rest of the ticket was defeated. He was a member of the Committee on County and Township Business, chairman of the Committee on Roads, and a member of several special committees, one of which was on the investigation of the attorney-general's office. March 19, 1870, he was married to Jane Jordan, daughter of a farmer. They have had four children, none of whom are living. He holds to the Methodist Episcopal Church in faith, and in politics is an uncompromising Democrat, and a party leader in this portion of the country. He employs a large number of hands in his business, and has assisted very materially in developing the industries of the county. He is universally respected as an honorable, upright citizen and a gentleman.

STUCKER, DAVID F., auditor of Orange County, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, January 8, 1848, and was the youngest son of David W. and Anne (Lister) Stucker. His father was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, in 1802. He moved to Harrison County, Indiana, in 1810, joined the Church of the United Brethren in 1819, and in 1824 was licensed to preach. He traveled on the Washington circuit, in Ohio, until 1825; on the Cincinnati circuit in 1825 and 1826; in 1827 on the Corydon circuit, in Indiana; in 1828 on the Flat Rock circuit. In 1829 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1833 he entered its ministry, being assigned to the Corydon circuit; in 1834 the Bradford circuit, in 1835 Paoli and Orleans, in 1836 Roan mission, and in 1837 Boonsville circuit. In 1838 he ceased to travel, and purchased a farm in Harrison County, where he resided until 1844. He then removed to a farm on the Blue River, near Fredericksburg, and in 1860 went to New Albany. His grandfather was born in North Carolina, near the Yadkin River, March 15, 1773, and was killed by the Indians in their attack upon Bryant's Station, Kentucky. David F. in his early youth lost his mother, and, when he was twelve years of age, his father married again. He then left home, and from this period until he was twenty-one his life was a very checkered one. He spent a portion of his time on farms as a common hand, and worked at all the odd jobs he could pick up. For nearly three years he lived in the city of Louisville, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In the winter of 1870 and the fall of 1871 he attended a select school—Orleans Academy—near Paoli, and the next winter himself gave instruction. From that time until 1876 he went to a school in the spring, taught during the winter, and worked in the Paoli Woolen Mills during the summer months; also, attending the Paoli normal school and high school. In the fall of 1876 he was elected auditor of Orange County, for a term of four years, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county.

He was married on the seventeenth day of October, 1878, to Miss Nancy B. Walker, of Flora, Illinois, daughter of William S. Walker, a merchant of that place. Mrs. Stucker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in August, 1879. He was much esteemed and respected as an honest, upright, genial gentleman.

STROPES, WILLIAM POSTON, editor and attorney-at-law, was born in Montezuma, Parke County, Indiana, March 21, 1832. He is the son of Adam and Penelope Stropes. His father, of German and French descent, was a native of East Tennessee; and his mother, of English extraction, was born in the state of New York. Mr. Stropes received the benefit of a common school education, but his early habits and tastes were always of a literary character, and all the leisure moments of his youth were employed in reading instructive books and papers. In his fifteenth year he entered the United States army, then serving in Mexico, as waiter-boy to his father, who was first lieutenant in Company E, of the 2d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He remained in this service until September, 1846, when he returned home, and in 1849 began a mercantile life as a clerk in the store of Mason & Stropes, which place he held until 1856, when he began business for himself. In 1857 he formed a partnership with his brother, which continued for six years, when Mr. Stropes retired, after thirteen years' continuous service as a merchant. In 1860 he became the proprietor of a hotel, in which capacity he continued until 1867, when, having received the Democratic nomination for county auditor, he accepted the candidacy, but was defeated by forty-two votes. He returned to his former business after this brief experience in politics, and catered to the public in the capacity of a landlord until the year 1873, when he purchased the office and good-will of the Bloomfield *Democrat*, and began a successful editorial career, which yet continues. In 1874 he again received the Democratic nomination for county auditor, and after a hotly contested canvass was elected by a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes. He held this office from November, 1875, to November, 1879. In 1878, being a candidate for re-election, he suffered defeat by a small majority. Mr. Stropes joined the Bloomfield Lodge, No. 84, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1853, in which society he held the office of secretary several terms. He has no particular religious belief. He was brought up under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is inclined to a liberal view in such matters. Mr. Stropes has always been a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856, and has been prominent and foremost in the councils of his party. His position as an editor, and his experience in politics, give him a perfect knowledge of the inner affairs of a political canvass. On the tenth day of June, 1856, Mr. Stropes was married to Miss Sarah E. Talbott, the oldest daughter of James Talbott, junior, of Greencastle, Indiana. They have had eight children, six of whom are yet living, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Stropes has always been liberal and public-spirited in his life, giving generously to every thing tending to improve and build up the country and community. His life has been a busy one, and the different enterprises in which he has been engaged have all received the stamp of his energy and progressive spirit. As a citizen he holds a high place in the community in which he lives, and is well and favorably known throughout the state.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL H., attorney-at-law, of Washington, Indiana, was born at Cumberland, Maryland, January 25, 1837, and is the second son of William and Lavinia (Hill) Taylor. His father was engaged in various business pursuits, and was at one time Judge of the Orphan's Court. His oldest brother, William A. Taylor, was a colonel in the Confederate army, and is now one of the leading men of Texas, having done much to advance the interests of that state, where he is largely engaged in railroad enterprises. He attended private schools, and then entered the Alleghany Institute, at Cumberland, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1855. He immediately entered the office of Hon. J. H. Gordon, of Cumberland, and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1857 he was appointed postmaster at Cumberland, by President Buchanan, retaining the place until 1861. In 1864 he removed to Washington, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession. He was twice elected common pleas prosecutor for the Vincennes district, and in 1872 represented the Second District in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. In 1876 he represented the same district in the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1872 Mr. Taylor was elected prosecutor of the Circuit Court. He resigned in 1873, to take charge of the Washington National Bank—of which he was one of the founders—as vice-president and cashier. In 1876 he retired from the bank and resumed legal practice. In 1878 he was elected to represent Daviess County in the state Legislature, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and also a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Prison Affairs, Mines and Mining, and the Redistricting of the State for congressional and legislative purposes. In politics he is a Democrat; he is regarded as one of the party leaders in this portion of the state, and was for some time chairman of the central committee. Mr. Taylor

is Presbyterian in his religious views. He was married, April 7, 1857, to Josette E. Johnson, of Cumberland, Maryland, daughter of Joshua Johnson, one of the leading business men of that city. Edith, Mr. Johnson's eldest daughter, is the wife of Thomas F. Candler, attorney-at-law, of Washington, Indiana, formerly a resident at Cumberland, Maryland. Mr. Taylor's ancestors, on both sides, date back many generations, to the oldest families in Maryland. He is fast winning his way to a prominent position at the Indiana bar, and is regarded as one of the useful citizens of Washington, being closely identified with her growth and prosperity. He is highly respected by all classes of the community as a thoroughly honorable gentleman.

TAYLOR, WALLER, a Senator in Congress, was a native of Lunenburg County, Virginia, where he was born, August 26, 1826. He held offices of trust in the territory of Indiana, such as territorial judge, in 1806; served as aide-de-camp to General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and was a man of high literary attainments.

VEALE, JAMES C., farmer, of Washington, Indiana, was born in Daviess County, December 25, 1828, and is a son of John T. and Lucinda (Hyatt) Veale. His father was a farmer, and his grandfather was the third white settler in Daviess County, having emigrated from South Carolina and settled here as early as 1807. He attended the common schools during the winter months, and through the summer season assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-two years of age. He then was employed on the Wabash and Erie Canal at ninety cents a day. After working a year he returned, and drove a team for John Hyatt to Louisville, and soon after was appointed his clerk. In less than a year he was taken in as a partner, under the firm name of Hyatt & Veale, in keeping a store, pork-packing, boating, grain dealing, and general trading through Southern Indiana and the South. The firm dissolved in 1861, Mr. Veale forming a partnership with James C. Spink, under the firm name of Spink & Veale. They purchased the Washington Mills, and soon after built the woolen mills. They also built and operated a large foundry, opened a bank of deposit, and added to their business a large and general store. During this time Mr. Veale was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having been the first importer of blooded stock to this county. To-day he has the finest selection of fine stock in this portion of the state. Mr. Veale's credit during his mercantile life was unlimited among the merchants of New Orleans, Memphis, and other Southern cities, and the utmost reliance was placed upon his business integrity by all classes of people with whom he came in contact. In 1875, owing to the floods of that summer, in which they lost sixty thousand dollars' worth of stock and grain, he became embarrassed and suffered many reverses; but, with an amount of energy and industry truly remarkable, he engaged extensively in farming, and expects to retrieve his shattered fortunes. The coming season he will plant over eight hundred acres of corn, besides being extensively engaged in raising blooded stock. He was married, November 22, 1858, to Nancy Wilkins, daughter of a merchant of Washington, Indiana. November 18, 1868, he married his present wife, Mary E. Ragsdale, daughter of a wealthy farmer of the county. They have three children. In political matters he sympathizes with the Greenback party. Mr. Veale has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Daviess County, having done as much as any other man in developing many and various institutions. He is a gentleman and a useful citizen.

WATSON, LEWIS L., proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel, at Vincennes, Indiana, was born April 13, 1809, in Vincennes, and is a son of Robert G. and Genevieve (Cornoyer) Watson. His father, of Scotch descent, was a merchant and fur-trader; his ancestors on his mother's side were among the earliest settlers in this country, having emigrated here in 1704. His means of education were very limited, as school terms were few and far between. He spent six months in school at St. Louis, and since attaining the age of manhood has acquired a fair English education by his own efforts. In 1826 his father's family removed to St. Louis, where he learned the tailor's trade, at which he served five years. In 1832 he returned to Vincennes and opened a tailor's shop. In less than a year, however, he went back to St. Louis and again worked at his trade. In 1834 he removed to Vincennes, where he has since resided. Immediately on his arrival he opened a tailoring establishment, and after carrying it on three years sold out, and purchased a grocery store. This he carried on for four years, when he returned to his trade, working at it until 1849. He was then appointed postmaster by General Taylor, and, being confirmed under Fillmore's administration, held the position until the spring of 1853. At that time he was appointed receiver of toll at the lock and dam at Grand Rapids, on the Wabash River, and remained two years. In the spring of 1855 he resigned, and accepted a position as passenger conductor on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, holding it for one year, being then appointed agent for the road at Vincennes. He also at

the time opened a lumber yard in partnership with Charles Daws, which he continued for four years. He sold out this interest and resigned his position as agent, and in the fall of 1859 was appointed paymaster and supply agent for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the company until 1871. He then resigned, and took an active part in the management of the Union Depot Hotel, in conjunction with Captain Mass, which business they still continue. He was married, November 6, 1832, to Lydia E. Fellows, daughter of Willis Fellows, a prominent wheelwright and builder, well known in Southern Indiana and St. Louis, where he built several mills. They have had twelve children, of whom four boys and three girls are now living. Samuel W. is cashier of the Harrison Bank, at Indianapolis; Edward is manager of the Union Depot Hotel; Willis H., at the age of nineteen, was a captain in the 80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and now resides in Aurora, Illinois, where he carries on a book-store; and Robert G. is a partner in the National Hotel, at Terre Haute. Jane E. married James Reynolds, a farmer and ex-county treasurer; Ruth O'Boyle is the widow of a boot and shoe merchant, of Terre Haute; and Ida M. is still single. Mr. Watson is an active member of the Church of Rome. In politics he was reared a Whig, and remained with that party until 1856, when it indorsed Know-Nothingism, at which time he joined the Democracy, and is still a strong, active Democrat. Mr. Watson has been more closely identified in the building up of the city of Vincennes than almost any other of her citizens, having erected many houses and aided materially in the construction of the bridge over the Wabash River, and the city is largely indebted to him for the numerous railroads crossing at this point. Mr. Watson is well known all over this section of the country as a gentleman of energy and force, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his city and county.

WELLS, HIRAM E., treasurer of Orange County, Indiana, was born in that county, February 7, 1840, and is the eldest son of Stephen and Sarah (Dark) Wells. His father was a farmer in limited circumstances. At the age of seventeen he left home without a cent, and began his struggle for a livelihood. He had attended school but very little, being barely able to read, and, though he has received no further instruction, he has acquired a fair English education by his own energy and perseverance. On leaving home he engaged as a farm hand at thirteen dollars per month, and after three months' work purchased a colt with his earnings. After holding it a few days he sold it for one hundred dollars, this transaction being the beginning of his trading. Until 1861 he continued working and trading whenever occasion offered. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 25th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and when discharged in the summer of 1865 had risen to the rank of sergeant. During this time he was constantly in active service, and was on General Sherman's grand march down to the sea. At Fort Donelson and also at Wolf River he was slightly wounded. On his return home he settled in Paoli, Indiana, and resumed the business of stock-trader. He also dealt in real estate and carried on farming, and, by close attention to business and fair and honorable dealing, he to-day is possessed of over one thousand acres of land. By his untiring and judicious speculations he has steadily ascended the ladder of fame and wealth, until to-day he stands out prominent among the business men of Orange County. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1878, which position he is filling to the satisfaction of the citizens. November 18, 1869, he was married to Mary J. Hill, of his county, by whom he has three children. In political matters he is an active member of the Republican party.

WILLARD, JAMES HAZLETON, of Bedford, was born in New Albany, April 1, 1848. His father was Governor Ashbel P. Willard. (See sketch.) Losing both his parents at an early age, he attended the preparatory school known as Colton's Institute, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he also, in 1864, was admitted to Wesleyan University, taking the entrance prize for the finest examination. In his sophomore year he entered Hamilton College, in accordance with his father's dying directions. Here his scholarship was of the highest order, and he took more and higher honors in rhetoric and elocution than any other person in his class, graduating with a high rank. He next fitted himself for the bar at Columbia College Law School; thence he went on a foreign tour, taking his degrees in 1870 from the college of France and the law school of Paris. In 1871 he graduated from the School of Law at Vienna, obtaining the prize medal for his disquisition on the Roman law. He next went on a tour through the Holy Land and into the center of Persia, going thence across the desert to Suez, and from there nine hundred miles up the Nile, on a tour of adventurous travel. Returning to New Albany at the close of 1871, he entered into the practice of the law. From his earliest infancy he had been habituated to look forward to politics as the future field of his usefulness, and in 1872, although his eligibility was doubtful, he was elected to the Legislature from Floyd County. In the House, though the youngest member, he was among the leaders of his party, but, as the Democracy were in

the minority, his hands were in a measure tied. He declined re-election, devoting himself to his profession and to a profound study of political economy, but making a thorough canvass before each general election. December 31, 1877, he was married to Miss Kate L. Newland, at Bedford. In 1878, when the contest in Floyd County seemed almost hopeless, he entered the fight for Representative, and, after a desperate campaign, was elected by nearly two hundred above the state ticket. He was second choice of his party for speaker of the House, but withdrew his name for the sake of harmony. Personal enmity took from him the position of chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to which parliamentary usage would have entitled him. But, in spite of his youth, he rose at once to the leadership of his party on the floor, and his record in the session showed him to be one of the strongest men in Indiana. His presentation of Daniel W. Voorhees for United States Senator established his reputation for eloquence throughout the state. In the Democratic state convention of 1880 he was the leading candidate for Lieutenant-governor, but, when the name of the unsuccessful candidate for Governor was presented for the second place, Willard, with that rapid decision which is his marked characteristic, seconded the nomination, determined that no personal ambition should imperil the harmony and success of his party. Thoroughly skilled in parliamentary customs, conversing fluently in several languages, with a resistless power of oratory, firm and decisive in character, genial in temperament, and even now recognized as the leader of the young Democracy of Indiana, Mr. Willard has before him a brilliant future, which his deep studies have rendered him well qualified to realize. In May, 1879, he removed to Bedford, and is numbered among the foremost legal minds in that portion of the state.

WILLARD, ASHBEL PARSONS (deceased), Governor of Indiana, so named from his maternal grandfather, was born October 31, 1820, at Vernon, Oneida County, New York. His father was Colonel Erastus Willard, sheriff of the county. The maiden name of his mother, whose memory he revered as long as he lived, was Sarah Parsons. She died when he was fourteen, but she had already detected the dawning brilliancy of his mind, and, calling him to her dying bed, counseled him to obtain a liberal education, and to enter the profession of the law. In accordance with her dying wishes, he pursued his preparatory studies at the Oneida Liberal Institute, and, when eighteen, he entered Hamilton College, in the class of 1842. He became first in scholarship in the institution, and bore off its highest honors, as valedictorian. After graduating, Willard, departing from the home of his youth, followed two brothers, who had preceded him, to Marshall, Michigan; and there, at the age of twenty-two, in the fall of 1842, with feeble health but full of "the mental exhilarations of youth, hope, and glory," he embarked upon the stormy sea of life. He remained at Marshall with, of course, a limited legal practice for about a year, when, his health not becoming established, he determined to seek a milder clime. He purchased a horse, and rode south-westwardly into Texas, and back again to Kentucky, where, his funds being exhausted but his health exceedingly improved, he stopped and obtained employment as a school-teacher. This was the year of the presidential contest between Polk and Clay. Willard from his boyhood had been an earnest, working political partisan. He left the school-room for the political arena. New Albany, Indiana, fell within his circle, and there, stranger as he was, he addressed the people. The impression made by the tall, slender young orator was so favorable to him, personally, that it induced an invitation to him to make that city his home. It was in the spring of 1845, before he had reached the age of twenty-five, that Ashbel P. Willard, without pecuniary resources, in the absence of relatives and only with friends of an hour's acquaintance, become a resident of Indiana. For a little over fifteen years he was a resident of this state. In that period what did he accomplish? Entering upon the practice of the law at New Albany, he was compelled to encounter an able and learned bar; such lawyers as Crawford, Otto, Davis, Bicknell, and others ranking inferior to none in the state. This competition only stimulated him to greater exertion. He afterwards became the partner of Mr. Crawford, but did not, however, pursue the legal profession long enough to reach its greatest honors. Politics, as we shall soon see, engaged his thoughts and energies, and became the field of labor in which he won his fame. In narrating, however, the events of his life it is proper here to turn aside to mention one of a domestic character. On the 31st of May, 1847, he was married to Miss Caroline C. Cook, of Haddam, Connecticut. Of the offspring of that marriage the first and the third, James H. and Caroline C. Willard, survive. By the side of the second, Ashbel P. Willard, junior, the dust of the father sleeps, and there rest also the remains of his cherished wife. In May, 1849, Mr. Willard was elected a member of the city council of New Albany, and labored steadily in that capacity for the improvement of the finances of the city. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature from Floyd County by an unusual majority. He served in the capacity of Representative but a single session; but it is conclusive evidence of the reputation he had already acquired for talents and efficiency that, young as he was, and new member as he was, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, and assigned the leadership of the Democratic party

in the House. In 1852 he was nominated by the Democratic party of Indiana for Lieutenant-governor, and elected. He filled this office until 1856, when he was called by the suffrages of the people of the state, after a most desperate political contest, to the executive chair, the highest office in their gift. He was inaugurated Governor of Indiana January 10, 1857. And here let the reader pause a moment to observe the spectacle presented. A young man, who, eleven years before, had entered upon his career of life in Indiana poor and friendless, had, by his own persistent efforts, without aid from the accidents of fortune, risen with an unfaltering step through a gradation of honorable and responsible offices, till at the early age of thirty-six he ascended to the highest position in the government of a state composed of over a million of people. But few parallel cases can be found. In 1860 his strength failed him. He went to Minnesota in the hope of recuperating; but there, in a ride from White Bear Lake to St. Paul, he took a sudden cold, and on October 4 of that year he expired from an attack of pneumonia. At the meridian of life, far up toward the source of the Father of Waters, whose swelling and majestic flow was no unfit emblem of the bold and overpowering stream of the eloquence of the "silver-tongued orator of Indiana," did Willard, yielding to the only enemy he could not conquer, descend into the region of the dead—but there not to dwell. Amid public evidences of a sorrowing people his remains were borne to the city of New Albany, where they rest in the midst of the friends he loved so well. The most marked features of Willard's intellectual powers were intuition and will—the faculties of all others most sure to produce the man of action, the successful leader; and, united with these, he had a gift of eloquence which makes his name a fireside recollection in the homes of Indiana. He saw at a glance the true relations of things, the exact bearing of current events; what was proper to be done, and how to do it; and the force, the energy, of his will bore him forward in its immediate and successful execution. He had great decision of character. Once entered upon a course which intuition had opened to him as the right, he thought only of following it successfully through, and his conviction of its correctness, and the force of his determination to succeed, always inspired him with confidence in the result. He never stopped to speculate or doubt, and no leader ever should while he continues the contest; for uncertainty and hesitancy palsy the arm in its attempt to execute. As a general truth, it may be asserted that none but the sincere, believing, earnest man will efficiently or can successfully struggle with difficulties. It was the possession in so high a degree of the qualities above mentioned that drew upon Willard, by common consent, the leadership among those with whom he might be; for the wavering and timid always follow the decided and brave. And it was those qualities also that gave him such distinguished success as a presiding officer—quickness of apprehension, promptness, and energy in action.

WILLIAMS, JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor of Indiana, is a type of the Western pioneer, now seldom seen east of the Mississippi River. Born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 16, 1808, he moved with his father's family to Indiana in 1818, and settled in Knox County, near the historic city of Vincennes. He grew to manhood there, and there remained until January, 1877, when he came to the capital of Indiana to take the reins of the state government, at the command of over two hundred thousand American freemen. When Governor Williams arrived in Indiana, and for many years afterwards, the state was sparsely populated. In many parts of it there were no white men or women, and where there were white settlements dwelling-houses were far apart, and communication with the outside world difficult and unfrequent. Therefore it was hard to establish and maintain schools and Churches, and the newspaper was an unusual visitor at the fireside of the pioneer. It was under such circumstances as these that Governor Williams grew to manhood and entered upon the duties of life. The little schooling he received was obtained in the log school-house, at times when his services could be spared from the farm. But, if the advantages of the school-room were measurably denied him, he was somewhat compensated for their loss by mingling with the best people in his settlement, and learning from them something of the outside world. Therefore when he reached his majority he was unusually well versed, for one in his circumstances, in the news of that day and the history of the past. Added to this, he had a well-knit, hardy frame, was supple and agile in his movements, and, taken all in all, was the most promising young man in the settlement. He could make a full hand at the plow, in the harvest field, or at the log-rolling, and was known throughout the neighborhood as a young man of industrious habits and of more than ordinary culture. When Governor Williams was twenty years of age his father died. Being the oldest of six children, the care of the family devolved on him. He accepted this responsibility and acquitted himself well, as he has always done when charged with important duties. Three years afterwards—at the age of twenty-three—he married Nancy Huffman, who lived until this year to bless and comfort him in his declining years. By her he has had seven children, two of whom only are living. His wife, like the mistress of the Hermitage, was wedded to her country home, and throughout his long life, most of which has been spent in the

James. D. Williams

public service, has remained on his farm and participated in its management. Her death occurred June 27, 1880. Governor Williams entered public life in 1839 as a Justice of the Peace. For four years he held this office and decided the controversies and adjusted the difficulties of his neighbors with great judicial fairness. His decisions were sometimes dissented from, but in no case were corrupt motives imputed to him. His neighbors knew his integrity, and while they sometimes criticised his conclusions they never impugned the means by which he reached them. In 1843 he resigned his office of Justice of the Peace, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the state Legislature. From that time until 1874, when he was elected to the national Congress, he was almost continuously in the legislative service of the state. Sometimes in the House of Representatives and then in the Senate, a history of his legislative work would be a history of the legislation of Indiana from 1843 to 1874. No man in the state has been so long in public life as he, and no one has more faithfully served the people. He is identified with most of the important measures of legislation during this time, and is the author of many of them. It is to him that the widows of Indiana are indebted for the law which allows them to hold, without administration, the estates of their deceased husbands when they do not exceed three hundred dollars in value. He is the author of the law which distributed the sinking fund among the counties of the state; and to him more than to any other man, with probably the exception of the late Governor Wright, are the people indebted for the establishment of the State Board of Agriculture, an institution that has done so much to foster and develop the agricultural interests of Indiana. He was for sixteen years a member of this board, and for four of them was its president. During his management of its affairs it was a self-supporting institution, and, besides, it accumulated an extensive and valuable property during the time he was at its head. It has been since he ceased to control its direction that its finances have become so disordered that to preserve its existence the Legislature of the state has been compelled to take from the public treasury large sums of money and bestow them upon the society. It is safe to say that had he continued at its head no such necessity would have arisen. In 1872 Governor Williams was the nominee of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator, but, his party being in the minority, he was defeated for the office by the late Senator Morton. In 1874 Governor Williams was elected to Congress from the Vincennes district, and took his seat the ensuing fall. He was made chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House. Abuses had crept into this branch of the public service. Officers and employés acted upon the theory that "Uncle Sam" was a rich goose, from which every one had the right to pluck a quill. He soon taught them that public property was as sacred as private property, and that no one had a right to its use without rendering an equivalent. This brought upon him the maledictions of those who hover about the capital to fatten upon the rich pickings there to be found; but it endeared him to those whose money supplies them. It was while at his post at Washington, attending to his public duties, that a telegram was handed him announcing his nomination for Governor of Indiana, by the Democratic convention of that state. He had not been a candidate for the place, and was as much surprised as any one when informed that the nomination had been made. The campaign of 1876 in Indiana was a memorable one. It never had its counterpart in this country, except in 1858, when Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois contested for the presidential stakes in 1860. Senator Morton announced early in the canvass, in a speech he delivered in the Academy of Music in Indianapolis, that the election of Williams as Governor meant the election of Tilden as President. Events proved the truth of the Senator's declaration; for neither the decision of the Electoral Commission nor the legerdemain practiced by the returning boards can obscure the fact that the United States voted in November as Indiana did in October. Hendricks and McDonald, Landers and Gooding, Voorhees and Williams, and many other able men, entered the fight as champions of the Democracy; while Morton and Harrison, Cumback and Butler, Gordon and Nelson, and other men of prominence and ability, marshaled the forces of the Republicans. The conflict was so fierce that it shook the whole country. The Republican speakers and journals ridiculed the Democratic candidate for Governor, and made sport of his homespun clothes and plain appearance; but the Democracy seized upon his peculiarities and made them watchwords of victory. Blue Jeans clubs were formed throughout the state, and the name the Republicans had given the Democratic candidate in derision was accepted by his friends and made to do service in his behalf. When the campaign was ended, and the ballots were cast and counted, it was ascertained that the plain and honest old farmer of Knox had beaten his opponent—General Benjamin Harrison—over five thousand votes. The result was as gratifying to his friends as it could have been to him, for they knew he had never been found wanting in any place he had been called upon to fill; and they felt entire confidence that his legislative and congressional laurels would not turn to gubernatorial willows. The predecessors of Governor Williams for more than two decades have been eminent men. The three immediate ones were Morton, Baker, and Hendricks, the former and the latter of whom have national reputations. While he has not the organizing ability and aggressive-

ness of Morton, the reading and legal erudition of Baker, nor the elegance and symmetrical development of Hendricks, he has other qualities as an executive officer as valuable as those possessed by any of them. He is careful and painstaking, and enters into the minutest details of his office; and he performs no official act without thoroughly understanding its import and effect. He is self-willed and self-reliant, and probably consults fewer persons about his official duties than did any of his predecessors for a generation. During his canvass for Governor, it was charged by his political opponents that his selection would place in the executive chair one who would be influenced and controlled by others, but experience has proved the falsity of the charge. If any just criticism can be made upon him in this regard, it is that he has not sufficiently given his confidence to his friends. Instead of being swayed to and fro by others, he goes perhaps to the other extreme, and refuses to be influenced by any. Better, however, be stubborn than fickle, for the first insures stability and fixedness of purpose, while the latter always results in uncertainty and doubt. Governor Williams is economical and simple in his tastes and habits. By industry and care he has accumulated a handsome competency, which, no doubt, will increase each succeeding year of his life. The necessities of his youth caused him to be careful and saving of his earnings, and he has clung to the habits then formed to the present day. He is fond of amusements, and is an adept in social games and pastimes. He frequently visits the theater, and it is as pleasant as it is common to see him enter a place of public amusement accompanied by his grand-children or some of his country neighbors. He is courteous in his intercourse with others, is a good conversationalist, and is never at a loss for words to express his thoughts. He stands six feet four inches in his boots; is remarkably straight and erect for one of his years; has large hands and feet; has high cheek-bones; a long, sharp nose; twinkling, gray eyes; a clean shaven face, skirted with whiskers upon his throat; and a head covered profusely with black hair, in which scarcely a gray filament is to be seen. His physiognomy denotes industry and shrewdness, and does not belie the man. He dresses plainly, but with scrupulous neatness. He is a good judge of human nature, and he who attempts to deceive or overreach him will have his labor for his pains. Such is James D. Williams, the centennial Governor of Indiana. Governor Williams will retire from his office in January, 1881. His age is such that it is probable that his public life—forty-two years in the service of the people—will then be ended. That he has acquitted himself well in all the positions he filled; that he has made the world better by having lived in it; and that he is entitled to honorable mention in the history of his adopted state, will be the verdict of the people, when, like Cincinnatus of old, he lays aside the robes of office and retires to his farm, there to spend the evening of his life in quietude and rest.

WILSON, ELBRIDGE G., attorney-at-law, of Paoli, Indiana, was born in Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, June 13, 1852, and was the son of William and Sarah F. (Hosea) Wilson. His father, a teacher, left his home for California in 1856, and the family did not hear from him for sixteen years. His mother, being in limited circumstances, was compelled to bind out her children. Elbridge went to live with his grandfather, Mr. Hosea, to learn the shoemaker's trade. He never attended school until sixteen, when he ran away, finding another place, where he managed to attend school, working at night and on Saturdays for his board, until he fitted himself for a teacher, a position he assumed when twenty. After teaching five months, he attended the Blue River Academy each successive spring and summer until he began the study of law, in 1875, with Judge Coffee, of Nashville, Indiana. In 1876 he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and graduated from the law department in the spring of 1877. He immediately settled at Paoli, and commenced practicing, having been admitted to the bar in 1876. Since his residence in Paoli, he has devoted his entire time to the study of his profession, and is fast winning his way to prominence at the Orange County bar, having now a business second to none. He was married to Elizabeth Shoulders, daughter of a farmer in Orange County, and granddaughter of a state Senator. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is an active Democrat, having canvassed the county for his party last fall. He is a man of excellent habits, pleasant in demeanor, and thoroughly well bred.

WILSON, FRANCIS, was born February 19, 1836, in Lexington, Scott County, Indiana. Soon after his birth his parents moved to a farm two miles distant from Lexington, and here the first dozen years of his life were passed. They subsequently removed to the village of New Frankfort, in the same county. At the age of sixteen, Frank, as he has always been familiarly called, had so far mastered the common branches of education as to be able to obtain from the county examiner a certificate to teach a district school. From this period until he was twenty years of age his time was spent in giving instruction, and in attending college at Hanover College, Indiana. When twenty years old he left college and went to Illinois, where, for the next two years, he was engaged in teaching school

and in land surveying, then returning to his native state and settling at Paoli, the county seat of Orange County. Here he resumed the occupation of teaching, and at the same time began the study of law. After two years thus passed he was admitted to practice. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Paoli Township, and continued to hold the office for about a year, when he resigned, that he might give his entire time to his profession. This term of office won for him the title of "'Squire" Wilson, which he continued to bear for a number of years. His advancement in his calling was not very marked for two or three years, but by industry, close attention to his business, and honesty, in four or five years he came to be known as one of the best and most trustworthy lawyers of his section, and from that time he controlled a leading practice in the courts in Paoli and in the adjoining counties. As he was neither bold nor aggressive in character, he won his way by dint of real merit. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Doctor Cornelius White, a leading physician of Paoli. She is a woman of fine personal appearance and great force of character, and has made him a most excellent wife. He continued to practice his profession, living at Paoli until 1868, when he removed to Bedford, Indiana, where he has ever since resided. At this last place he has for ten years been engaged with great success, his reputation as a lawyer causing his services to be sought after in the most important cases in his part of the state. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks to supply a vacancy in the office of Circuit Judge of the Tenth Circuit. This place he filled with credit and ability, and he was nominated by his party for election for the next term, but failed of securing it on account of an independent candidate, who was of the same politics, and who took off enough votes to elect the nominee on the other side. At the next contest for Circuit Judge in his circuit, his party again nominated him, and he was chosen, although his party was in the minority. He is now serving his term as Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the state, composed of the counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Orange, and Martin. The ability and honesty with which he has discharged the duties of his office have more than met the expectations of his warmest friends and admirers. Judge Wilson is under the average stature. He is in dress inclined to be neat and tidy beyond that of lawyers in general. He is scrupulous about having things in order, and is methodical and systematic in business. In his profession he is distinguished for untiring industry, zeal, and ambition to excel. He wants the physical vigor and vocal power to make a great advocate, but he has made many jury speeches that will be long remembered by those who have heard him, and he has the rare faculty of being able to argue a law question so as to enlist the attention and interest of even the unprofessional hearer. His style of speaking is deliberate, clear, logical, and earnest, using the best of language, and sometimes warming up to the highest pitch of forensic eloquence. In speaking it is not his habit to appeal to the passions or prejudice of his hearers. In his conduct toward his adversaries he is noted for courtesy and fairness, and he has never allowed his zeal to induce him to seek success by disreputable practices. In politics Judge Wilson started out in life a Republican, and continued to act with that party until 1872, when he joined the liberal Republicans, and supported Greeley. Since that time he has acted with the Democratic party. He has always been a zealous partisan, but has few of the qualifications for a successful politician. Whatever success in life he attains will most likely be in his profession, in which he is thoroughly versed.

THE

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BAIN, WILLIAM C. A., physician and surgeon, of Brownstown, was born December 5, 1819, in Trimble County, Kentucky, and is a son of Leroy and Elizabeth (Baker) Bain. His father served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of captain, and his grandfathers on both sides belonged to the Revolutionary army. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the common schools in Trimble County, and at the age of twenty-two years left home and went to Scott County, Indiana, where he commenced the study of medicine under Doctor McClure. After a year's study he spent one term in the Medical College at St. Louis. He then settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and practiced medicine until the fall of 1849, when he entered the Evansville Medical College, from which he graduated the following March. Returning to Jackson County he resumed the duties of his profession in the southern part of the county, and had an extensive practice. In 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg, Doctor Bain was commissioned as a volunteer surgeon by Governor Morton; and at the close of the siege returned to Jackson County and settled in Brownstown, where he has since resided. He married Sarah Ann Barnes, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Jefferson County. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living. William M. Bain, a respected merchant of Seymour, Indiana, died in his thirty-first year. Thomas J., now railroad agent at Columbus, married Ella Davison, of Seymour; she bore him three children, who, with their mother, are dead. Mary E. Bain married a farmer of Seymour; Frances A. is the wife of Aaron Salsisch, freight agent at Terre Haute; Eunitia V. married J. Brannaman, a farmer of Brownstown; Laura, the youngest daughter, is at home. Doctor Bain's wife departed this life on the 26th of April, 1861. October 19, 1862, he married Mary M. Morelands; they have had two children, one of whom is now living. Dr. Bain was brought up a Methodist, but is not a member of any religious denomination. He believes in a man's thinking for himself, and his wife is of the same opinion. From his earliest recollection he has sympathized with the Democratic party, but now believes that there is no honesty in politics, and supports the man he deems best qualified for the position. By close attention to his professional duties he has won the hearts of the community, and many citizens feel that they owe their lives to his skill. He is to all intents and purposes a self-made man, having taught school and chopped wood to defray his expenses at college.

BARMORE, DAVID S., ship-builder, of Jeffersonville, is the only surviving son of David and Phœbe Barmore, who emigrated in 1817 from Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, to Cincinnati. There David Barmore was born, on the 10th of August, 1833. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father five years later, leaving five children, one son and four daughters. He was cared for during his childhood by his oldest sister, who, about the time of her father's death, married Mr. James Howard, a ship-builder. Though his educational advantages were limited, he was fond of useful books, and, being a naturally intelligent boy, mastered, with but little assistance, engineering and drafting. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law to learn the ship-building trade. When but eighteen, being practically and theoretically master of his craft, he engaged to work for his brother-in-law, and before he was nineteen had charge of over two hundred workmen. He remained here until 1855, when, with a Mr. King, he engaged in ship-building at Jeffersonville, Indiana, under the firm name of King & Barmore. Two years later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Barmore took charge of Mr. Howard's yard in Jeffersonville until 1864, when he

formed a partnership with a Mr. Stuart, the firm name being Stuart & Barmore. They were very successful, and built some of the finest steamboats on the Ohio River. In 1869 Mr. Barmore purchased Mr. Stuart's interest, and he has since continued the business alone. In 1877 his mills and nearly every thing connected with his business, including models and drafting department, were destroyed by fire, his loss exceeding fifty thousand dollars. At this time he had seven steamboats under contract, and succeeded in rebuilding his mills and completing them on time. He has one of the largest ship-building yards on the Ohio River, and employs over two hundred workmen the greater part of the year. He has built over one hundred and twenty-five steamboats, and several light-draft steamers for the government coast survey service, at an average of thirty thousand dollars each, making a total of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Barmore married, December 31, 1856, Miss Elizabeth Cash, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Cash, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and has had two children, one of whom is living. Mrs. Barmore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Barmore also attends.

BENZ, JOHN, state Senator, one of the prominent merchants and leading politicians of Leavenworth, Crawford County, was born in Germany, March 9, 1834. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Benz. After receiving a thorough and complete education, at the early age of sixteen he came to America to seek his fortune, landing at New Orleans, March 25, 1850. He speedily acquired a knowledge of our language, and identified himself with American interests, customs, and institutions. He proceeded to Louisville, where he worked at his trade, that of a tailor. After remaining there five years he removed to St. Louis, where, however, he only remained some nine months, when he returned to Louisville. Not, however, feeling perfectly satisfied, he shortly after removed to Hawesville, Kentucky, and from there to Cannelton, Indiana, where he was employed for some four years. Having by that time, through the exercise of care and economy, accumulated a fair amount of money, he resolved to go into business on his own account, and decided upon Leavenworth as the point, it being a young and rising town. He there embarked in business as a general merchant, and such has been his success, through his own energy and perseverance, that he is now one of the largest and most successful merchants of the town. He is a man of enterprise, tact, and energy, and is one who enjoys in a high sense the honor and respect of his fellow-citizens wherever he has become known. Successful in his business career, he now enjoys a competence. Early in life he associated himself with the Democratic party, and has served most efficiently as chairman of the Democratic central committee of Crawford County for about four years. In 1864 he was elected county coroner for Crawford County, in 1874 school trustee of Leavenworth, in 1876 to the state Legislature from Crawford and Orange Counties, in 1878 state Senator for Crawford and Harrison Counties. He was educated as a Lutheran, and now attends that Church. He was married, July 4, 1856, to Caroline Nybower, daughter of Karl Nybower, of Germany. They have had six children—three girls (one of whom is dead) and three boys. The two eldest sons are now employed in their father's store. Such is the record of one of Crawford County's most prominent citizens, and one upon whom honors have been bestowed for his worth alone.

BLISH, JOHN H., merchant, of Seymour, was born in Woodstock, Windsor County, Vermont, April 25, 1822. His parents were John and Mareb (Wales) Blish. His father was a hardware merchant at Woodstock. He attended school at the academy at Newbury, Vermont, graduated a civil engineer in 1845, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession on the Rutland and Burlington Railway. In September, 1849, he started for California, but was induced to stop at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was appointed assistant engineer of the Madison, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, the second railroad in the state—just being constructed—and located and built the road from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis. In 1853 he accepted the same position on the Chicago and Cincinnati Air-line Railroad. He was married, in September, 1856, to Sarah S. Shields, daughter of Hon. Medey W. Shields, of Seymour, Indiana. In the fall of 1857 he resigned his position on the railroad and removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. There he engaged in the real estate business, and was made city engineer. The following spring he removed to Seymour, Indiana, and, purchasing the Crescent Flour-mills of that city, managed them very successfully until the spring of 1869. He was then appointed chief engineer of the Evansville and Lake Erie Railroad, securing and locating the line of that road until work on it was suspended in 1873, owing to the financial troubles of the country. He then returned to Seymour, where he gave his attention to dealing in grain, and in 1877 he re-purchased the Crescent City Mills. Mr. Blish is the father of seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters are now living. The oldest son, Medey Shields Blish, is a partner with his father in the milling and grain business; John Ball Blish, the second son, is a midshipman in the United States Navy; Tipton S., Emma M., and Lucy S.,

are at home with their parents. The family of Mr. Blish is one of the wealthiest and most refined in the county. Although his parents were devout Methodists he has never joined any religious denomination, but attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is an exemplary member. Being a prominent Republican, he has often been solicited to become a candidate for various positions, but has invariably declined. He is vice-president of the First National Bank.

BRAZELTON, REV. JOHN, of North Vernon, was born near Danville, Kentucky, May 26, 1822. He has no recollection of his father, who died when Mr. Brazelton was about three years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth League, removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, about a year after her husband's death. Here she married Mr. Fitch, a gentleman much older than herself, who had a large family by a previous marriage. The boyhood of Mr. Brazelton was spent, until his thirteenth year, on a farm, attending school a few months during the fall and winter, and performing, while yet a child, a man's labor the remainder of the year. Mr. Fitch was a kind step-father, but still the boy's life was far from being happy. When he was thirteen years old he bade a final adieu to home, attended school some months, and began teaching while yet but fifteen. He taught and attended school alternately for three years, completing his school course at the Spring Valley High School, in Graham Township, Jefferson County, Indiana, then conducted by a celebrated teacher, Mr. Benjamin Mayhew. At the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Hon. J. G. Marshall, of Madison, as a student, and after remaining three years was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1845 he accepted the nomination for member of the Legislature, but was defeated by a majority of thirteen. His failing health compelled him to relinquish his chosen profession, and removing to Kent, Jefferson County, he opened a store. In 1848, still seeking to regain his health, he removed upon a farm, and for three or four years devoted his time to agriculture in the summer and to teaching during the winter. The taste for farming thus acquired he has never lost, and he still owns, and to some extent manages, his farm. In 1852 he united with the Christian Church, and in the fall of the same year, at the urgent call of his denomination, he entered the home missionary field in Southern Indiana. In 1854 he was, without an effort on his part, nominated for the Legislature from Jefferson County, and was elected without making a pledge or a speech during the entire canvass. In 1863 he removed to Columbus, where he was pastor of the Columbus Church for one year, and then went to Queensville, Jennings County, and purchased the farm which he now owns. For the following thirteen years he preached at Hartsville, although changing his residence, in 1872, to North Vernon. In 1877 he resigned this charge, and since that time has been preaching at Vernon, Mount Auburn, and North Vernon, and laboring as an evangelist. In politics Mr. Brazelton has been a Republican ever since the formation of that party in 1856. In 1868 he was nominated for the state Senate, but, declining to stump the district, another was nominated in his stead and elected. He was married, September 7, 1841, to America Hyter, of Kent, Indiana, by whom he had seven daughters. All but one of these became the wives of well known and respected citizens of their native state. Marietta married Marshall Grinstead, who died in January, 1877; Jennie married Doctor King, of North Vernon, and, later, T. J. Houchen, a farmer of Illinois; the third daughter, Josephine, married James King, of North Vernon, a dairyman; the fourth, Florence, married Charles Curtis, a farmer, of Jennings County; Fanny married R. Scott, a teacher; Annie married Ernest Tripp, a merchant, of North Vernon; and Nettie is still living at her father's home. Mr. Brazelton's wife died in 1871, and he married his present wife, Mrs. Nannie (Miller) Frost, of Columbus, February 17, 1875. Mr. Brazelton has always been one of the leading men in his Church, and is regarded as one of the best speakers in Southern Indiana. With a strong, logical mind, and deep convictions, his earnest labors have been the means of great and lasting benefit to the cause of religion and humanity. He is still in the prime of life, and has undoubtedly many years of usefulness before him.

BRADLEY, AUGUSTUS, of New Albany, was born in Edgecomb (now Wilson) County, North Carolina, October 14, 1821, and came to New Albany with his parents in 1830. Richard Bradley, his father, was at one time possessed of a good patrimony, and was one of the substantial farmers in the old North State, but by indorsing for friends he became insolvent, and, at the suggestion of his wife, removed with his family across the mountains to New Albany, with the hope of regaining his fortune in the free atmosphere of Indiana. There he died in 1833. Augustus Bradley's mother, Obedience Bradley, then apprenticed her son to learn the printer's trade. After serving his apprenticeship, by rigid economy he and his elder brother enabled their mother to maintain and educate her family. He remained in the printing-office six or seven years, employing all his spare time in study, hoping in this manner to prepare himself for practical business life. At about the age of nineteen he was ap-

pointed deputy postmaster at New Albany, by General Burnett—who was then postmaster of that city—and served in that capacity for about three years. Desiring to obtain a more thorough education, he resigned his position and entered Greencastle College, where he made very rapid progress. After spending about a year in college, he was nominated by the Democratic party for county auditor, to which office he was elected in 1845, at the age of twenty-three years. He was afterward re-elected, and served his constituents acceptably for nine and a half years. He did all the work of the office himself, and so perfectly was it done that he was never called upon to make a single explanation. On retiring from the auditor's office, Mr. Bradley entered upon the mercantile business, in some branch of which he has been engaged ever since. In 1861 he was again called into public life and elected state Senator, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Colonel D. C. Anthony. After serving the remainder of this term, Mr. Bradley was re-nominated and elected, receiving five hundred and nine votes more than any man on the state ticket. While a member of the Senate he showed himself possessed of excellent legislative ability. One of the important measures in which he was interested was the erection of an asylum for the incurable insane, for which he succeeded in getting an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars. The new building, now nearly completed, is of equal capacity with the old one, near which it stands. Mr. Bradley was strongly in favor of meeting the public debt of Indiana as it became due, and accordingly introduced a bill for that purpose, the main features of which were adopted and made the law under which the state debt was settled in 1866. He was also urgent in behalf of many important measures, representing Floyd County as ably as it has ever been represented by any one. He was a war Democrat, believing that much wrong had been done to the South, but that such wrongs did not justify a war upon the old flag. About the expiration of his term as state Senator, he was appointed by Governor Baker a commissioner on the part of the state to examine the accounts of the Fund Commissioners of Indiana, but declined. In 1872 he was a delegate from Indiana to the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He has filled many places of trust, always discharging his duties in the most acceptable manner. His character as a private citizen and a public officer has never been assailed. Mr. Bradley served the people of his ward thirteen consecutive years in the New Albany city council, and had much to do with the city's interest and prosperity. During all this time he watched carefully the interests of the tax-payers, doing all in his power to place the city on a good financial basis. In 1869 Mr. Bradley was elected to the presidency of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railroad Company. This was thought to be an enterprise that would be of great benefit to New Albany, and therefore required competent and trusty men. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in this important position with that earnestness and determination to succeed which have characterized his whole life. He procured a subscription of one million seven hundred thousand dollars, which he expended on the line, fitting almost the entire road for the crossties, and making nine tunnels, one of which is three-fourths of a mile through solid rock. Some thirty miles of this road are completely equipped and in operation; and had it not been for the panic of 1873, which drove all great enterprises, both public and private, to the wall, the Air-line Road would have been entirely completed, and one of the best paying in this country, besides being of great national importance. Mr. Bradley took the presidency of the road without a dollar, and succeeded in grading, bridging, trestling, and almost finishing the greater part of it. He severed his connection with the road as president in 1875, but his ambition still is to see the line completed. For twenty-five years past Mr. Bradley has been secretary and treasurer of the New Albany and Vincennes turnpike, an evidence of the confidence placed by the directors in his ability and integrity. He has always been an unflinching Democrat, fighting gallantly for his convictions. In 1846, while yet in the auditor's office, he and Mr. Oliver Lucas purchased the *Western Union Democrat*, of New Albany, which they conducted very successfully, making it a sterling Democratic paper. This was afterwards sold to John B. Norman. It became the New Albany *Ledger*, and later the *Ledger-Standard*, which is to-day the most substantial and the leading Democratic paper in the state. Mr. Bradley's early training made such lasting impressions on his mind that, although not a professed politician, his ardor for the success of his party has never abated, and he is ever ready to give his influence and make personal sacrifices for principle. While he has never pretended to be a public speaker, he makes a good, logical speech, and writes with great ease and fluency on most subjects. Mr. Bradley is a Methodist, and has been an active worker in the interest of the Church ever since his connection with it. For many years he has been a teacher in one of the classes of the Centenary Sabbath-school, and never fails to be at his post, giving the Sabbath mornings to the youth and children of the Church. Some time since, in reviewing with a friend the past, he remarked: "If there is one feature in the history of my life to which I can turn with pleasure, it is to my connection with the Sabbath-school." Having been taught in his youth the principles of truth so necessary to real manhood, he has ever met friends ready to stand by him. In business and social relations he has always been straightforward and

upright, his word being regarded as good as a written contract. Hon. M. C. Kerr, speaker of the House of Representatives, in a letter to a friend, said of Mr. Bradley: "He is one of the best of men, and a citizen of high personal, social, and Christian character, worthy of the respect and confidence of all. I have known him well over twenty years, in most of the relations of life and business, and I can safely say he has to this day maintained a character without blemish." At the age of twenty-five Mr. Bradley married Miss Sarah A. Leyden, daughter of Patrick and Mary Leyden. Mrs. Bradley is a most estimable lady, an honored member of society, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a leader in almost every enterprise to alleviate the sufferings of the human race. She is the honored president of the New Albany Orphans' Home, and a zealous, energetic, and successful worker in whatever she undertakes. Her influence has been greatly felt in the temperance movement, working hand in hand with her husband, whose efforts have been united with hers in every undertaking. They have lived in New Albany nearly all their lives, and have few, if any, enemies. Though long since having earned the right to withdraw from active business life, Mr. Bradley still believes in putting his shoulder to the wheel, and is now as full of life and business energy as in his younger days. He is at present engaged in conducting a flour-mill, in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac P. Leyden. They also do a large trade in general produce, and the firm is widely and favorably known throughout Southern Indiana.

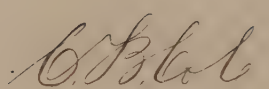
BROWN, CAPTAIN ALLEN W., treasurer of Jennings County, Vernon, Indiana, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, November 27, 1827, and was the eldest son of John M. and Jane (McGill) Brown. His grandfather Brown served both in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His uncle, John McGill, was in the War of 1812, and his grandfather McGill spent seven years in the Revolutionary army. Captain Brown was brought up on his father's farm, and employed his time in agricultural labor and assisting his father in his saw-mill until he was twenty-one years of age, in this time having been only a part of three months at school. He has, however, since obtained a good English education. When a good-sized boy, he worked for some time at twelve and one-half cents per day. In 1848 he built a saw-mill, which he operated one year. He then sold it, and, after spending some time in the South, worked in the ship-yards at Madison. In 1850 he returned to Jennings County, repurchased his mill, and carried it on for about four years. He also built a flour-mill at Scipio, in which he had a one-third interest, which he conducted for a year or two. He then sold his mill property, and for a short time was in no regular business. In 1856 he purchased another saw-mill, and operated it until August, 1862, when he sold out and enlisted as a private in Company B, 82d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was soon after commissioned second lieutenant, and then rose to the rank of captain. He was with his regiment during all its important actions, from the battle of Chattanooga to that of Atlanta, except the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was on sick leave in Indiana. Owing to ill-health he resigned in November, 1864, and returned home. He soon after purchased an interest in a store at Scipio, which he carried on two years; then, selling out, he returned to his farm, which he has since continued to manage. He was elected treasurer of Jennings County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and has been an energetic worker, contributing much to the success of his party. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In July, 1853, he married Miss Euphemia Wilkins, daughter of a farmer of Jennings County. They have four children living, three sons and one daughter. Captain Brown is a genial and social gentleman, and is esteemed by all who know him.

BROWN, JASON B., was born February 26, 1839, in Dearborn County, Indiana. His father, Robert D. Brown, a lawyer of ability, and at one time state librarian, is still living; his mother, Mary (Hubbard) Brown, died when he was but nine months old. Both were devout Methodists. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of his education at Wilmington, and, upon leaving school in 1857, spent one year in a dry-goods store at Maysville, Kentucky, and then went to Indianapolis, where he entered as a student the office of Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, at that time Secretary of State. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1860, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Brownstown, Jackson County, Indiana. March 5, 1866, on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1864. In 1868 he was one of the Democratic electors for the state at large. In 1870 he represented his district in the state Senate. On the 26th of March, 1873, he was appointed secretary of the territory of Wyoming, which position he held until his resignation, May 1, 1875. During that time he was elected to assist in the prosecution of Peter P. Wintermute, at Yankton, Dakota Territory, for the murder of General Edwin S. McCook; and, for the masterly argument made in behalf of the people in this celebrated case, Mr. Brown received the encomiums of the entire legal fraternity, of the press, and

of the people. From that time he was acknowledged as one of the leading members of the bar in the West. On his return from Wyoming, Mr. Brown settled in Seymour, Indiana, in the year 1875, and married Anna E. Shiel. In 1862 he became known in Indiana politics, and to-day is a prominent member of the Democratic party of the state, and is widely known elsewhere. During the campaign in Ohio between Brough and Vallandigham he stumped that state in the interest of the Democratic party, but was not a supporter of Horace Greeley for the presidency, as he considered this nomination inconsistent with his views as a Democrat. Mr. Brown is well known all over the country, and as one of the leading members of the Indiana bar is constantly engaged on important cases. He is much esteemed by those who know him.

BURRELL, BARTHOLOMEW H., attorney, of Brownstown, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, March 13, 1841, and is the second son of John H. and Mary (Findley) Burrell. His father, a well-known and highly respected farmer, has been for years commissioner of Jackson County. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and also captain of Company G, Fifth Indiana Regiment, in the late Civil War. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm till he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the State University of Bloomington, Indiana, having borrowed the money to carry him through a collegiate course, which he promptly repaid from his first earnings after graduation. He graduated in the scientific department in 1864, and in the same year was drafted into the army. He furnished a substitute, however, and then taught school, employing his leisure time in the study of law with Judge Frank Emerson. Having thus paved the way for the completion of his studies, he returned to the State University, where he graduated from the law department in 1866. Upon admission to the bar, he commenced practice in partnership with Judge Emerson. This partnership was dissolved in 1868, but was renewed in 1873, under the firm name of Burrell & Emerson, and still continues. In 1875 Mr. Burrell was elected one of the town trustees for the town of Brownstown, and, in 1876, state Senator for four years. In the Senate he at once assumed a prominent position, being appointed chairman of the Committee on Claims, also of that on Congressional Apportionment, and a member of the Committees on Elections and Judiciary. He has been an active member of the Democratic party from his youth, and is now chairman of the County Central Committee. He has been many times a delegate to the state conventions; and by reason of his ability and energy has come to be regarded as one of the leaders of the Democracy, and the rising man of his party in the county. Mr. Burrell is an active and useful member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in October, 1864, to Maggie F. Throop, of Bloomington, Indiana, by whom he has had three children, but only one daughter is now living. In social life, Mr. Burrell is noted for his courteous and agreeable manners, and is regarded as a man of strong character and marked individuality. As a politician he is a model organizer and a natural leader among his fellows; and as a lawyer he is a man of ability and power.

BUTLER, JOHN H., of New Albany, is a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he was born, October 17, 1812. His father, Jonathan Butler, removed with his family to Indiana, and settled in Hanover, Jefferson County, in the year 1819. His mother, Nancy (Hopkins) Butler, was a daughter of John Hopkins, whose family were among the early settlers of the state of Maryland. John H. Butler was educated in the schools of his native village, and later at Hanover, Indiana, where he received a college training. He commenced the study of law at Hanover, in the office of Judge Eggleston, then the most prominent lawyer of that county, and Judge of the Circuit Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and removed to Salem, the county seat of Washington County, where he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession. Here he met with success from the beginning, and was soon known as a rising young lawyer. For nearly thirty years he pursued his professional career in the same place, achieving a brilliant reputation, and becoming known not only in his county but throughout the state. In 1866 he removed to New Albany, and formed a partnership with W. Gresham, now United States District Judge. In 1868 he was appointed, by Governor Baker, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of Indiana. He was a delegate to represent his district in the Republican convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, in 1860. He has always been a Republican, but never a professional politician. On the 3d of January, 1843, he married Miss Mary Chase, daughter of Isaac and Ruth Chase, of Salem. They have a family of two sons. The elder, Noble C., studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and the following year was appointed register in bankruptcy, which position he still holds. The other son, Charles H., is a bank teller. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband is an occasional attendant. Now, in his sixty-seventh year, the cares of life have left their marks upon his brow. But his silvery hairs have never been whitened by dishonor, and his life has been such as to commend him to the esteem of his fellow-men.



CARESS, JAMES M., county superintendent of schools, of Salem, was born in Washington County, January 3, 1848, and is the sixth son of Peter and Rachel (Worrall) Caress. His father was a farmer, who died when James M. Caress was but a small child. The Worralls were very prominent in the Presbyterian Church, one of them being at present pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. Caress remained on the farm until he was twenty, attending the common schools during the winter. He then attended May's High School, at Salem, and during the winters of several following years taught school, working on the farm in summer. He devoted every moment of his spare time to his books, and by hard study acquired a fine English education. In 1874 he entered the State University at Bloomington, and graduated from the law department in 1875. In the fall of that year he was elected county superintendent of schools, and still occupies the same position, to the entire satisfaction of the people. He married, November 11, 1874, Miss Laura Newland, daughter of Doctor B. Newland, of Bedford, by whom he has two children. Mr. Caress is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In political matters he is one of the active workers of the Democratic party, doing every thing in his power to increase their large majority in Washington County. He is highly respected and esteemed by all classes of citizens, and has filled the important trust to which the people have elected him in an honest, impartial manner. He is widely and favorably known as a thorough gentleman.

CANNON, GREENBERRY C., retired merchant, of New Albany, was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, October 28, 1820. He is the son of John and Lurena Cannon, his mother's family being among the early settlers of Maryland. His parents removed to Bloomington, Indiana, when he was still a child, but afterward returned to Kentucky, residing at Shelbyville, and again at Georgetown, where they remained until their son reached his twenty-first year. In 1840 Mr. Cannon came to New Albany and engaged in the wholesale fancy dry-goods trade. Here he has since continued to reside and do business, with the exception of about two years at Heltonville, Indiana. He has been eminently successful in all his undertakings. In 1852, after eleven years of business life in New Albany, his stock in trade was probably the largest and finest, in his line, of any in Southern Indiana. In 1875 he retired from active business, having accumulated a handsome fortune. During his long residence in New Albany, brought into the most intimate social and business relations with his fellow-citizens, he won for himself a high place in their esteem, and has contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the place, being always ready to engage in any enterprise for its good. His domestic relations have always been of the pleasantest nature. He married, in 1851, Miss Mary Elizabeth Austin, of New Albany. They have had seven children, of whom five are still living. Although a believer in Christianity, he is not a member of any Church. His wife has been a Methodist from childhood, her father having been one of the founders of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cannon is a member of the Masons. In politics he takes no active part, but is one of those men who believe in Democracy, and is a constant worker for his party. In 1868 he was chosen by the voters of his ward to represent them in the city council, filling that office for two terms. Mr. Cannon was one of the founders of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and a director in it during its existence. He was also a director in the New Albany Insurance Company. For the last four years he has been a director in the New Albany Banking Company, and has held the same office in the Waterworks Company since its organization. The Air-line Railroad found a most earnest advocate in him. He was elected by the directors of the road president of the company, an office he filled for some time, now holding that of vice-president. He was also one of the projectors of the Music Hall, in which he has been a director for fifteen years past. He has filled all these positions with the utmost satisfaction to the people; and now, surrounded by a happy family, and by all that makes life pleasant, he enjoys the legitimate fruits of a well-spent life.

COLE, C. B., of Seymour, superintendent of the Cincinnati and Vincennes Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was born July 17, 1833, in Caledonia County, Vermont, and is a son of Ziba and Rebecca (Ford) Cole. He acquired the rudiments of an English education at the common schools of his native county, and assisted his father on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he left his parents and started out in the world for himself. Upon leaving home he went to the northern part of New Hampshire, and engaged to drive an ox team during the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Portland to Montreal. Upon the completion of this road he worked for the Northern New Hampshire Railroad on repairs. In 1858 he came West, settled at Seymour, Indiana, and, beginning work on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad as a bridge carpenter, was promoted to the position of roadmaster, and appointed conductor of freight and passenger trains. He continued working for that company ten years, and was then employed by the Union Pacific, running a passenger train from Rawley's Springs to Wahsatch, on that

line. After eight months on this road, he was engaged by the Vandalia line as yardmaster and freight conductor, and remained one year. We next find him in the employment of the Missouri Pacific Road, as freight conductor, which position he held for one year and a half. He then resigned and returned to Seymour, Indiana, in 1872, and was appointed train-master of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Soon after, he was made superintendent of the two divisions of this road between Cincinnati and Vincennes, Indiana, which position he now holds. He has been twice married; first, in 1855, to Lydia Brooks, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. They had one child, a daughter, who lived to the age of nineteen. In 1862 he married Fannie Yeatman, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to whom two children have been born, only one of them now living. Mr. Cole commenced life with no means and comparatively little education, and has worked his way to the prominent position he now holds by his own energy and industry. He is regarded by railroad men as an efficient and energetic officer, and is highly respected by his employees all along the line. He has been identified with the interests of Seymour, where he now resides, and has done much towards advancing the interests of the city.

CROWE, COLONEL SAMUEL S., attorney, Scottsburg, Scott County, Indiana, was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, July 23, 1819, being the oldest son of John F. and Esther (Alexander) Crowe. Mr. Crowe was a Presbyterian minister, and his father was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. John F. Crowe moved to Indiana in 1823, and soon after established the college at Hanover, remaining with it until his death, which occurred in January, 1860. He was a very prominent school man, and did much to further the educational interests of the state. The Colonel attended college at Hanover, and graduated there October, 1839, and for the next eleven years taught school; the first place being at Carlisle, Sullivan County, where he had charge of the high school for two years. He then was the teacher of the high school at New Washington, Clarke County, for two years, and afterwards gave instruction in the high school at Hanover, in connection with his father. During this time the college was removed from Hanover to Madison, and on its return to Hanover he left the school, going to Madison and studying law with the Hon. Wilberforce Lyle. He was with him about one year. He then moved to Lexington, Scott County, and had charge of the seminary, and also pursued the study of law with Hon. George A. Bicknell. In the spring of 1858 he became clerk in the land office at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1859 was appointed chief clerk of Ward B. Burnett, surveyor-general of Nebraska and Kansas, where he spent over one year in the city of Nebraska. He continued reading until 1860, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession with Judge P. H. Jewett, which he continued until August, 1862, when he raised a company for the war, and was commissioned captain of Company B, of the 93d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was picket officer for the brigade on the staff of General Ralph Buckland, which he held for one year, when he was appointed major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel. He was in active service all of the time, and was always to be found at the front. In that position he was during the siege of Vicksburg, and was there also in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. During the latter part of the war he was provost guard of Memphis, and was also in the battles of Nashville and of Gainesville, Alabama, at the close of the war, being mustered out of the service, August 10, 1865. After his return home he resumed the practice of law in Lexington, but in 1874 moved to Scottsburg, where he now resides. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1867. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the leaders of the party in the county. He attends the Presbyterian Church. He was married to his first wife, Mary B. Fouts, April, 1840, by whom he has two children, one boy and one girl. The son, John F., is an attorney in Giddings, Texas. The daughter, Susan E. A. Griffith, lives at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He married his present wife, Amanda N. Warnell, February, 1849, by whom he has four sons and one daughter. His second son, Samuel S., is farming in Texas; Mary C. married Clarence L. Fouts, who is an architect in San Francisco, California; William C., Thomas O., and George A. are all at home. The Colonel is a genial gentleman of the old school, and has the respect of the entire community.

DAVISON, ALEXANDER A., merchant, of Seymour, Indiana, was born at Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware, June 28, 1836, and is the oldest child of Ezekiel and Catherine (McFall) Davison. His father was a farmer, who, in the spring of 1844, removed to Jackson County, Indiana; there Alexander Davison attended the county and district schools in winter, and worked on the farm in summer, until he attained his majority. In 1856 he was employed for a short time as clerk in a store, and in 1857-58, attended the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. He then returned to the farm in Jennings County, Indiana, where his father had removed in 1854. In the spring of 1860 he became clerk in a general store in Seymour, holding the position until the summer of 1861. In this year his father died, and he

returned to the farm; but, at the end of twelve months, he resumed work in the same store in Seymour. In the fall of 1863 he was nominated by the Democracy as clerk of Jennings County. He made a canvass of the county, but was defeated, and again went to the home farm. In the fall of 1864 he entered, for the third time, the store in Seymour and remained until 1868. During this period he held the offices of clerk, councilman, and mayor of the city of Seymour. In the fall of 1868 he was elected treasurer of Jackson County, and, being re-elected in 1870, served the county four years. In 1873 he purchased an interest in a hardware store in Seymour, Indiana, and is now conducting the business under the firm name of Davison & Kessler. In 1872, while serving as treasurer of the county, he became sole proprietor and editor of the Seymour weekly *Democrat*, continuing to publish the paper until 1875, when he was elected to the Legislature to represent Jackson County. He was defeated in the convention for a renomination on account of his hard-money views. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, leading the party in many of its campaigns, ably editing its journal, and serving as chairman of the county central committee. He was reared a Presbyterian, but belongs to no Church. He married Louisa C. Wilkerson, daughter of a merchant of Scipio, Jennings County, Indiana. Three daughters have been born to them, two of whom died of scarlet fever in the fall of 1878. Mr. Davison has acquired an ample fortune by his own industry and energy; he has done much to advance the interests of Seymour, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

DAVIS, JOHN STEELE, of New Albany, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 14, 1814. His father, John Davis, was a merchant, and for many years magistrate of the county in which he resided. He was one of the few strictly temperate men of his time. He married Elizabeth Calcier, daughter of a farmer near Princeton, New Jersey. They had six sons and five daughters, most of whom grew to maturity. Emigrating westward, he settled in Montgomery County, Ohio. He took an active part with General Wayne in the Indian War, after the defeat of General St. Clair. He died aged sixty-six years. Judge Davis's grandfather, Captain Joseph Davis, emigrated from Wales, and settled near Princeton, New Jersey. He participated in the struggle for independence, and was with General Washington at the battles of Monmouth and Princeton, at the latter of which he lost a leg. John Steele Davis, the subject of this sketch, early gave his attention to study, and entered Miami University at the age of sixteen. A short time afterwards his father failed in business, which necessitated his return home. He was now thrown upon his own resources for acquiring an education, and was obliged to assist in the support of his father and family. He afterward read law with W. J. Thomas, of Troy, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar. He immediately came to Indiana, settled in New Albany, Floyd County, in the year 1836, where shortly after his arrival he commenced the practice of law. As a counselor and jurist few men can claim a higher record; he has been constantly engaged in the profession for a period of forty-two years, and has never prosecuted a man, nor allowed himself to be engaged to prosecute. He has probably defended more men for high crimes and misdemeanors than any other man in the state, and has been almost invariably successful. He was the first city clerk of New Albany, having been elected in 1839, and was chosen city attorney in 1846. In 1841 he was elected to the state Legislature for the first time, and has since served his county repeatedly in both branches—about twenty years in all. He was elected, without opposition, in 1876, Judge of the Criminal and Civil Courts of Floyd and Clarke Counties, an office he did not seek, and only accepted at the earnest solicitation of friends. Judge Davis was an ardent Whig until that party ceased to exist. He was violently opposed to "Know-Nothingism," and for a long time stood aloof from parties, but finally united with the Democracy. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress against Thomas J. Henley, Democrat, and, in a district overwhelmingly Democratic, was defeated by only thirty-seven votes. He was presidential elector for General Taylor; and in 1852 was a member of the National Convention that nominated General Scott for President. In 1860 Judge Davis was Independent candidate for Congress against James A. Cravens, Democratic nominee; and, although at the previous election the Democrats had a majority of four thousand five hundred, Judge Davis was defeated by a very small majority. He was a warm supporter of the war for the Union, and had two sons in the army. The younger, John S. Davis, junior, rose to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster by appointment of President Lincoln; he was with General Burnside in the Cumberland Mountains in the severe campaign of 1863–64, and died of disease contracted at that time. The other son, William P. Davis, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 23d Indiana Volunteers; he took part in all the well-earned victories of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and the campaign in Georgia. Judge Davis has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Stone, a native of Virginia, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Davis died in 1852, and Judge Davis afterward married Annie S., daughter of George Davis, of Dayton, Ohio, by whom he has one son. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows and of the Episcopal Church.

DAVIS, WILLIAM P., of New Albany, was born in Troy, Ohio, January 24, 1835, and is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Stone) Davis. His father is at present Judge of the Circuit Court of the Twenty-seventh District. When William Davis was one year old the family moved to Indiana. He was educated in the city of New Albany, and for a short time attended Wabash College. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement, at the Falls of the Ohio, and of woolen goods for the Southern market, at the Indiana state-prison. Believing, in the fall of 1860, that civil war was imminent, and his business relations being entirely with the South, he thought best to sell his factories. A short time afterward the war broke out. He raised a company for the three years' service, and just before being mustered in was appointed, by President Lincoln, agent for the Seminole Indians. He declined the appointment, however, and was mustered in with his company as captain, in the 23d Indiana Volunteers, but before leaving camp at New Albany he was commissioned major of the regiment. He commanded the 23d during two of its three years' service, and with it participated prominently in all the battles around Vicksburg, occupying, in the forty-seven days' siege of that place, Fort Hill, the most important position in the line. He was also in the campaign in Georgia; and was mustered out of the service at Atlanta, having served already beyond the term of his enlistment. Just previous to his discharge he received a flattering written testimonial of his services and those of the regiment, signed by Generals McPherson, Logan, Blair, and Gresham. He was appointed by President Johnson assessor of internal revenue for the district in which he resides. For three years he was president of the board of education of the city of New Albany, was deputy auditor of Floyd County four years, and is now trustee of New Albany Township. He married, in October, 1857, Lucy M. Hale, daughter of Wicome and Catherine A. (Moore) Hale. The Hale family were among the first settlers of Maine and Massachusetts. Colonel Davis belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and is one of the Knights of Honor. His family are all members of the Episcopal Church.

DEPAUW, WASHINGTON CHARLES, of New Albany, was born at Salem, Washington County, Indiana, on the 4th of January, 1822. As the name indicates, Mr. DePauw is a descendant from a noble French family; his great-grandfather, Cornelius, having been private reader to Frederick II of Prussia, and author of several works of note. Charles DePauw, the grandfather of W. C. DePauw, was born at the city of Ghent, in French Flanders. When he arrived at a proper age he was sent to Paris to complete his education, and there became acquainted with Lafayette. At that time the struggle for American independence was just beginning. He became infatuated with the American cause, joined his fortunes to those of Lafayette, and sailed with that renowned commander to this country. He served throughout the war, and by the close became so thoroughly imbued with a love for America that he sought a wife in Virginia; thence he removed with the first tide of emigration to the blue-grass regions of Kentucky. In that state General John DePauw, the father of W. C. DePauw, was born. On arriving at man's estate he moved from Kentucky to Washington County, Indiana. As agent for the county he surveyed, platted, and sold the lots in Salem, and purchased four acres of the high ground on the west side, upon which the family mansion was erected. He was by profession an attorney-at-law, and became a judge. He was also a general of militia. No man in his day enjoyed more of the confidence and good-will of his fellow-men than General John DePauw. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Batist (the mother of W. C. DePauw), was a woman of superior mind and a strong and vigorous constitution. She died in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. At the age of sixteen Mr. DePauw was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father. He had only the meager education which that period and the surrounding circumstances would allow his parents to give; but, though young, he desired to be independent of friends and relatives, and accordingly set to work. He worked for two dollars a week, and when that was wanting he worked for nothing rather than be idle. That energy and industry allied with character and ability bring friends proved true in his case. Major Eli W. Malott, the leading merchant of Salem, became interested in the young man. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of the county clerk, and by his energy and faithfulness he gained confidence and soon had virtual control of the office. When he attained his majority he was elected clerk of Washington County without opposition; to this office was joined, by the action of the state Legislature, that of auditor. Mr. DePauw filled both of these positions until close application and the consequent severe mental strain impaired his health; after several prostrations and through fear of apoplexy, he acted on the advice of his physicians and gave up his sedentary pursuits. His extraordinary memory, quick but accurate judgment, and clear mental faculties fitted him for a successful life. His early business career was like his political one; he was true and faithful, and constantly gained friends. His first investment was in a saw and grist mill, and this proving successful he added mill after mill. With this business he combined farming, merchandising, and banking, at the same time investing

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largely in the grain trade. It is hardly necessary to state that he was fortunate in each investment, and his means rapidly increased until, at the breaking out of the war, he had a large mercantile interest and a well established bank. He was at the same time one of the largest grain dealers in the state of Indiana, and his knowledge of this trade and his command of means rendered him able to materially assist in furnishing the government with supplies. His patriotism and confidence in the success of the Union armies were such that he also invested a large amount in government securities. Here again he was successful, and at the close of the war had materially augmented his already large fortune. Mr. DePauw has used his wealth freely to encourage manufactures and to build up the city of New Albany; he has made many improvements, and is largely interested in the rolling mills and iron foundries in that city. He is now proprietor of DePauw's American Plate-glass Works. This is a new and valuable industry, and the interests of our country require that it should be carried to success; it is a matter of national concern that American glass should surpass in quality and take the place of the French article in the markets of the world. Mr. DePauw is now doing all in his power to promote this great end, and at present every thing points to the success of the undertaking. He has about two millions of dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises in the city of New Albany. Mr. DePauw has taken but a small part in state affairs for many years, having devoted his time to his business and home interests, to the advancement of education and religion. He has been often forced to decline positions which his party were ready to give him, and in 1872 he was assured by many prominent Democrats that the nomination for Governor was at his disposal. In the convention he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor. In order to show the purposes and character of the man, let us quote a few words from his letter declining the nomination: "My early business life was spent in an intensely earnest struggle for success as a manufacturer, grain dealer, and banker. Since then I have found full work in endeavoring to assist in promoting the religious, benevolent, and educational interests of Indiana, and in helping to extend those advantages to the South and West. Hence I have neither the time nor inclination for politics. In these chosen fields of labor I find congenial spirits, whom I love and understand. My long experience gives me hope that I may accomplish something, perhaps much, for religion and humanity." These are noble words, and a true index of Mr. DePauw's character. He has expended thousands of dollars in building churches and endowing benevolent institutions throughout this and the neighboring states; he has assisted many worthy young men to obtain an education, and has founded and kept in operation DePauw College, a seminary of a high order for young ladies, at New Albany. Mr. DePauw was for years a trustee of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and is at present a trustee of the Indiana Asbury University, the leading Methodist college of the West. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has served as a delegate of the Indiana Conference at the General Conferences of that Church in 1872 and 1876. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-fellows' Orders, and is beloved and respected by both. The part of his life most satisfactory to himself is that spent in his work for Christ in the Church, in the Sunday-school, in the prayer-meeting, and in the every-day walks of life. He has been throughout life a thorough business man, full of honesty and integrity. He sought a fortune within himself and found it in an earnest will and vast industry. He is eminently a self-made man, and stands out prominent to-day as one who, amid the cares of business, has ever preserved his reputation for honesty, integrity, and morality; who has never neglected the cause of religion, but has valued it, and still values it, above all others.

DOUGLASS, JUDGE BENJAMIN P., attorney-at-law, Corydon, Harrison County, was born at Newmarket, Shenandoah County, Virginia, July 22, 1820. He is the son of Adam and Nancy (Pennybacker) Douglass. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch, from the north of Ireland. His grandfather was a captain in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and on the quelling of the insurrection was compelled to flee to this country. On his mother's side they came from Pennsylvania, her people having settled there at the time of William Penn. Isaac Pennybacker, his mother's brother, was United States Senator from Virginia, and also Judge of the Circuit Court. Benjamin P. attended the common school in Virginia when a small boy, and removed with his parents to Harrison County, Indiana, in 1834, where they settled on a farm. His father, being a fine classical scholar, himself undertook the education of his son, thereby affording him an excellent education, an advantage of which he availed himself to the fullest extent. He made rapid progress in his studies, and has derived much benefit from them in after life. On finishing his course he continued for a time with his father, working on the farm, studying law, and teaching school, for which his education had so thoroughly qualified him. He continued in these occupations until 1849, when he was chosen county auditor. This election was somewhat remarkable, he being a Democrat, and the district at that time being strongly Whig, a convincing proof of the esteem in which he was personally held by those who knew him. He was then strongly solicited to become clerk of the county,

which, however, he declined. In 1857 he was elected as Representative to the state Legislature from Harrison County, where he served one session. In 1858 he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1867, when he was appointed by a board of commissioners to fill an unexpired term in the auditor's office, for the purpose of placing its accounts in better order. In 1868 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court. After the expiration of his term of office he entered regularly upon the profession of law at Corydon, where he still continues, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, his law partner being Captain S. M. Stockslager, this being the prominent law firm of Harrison County. He has several times served, by special appointment, on the bench. He was one of the directors and president of the pike road from Corydon to New Albany, of which he was one of the projectors. This was one of the finest and most useful turnpikes in the state. He also acted as the engineer during its construction. When the Air-line railroad from Louisville to St. Louis, now partly finished, was begun, he was appointed one of the directors, and assisted as engineer in the preliminary survey. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a most active worker in the party. In fact he is one of the leaders of the Democracy in the county. He was brought up as a Baptist, but is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. He was married at Louisville, July, 1835, to Annie Pope, daughter of Edmund Pendleton Pope, a prominent lawyer of Louisville. They have had two children—one daughter, who is now dead; and one son, born July, 1859, now in Colorado. The death of his mother occurred a few days after his birth. She was a granddaughter of Colonel Edward Johnson, a brother of Colonel R. M. Johnson, who fought at the battle of the Thames. The Judge married again, May, 1863, Victoria Boone, daughter of Colonel Hiram Boone, of Meade County, Kentucky. The result of that marriage has been three children, one of whom is dead, one son and one daughter living. The Judge himself is a man of commanding appearance. His habits are those of a scholar and a gentleman.

EARLY, SAMUEL S., non-practicing attorney, Brownstown, Indiana, was born in Blount County, East Tennessee, November 3, 1824. His father was a farmer, and was a minute-man in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, being an Orangeman, was forced to leave Ireland. Samuel S. Early never attended school, but by diligent study acquired a fine English education. He was a great reader, and, after he had exhausted the books which he could find at home, he laid contributions on the stock of his neighbors. This, with careful study of the various branches of knowledge in later years, formed the basis of his instruction. In 1836–7, in the panic of that time, a calamity which was as widely extended as that of 1873, but to encounter which the people had less wealth, his father became deeply involved, sold out his business, and started for Missouri. Owing to sickness he stopped in Illinois, where he lost his wife and one son. He then sold out his outfit, consisting of an interest in a boat and some stock, wrote to his brother to come to him, and after the brother's arrival, in the early part of 1840, removed, with the family, to Walnut Ridge, Washington County, Indiana. For seven years after the death of his mother, Samuel S. Early, being the oldest of the family of three boys, acted as cook and housekeeper for his father, who died in 1847. After that event the boys worked on the farm in the summer, and Mr. Samuel S. Early taught in the winter, while his brothers attended school. He married, March 4, 1849, Bernette Beem, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Jackson County, Indiana. In April of the same year he settled in the southern part of Jackson County, continuing to farm in the summer and teach in the winter, until the fall of 1852. In that year he was elected sheriff of Jackson County, and, upon taking charge of the office, removed to Brownstown. In 1854 he was re-elected sheriff, which office he filled for four years. In the fall of 1856 he represented Jackson County in the Legislature, and in 1858 again served in the same position. In 1860 he became treasurer of Jackson County, and in 1862 was re-elected. On the expiration of his term of office he entered the mercantile business, which he followed until the year 1866. He then retired; spent some time traveling in the interest of a life insurance company; taught in the Brownstown high school; and assisted in the various county offices. In 1874 he again filled the office of sheriff, and again in 1876, thus completing four terms. In July, 1860, his wife died of puerperal fever, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Sylvester N., is now deputy sheriff of the county. The second, Vincent L., is keeping a drug-store in Greenfield, Indiana. The others are with their father. Mr. Early married, February 24, 1862, Mary E. Boyd, the daughter of a farmer and miller. They have had two children, neither of whom is living. Mr. Early was reared a Presbyterian, and is now an active member of that Church. Recollecting the difficulties he himself was obliged to meet in the pursuit of an education, he has been a warm friend of the common school, as well as of academies and colleges. He is a leading Democrat of Jackson County, and the citizens speak of him with great pride, as a man who has filled many important public positions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. His abilities have been equal to any test that has been given them.

EKIN, GENERAL JAMES ADAMS, deputy quartermaster-general, United States army, the subject of this brief sketch, was born August 31, 1819, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His ancestry were of the highest respectability. His father, James Ekin, was a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, but came to this country at an early age, and was for many years a successful merchant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His mother was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Colonel Stephen Bayard, of the Revolutionary army, and granddaughter of Æneas Mackay, colonel of the 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Continental forces. After having received a liberal education, first at the academy of the Rev. Joseph Stockton, D. D., in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and subsequently under the enlightened instruction of William Moody, Esq., at Columbiana, Ohio, young Ekin, on reaching the years of manhood, entered into mercantile pursuits, and was afterward, for a long time, extensively engaged in steamboat and ship-building at Elizabeth. While in this business, he built some of the finest steamers on the Western waters, continually giving employment to a large number of skilled mechanics and other workmen, all of whom were deeply attached to him on account of the uniformly just and kind manner in which he treated them, and many of whom, yet living, cherish his name with profound esteem and gratitude. While a citizen of Elizabeth, and actively engaged in business, although personally very popular with the people among whom he lived, Mr. Ekin held but one public office, and that the honorable one of school director, the duties of which he performed, as he guarded other business interests confided to him, with signal ability and fidelity. In his earlier manhood, Mr. Ekin was identified with the Democratic party, and continued to support its measures and policy until the repeal, in 1846, of the tariff act of 1842. After that event he acted with the Whigs, and subsequently with the Republicans. Of the latter party he has been an earnest and efficient supporter since its organization. He was a member of the Free-soil National Convention of 1848, and of the Republican National Conventions of 1856 and 1860. At the outbreak of the great rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Ekin was among the first to tender his services in defense of the imperiled Union of the states; and on the 25th of April of that year he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania as regimental quartermaster of the 12th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the service of the United States in that capacity at that date. In this regiment he served for three months (the term for which it was mustered), its duty being to guard the line of the Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania border, a distance of forty-five miles. The regiment having been mustered out of service at the city of Pittsburgh on the 5th of August, 1861, Lieutenant Ekin was, on the 7th of the same month and year, appointed, by the President of the United States, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Pittsburgh, relieving Lieutenant B. F. Hutchins, Sixth United States Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence. After rendering faithful and efficient service at this important center of military operations, Captain Ekin was, on the 16th of October, 1861, directed to proceed at once to Indianapolis, Indiana, and relieve Major A. Montgomery, quartermaster United States army. Indianapolis was at that time one of the great depots for the receipt and transfer of all kinds of military stores and munitions of war, as well as a large recruiting station for the gallant troops of the Western armies. The great "War Governor" of Indiana, Morton, was then moving, guiding, and directing, with a masterly skill all his own, the masses of patriotic men who, at the call of his clarion voice, flocked around the standard of the Republic, and offered their lives in its defense. It was at this trying and perilous time in the history of the country that Captain Ekin was brought into intimate personal and official relations with Governor Morton; and the close and cordial friendship then commenced was uninterruptedly continued until death closed the brilliant career of Indiana's great and patriotic statesman. On the 13th of March, 1863, Captain Ekin vacated his commission as captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster in the regular army, in recognition of the valuable and efficient services he had rendered in the quartermaster's department. Having served for over two years, with marked distinction, at Indianapolis, he was, on the 21st of December, 1863, ordered to duty at Washington, District of Columbia, as chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau, relieving Lieutenant-colonel C. G. Sawtelle. In this important and enlarged sphere of duty the fine executive and administrative abilities of Captain Ekin were more fully called into requisition, and he conducted with consummate skill and unswerving fidelity the great interests confided to his care. His position in this important branch of the military service gave him control not only of the extensive purchases of cavalry and artillery horses and mules for large portions of the great armies then in the field, but also the personal direction and supervision of the immense cavalry depot located at Giesboro', District of Columbia, on the northern bank of the Potomac, and within view of the Capitol at Washington. This was, indeed, during the war, known in the army as the model depot, and it was made so, in a great degree, by the remarkable administrative ability of Captain Ekin, and his keen sagacity in the selection of subordinate officers and agents to co-operate in the

great work intrusted to him. In the discharge of these important duties he disbursed many millions of dollars, and to his undying honor be it recorded, not one dollar of deficiency was ever charged against him by the accounting officers of the treasury, after the most careful scrutiny of his accounts. This is, indeed, a fact of which the relatives and friends of General Ekin may well be proud, although he might not boast of it himself; for, if his attention were called to it, he would probably say, "I only performed my duty in preserving untarnished my honor." Nevertheless, an incident so praiseworthy should be recorded, not only because of its inherent merit in a time of war, when fraud and peculation were so rife in the land, but because it will serve as a bright example in our own day for the imitation of many who are the custodians of public and private funds, and mayhap will impress more deeply upon their minds the truth, that, after all, "honesty is the best policy." Soon after Captain Ekin's arrival in Washington, that is to say, on the 24th of February, 1864, he was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, in addition to his charge of the cavalry bureau as chief quartermaster. On the 6th of August, 1864, under the act of Congress of July 4th of that year, for the better organization of the quartermaster's department, Lieutenant-colonel Ekin was, in recognition of his faithful and meritorious services, assigned to duty, with the temporary rank of colonel, in charge of the first division of the quartermaster-general's office, to date from August 2, 1864. Here his duties were still more enlarged and his labors greatly increased; but, as in all other positions, he was found fully equal to the new and important tasks devolved upon him. In this branch of the office he was charged with the multifarious business pertaining to all regular supplies and miscellaneous stores required for the army, to the numberless animals needed, to the barracks and quarters to be provided, and to the vast multitude of claims for property of various kinds taken for the use of the United States troops during the War of the Rebellion. Yet, under his intelligent administration, all the complex machinery of this important branch of the quartermaster-general's office moved with the regularity and precision of clockwork. Indeed, so well known and conspicuous had become the fine administrative talent of Colonel Ekin, that it did not fail to attract the attention of the highest officers of the government; and on several occasions, by direction of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, he was assigned to duty, during the absence of General M. C. Meigs, quartermaster-general, as acting quartermaster-general of the army; and from the last-named distinguished officer he has also been the recipient of many complimentary acknowledgments. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that Colonel Ekin's promotions in the army were frequent and rapid, for he fully earned them all by able, faithful, and efficient service. Hence we find that on the 8th of March, 1865, just before the close of the war, he was appointed brevet brigadier-general United States volunteers, having in less than four years, by his own acknowledged merits, and through the recognition of faithful services by his superior officers, risen from the rank of lieutenant to one of the highest and most honorable grades in the army. In order to preserve the chronological order of this narrative, it may here be stated that on the 19th of April, 1865, General Ekin was detailed as a member of the guard of honor to accompany the remains of the late President Lincoln from Washington, District of Columbia, to Springfield, Illinois; and on the 9th of May, 1865, he was detailed a member of the military commission appointed by Paragraph 4 of Special Orders War Department, No. 211, May 6, 1865, for the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. It is known that, as a member of this historic military court, General Ekin favored a commutation of the death-sentence of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt; and it is a well-authenticated fact that the paper containing the recommendation of a majority of the commission for executive clemency in her case—which, it was claimed by Judge Holt, was attached to the proceedings and findings of the commission, but which, it was alleged by President Johnson, was not thus appended to the papers, and, therefore, claimed by him not to have been seen—was in the clear, bold, and legible handwriting of General Ekin. This incident is here mentioned to show that the action of this distinguished officer in this serious and solemn matter, involving the question of the life or death of an accused woman, was governed by considerations of humanity and mercy. Resuming our narrative, the military record of General Ekin shows that on the 28th of June, 1865, he received three brevet appointments, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the regular army, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war," to date from March 13, 1865. On the 17th of July, 1866, he was commissioned a brevet brigadier-general in the regular army, to rank as such from March 13, 1865. On the 1st of December, 1866, he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, United States army, under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, to rank as such from the 29th of July, 1866. After nearly six years' continuous service as chief of one of the largest and most important divisions in the quartermaster-general's office, during which he acquired high distinction as an able, efficient, and upright officer, and won the well-merited encomiums of presidents, secretaries of war, and more immediate superiors, General Ekin was, on the 1st of April, 1870, relieved from duty in that office, and on the 23d of the same month assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Depart-

ment of Texas. On the eve of his departure from Washington for this new field of duty, the most affectionate and touching demonstrations of respect were paid him, not only by the officers who had been associated with, and the clerks and others who had served under him, but also by the citizens of the national metropolis generally, high and low, rich and poor, white and colored, to all of whom he had become endeared by his genial manners and generous friendships. A large multitude of friends and admirers gathered at the railroad depot to bid him a heart-felt God-speed on his distant journey, and many kind and grateful words were spoken, and fitly responded to, before the train moved off on that well-remembered night. During General Ekin's two years' service as chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas, his administration was marked by the same high degree of intelligence, probity, and efficiency, which had signalized his supervision and control of previous important and responsible trusts. General Ekin was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas on the 29th of April, 1872, and on the 8th of May of the same year was assigned to duty at Louisville, Kentucky, as chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, succeeding the lamented General McFerran. On the 11th of December, 1872, he was announced as chief quartermaster of the Division of the South, on the staff of Major-general McDowell. Early in the fall of 1876 the headquarters of the Department of the South were transferred to Atlanta, Georgia; but General Ekin, being in charge of the Jeffersonville depot of the quartermaster's department, found it expedient to remain at Louisville, in view of the large public interests at the depot which required his personal attention. He continued, however, to act as chief quartermaster of the department for some weeks, and until a successor was appointed. In the mean time he continued in charge of the great supply depot at Jeffersonville, and was also appointed disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department at Louisville, Kentucky, and officer in charge of national cemeteries in Kentucky and Tennessee. These threefold important duties he is now (May, 1880) performing with the same ability, zeal, and faithfulness that distinguished his career on other fields of service. As officer in charge of the Jeffersonville depot, which, besides being a great storehouse for all kinds of army supplies, has, through the efforts of General Ekin, become also a large manufacturing depot, he has been enabled to give profitable employment to many hundreds of poor sewing women in Jeffersonville, New Albany, and the surrounding country. The materials for the manufacture of shirts, and other articles of clothing for the army, are taken by these worthy people to their homes, and made up in accordance with the requirements of the service. Under the careful system of accountability and inspection in practice, nothing is ever lost to the government, and the work is done with the utmost regularity and perfection. A "pay-day" at the Jeffersonville depot is always an interesting occasion; for then may be seen long lines of respectable sewing women awaiting their turn to hand in their pay certificates to the cashier, and receive their well-earned wages, which range as high, in some cases, as forty-five dollars per month. These women, with, in many cases, helpless little ones dependent upon them, are made contented and happy by this just, liberal, and certain reward of their labor; and in the humble homes that are thus made bright and cheerful, the name of their benefactor, General Ekin, is held in loving and grateful remembrance. One of the most conspicuous, as it is one of the most commendable, traits in the character of General Ekin is his strong, earnest, and practical religious conviction. He is, in the truest sense of the term, a sincere Christian gentleman, and diffuses around him, at all times and under all circumstances, the light of moral and religious example. In the fall of 1842 he united with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Bethesda, in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was for several years a trustee of the Church. In the year 1858 the Associate Reformed Church and the Associate Church were united, forming the present United Presbyterian Church. Of this Church organization General Ekin is, and has been since its formation, one of the most active, zealous, and influential members. His name is as well known and as highly honored in the Church as that of any layman connected with it. He has lost no opportunity to advance the interests of the organization. Many of his hours of retirement, when freed from the cares and responsibilities of official duty, have been devoted to this purpose. The columns of *The United Presbyterian*, published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, bear abundant evidence of his zealous labors in that direction. He has, especially of late years, contributed many instructive and interesting articles to that paper, illustrative of the rise, progress, condition, and needs of the Church. His recently published "Memorials" of some of the most distinguished ministers of the United Presbyterian Church, written, as they were, in a graceful and vigorous style, are valuable contributions to the literature of the Church, besides being of great historic interest. As may have been conjectured from what has already been written, the personal traits of character most notable in General Ekin are integrity, kindness, and firmness, blended with great suavity of manner. So affable is he in official and social intercourse that even one who might fail to receive some expected favor at his hands would go away rejoicing in the happy remembrances of the pleasant interview. But with a warm and sympathetic heart that would, if it could, take the whole world to its embrace, General Ekin has never declined to

grant to a worthy person any reasonable request, if within the range of possibility to do so. No government officer of his time, with necessarily limited opportunities, has been more instrumental than he in promoting the welfare and happiness of others. Many now in public office, and some of them in high position, are indebted to his generous influence for their elevation to honorable and lucrative trusts, and among all of them his name is cherished and revered. The fine personal appearance of General Ekin is indicative of his noble character. His figure is tall, well-proportioned, graceful, and commanding. His forehead is high and expansive, and his mild but expressive eyes look out from a countenance beaming with all the well-developed marks of intelligence and goodness. His voice is clear and musical, and his conversational powers, combined with his genial manners, render him exceedingly captivating. As a public speaker he is very pleasing; but he rarely appears upon the platform, and then only in response to urgent calls to promote some good cause. Although his hair is silvered by the frosts of more than threescore winters, he walks erect, with all the vigor and elasticity of younger manhood. In any assemblage, however distinguished, his fine physique, and calm, dignified appearance, would attract attention, and indicate him as a man of mark. The domestic life of General Ekin has been one of great contentment and happiness. In early manhood (September 28, 1843) he was united in marriage to Miss Diana C. Walker. Since that bright and happy day they have journeyed hand in hand together, with more of sunshine than of shadow above their pathway. Theirs has always been a Christian home, in which mutual love and forbearance have uniformly dwelt. Five children have blessed this happy union, two of whom (a son and daughter) still survive, to cheer the declining years of their honored and affectionate parents, whose days it is fondly hoped may yet be long in the land, and continue bright and prosperous, until the golden sunset of their beautiful lives shall melt away into the perpetual sunshine of a glorious immortality.

EMERSON, FRANK, of Brownstown, Indiana, was born in Haverhill, Grafton County, New Hampshire, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stark) Emerson. His father was a farmer; his mother was a niece of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. In his early youth Mr. Emerson attended the common schools, and then studied for college at Peacham Academy, Vermont. He entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth in 1836, graduated in July, 1838, and then studied law in the office of Wm. C. Clark, at Meredith, New Hampshire. In 1841, at Decatur, Illinois, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Courts, and in December of the same year, at Springfield, to practice in the Supreme Court. He then settled at Decatur, and continued the practice of his profession there until 1843, when he removed to Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana. In September, 1845, he settled in Brownstown, Jackson County, where he carried on a successful law practice until the breaking out of the Mexican War, in 1846. He enlisted as a private in the 3d Regiment Dragoons, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and took a prominent part in the siege of the City of Mexico. He returned home August, 1848, resumed his professional work, and in the fall of that year was elected assistant secretary of the state Senate. He was re-elected in 1849, and in 1850 became secretary of the Senate. In 1851 he represented Jackson and Scott Counties as state Senator, and served one year. In 1852 and in 1854 he was elected treasurer of Jackson County. For the four years following October, 1856, he served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1862 he was appointed commander of the military camp at Madison, Indiana, and in August, 1862, colonel of the 67th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which rank he held until, on account of wounds, he tendered his resignation, September 30, 1864. He was wounded at Arkansas Post in January, 1863, and at Mansfield, Louisiana, in April, 1864. Upon returning to Brownstown he again resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1868 was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Being re-elected in 1872, he served until March, 1873, when he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court. In that position he served until the October election, since which time he has given his attention to the practice of law. He married, July 5, 1849, Adeline Redman, daughter of the county auditor. He is the father of ten children, of whom three boys and six girls are now living. He was reared a Congregationalist, his parents being members of that Church, but is not a member of any religious sect. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Democracy of his portion of the state.

FERRIER, WILLIAM S., editor and proprietor of the Clarke County *Record*, at Charlestown, Clarke County, was born at Newville, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1825. His parents, David and Jane (Ryan) Ferrier, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and when he was two years old removed to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, where his father was recorder of the county and master commissioner in chancery. At the age of fourteen his parents removed to Greensburg, Indiana, and a year later to Charlestown. He received a common school education at Georgetown, Ohio, at the county seminary at Greensburg, Indiana, and at the seminary at Charlestown. On leaving school at fifteen,

Yours Respectfully

Wm. L. Turner

he engaged in the printing business in Charlestown with Mr. Hucklebury, proprietor of the *Southern Indianian*. Two years later he published the Clarke County *Mirror*, at Charlestown, and in 1843 he resuscitated the *Southern Indianian*, which he continued to publish for some three years. In 1844 he received an appointment as cadet at West Point through Thomas J. Henley, Congressman for his district, but owing to death in the family he did not report to the commandant. In 1846, being then in poor health, he sold out his interest in the paper to Henry B. Wolds and removed to New Richmond, Ohio, where he held a clerkship, for a short time, under David G. Gibson, in a large mill. In 1847 he returned to Charlestown and published the *Western Farmer*, continuing in the newspaper business until 1864, when he again sold out. The spirit of journalism being strong in him, in March, 1869, he commenced the publication of the Clarke County *Record*, the chief paper of the county, which enjoys a large circulation, and is well and ably edited. It is now, in 1880, in its twelfth volume. Mr. Ferrier served four years as director of the Southern Prison, at Jeffersonville, from 1864 to 1868, and was president of the board. He has been a member of the Order of Odd-fellows for a number of years. During the early period of his journalistic life, he was a Democrat and published a Democratic paper, but the last Democratic President he voted for was James Buchanan. From the outbreak of the Rebellion he warmly sympathized with the government, and took strong grounds against the action of the Democratic party at that time. From that time forward he has acted with the Republican party, in which he is a zealous worker. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has for some time been an elder, and for twenty years past superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Ferrier is a man whose record is without a blemish. His character is pure and elevated. He is an honored and respected scholar and gentleman, and is now in the prime of life, enjoying most excellent health, the comforts and happiness of a pleasant home and loving family, and a fair share of this world's goods. He was married, October 10, 1844, to Martha E. Houston, of Charlestown, daughter of Littleton B. Houston, formerly of Delaware. Such is the brief record of one of Clarke County's most representative men.

FIELD, DOCTOR NATHANIEL, of Jeffersonville, one of the oldest physicians in the state of Indiana, is a graduate of Transylvania Medical School, founded at Lexington, Kentucky, in the early part of this century. He was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the seventh day of November, 1805, and settled in Jeffersonville in the autumn of 1829, where he has since resided. He is, in some respects, a remarkable man, and is an original thinker, forming his opinions independent of popular sentiment or the authority of books. Whatever he believes to be right and just he advocates boldly, regardless of consequences to himself. Though born in a slave state and in a slaveholding family, at an early age he contracted a dislike to the institution of slavery, and wrote a tract against it, entitled "Onesimus." He was one of the first vice-presidents of the American Anti-slavery Society, was president of the first anti-slavery convention ever held in Indiana, and president of the Free-soil Convention held at Indianapolis in 1850. As an illustration of his uncompromising devotion to the principles of right and justice, in June, 1834, he voted against the whole township of Jeffersonville on the question of enforcing one of the black laws of the state. At a township election in the month mentioned, the following question was propounded to every voter: "Shall the law requiring free negroes now in the state, and such as may hereafter come into it, to give bond and security for their good behavior, and that they will never become a public charge, be enforced?" The law had been since its enactment a dead letter on the statute-book, and this newborn zeal for its enforcement was prompted by hatred of the negro, and not any fear that he might become a criminal or a pauper. At that time pro-slavery mobs were wreaking their vengeance on the Abolitionists in the Northern states, destroying their printing-presses and burning their property, their efforts culminating in the cowardly murder of Elijah Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois. The mob spirit was at that time epidemic, and was never at a loss for a pretext to make war on the poor negroes. After scanning the paper proposing the question, Doctor Field noticed that every voter in the township, saints and sinners, had signed the affirmative column, demanding the enforcement of the law. It was just before the close of the polls that he was requested to vote. He was surrounded by a crowd of sinister-looking loafers and roughs, exasperated at the idea that the Abolitionists were trying to put the negroes on an equality with them. These worthless vagabonds were anxious to see if Doctor Field would take sides with the negroes, in opposition to the whole community. Knowing that hostility to the negroes would prevent them from giving the required bond, and that their expulsion at that time in the year would be attended with the loss of their crops and great suffering, he undertook to reason with the excited mob, and pleaded for an extension of time, until they could make and gather their crops. But to no purpose. He might as well have asked for compassion of a herd of hyenas. After giving his reasons for delay, he put his name down in the negative, the only man in the township who voted for mercy. As might have been foreseen, the

negroes could not give security, and were driven from the town and neighborhood. For three weeks there was a perfect reign of terror. The negroes were shamefully abused, and fled in every direction. No magistrates or constables dared to interfere with the mob. Doctor Field was notified that he would have to share the fortunes of the negroes, whose cause he had espoused. Without a moment's delay he prepared for defense, determined to sell his life dearly, and perish in the ruins of his house, rather than succumb to a lawless mob. He provided himself with plenty of fire-arms and ready-made cartridges, and fortified his house. He had one brave friend willing to occupy the fortress with him. After all the arrangements were made, the mob were notified to commence the siege whenever it suited their pleasure or convenience. But, fortunately for them, and perhaps for Doctor Field too, the invitation was declined. Notwithstanding the perils of those days that tried men's souls, he has lived, with a few other pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, to see the downfall of slavery and the enfranchisement of the African race in the United States. In 1854, by the death of his mother, he came into possession of several valuable slaves, whom he immediately emancipated, thereby proving the sincerity of his anti-slavery principles. In July, 1836, Doctor Field represented Jeffersonville in the great Southern Railroad Convention, which assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of devising ways and means to make a railroad from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cincinnati, with a branch to Louisville from some point west of Cumberland Gap. He represented Clarke County in the state Legislature in 1838 and 1839. Doctor Field was chairman of the select committee to investigate charges against the president of the state university, the late Doctor Andrew Wylie, and made an able report, completely acquitting him. He was surgeon of the 66th Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and rendered important services on several battle-fields, having charge of hospitals for the wounded for several consecutive weeks, and performing with skill nearly all operations known to military surgery. In 1868 he was president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and has written quite a number of articles for its transactions and for the *State Medical Journal*. He has also written several lectures, among which are those entitled, "Moses and Geology;" "The Spirit of the Age;" "Arts of Imposture and Deception Peculiar to American Society;" "Financial Condition of the World;" "Hard Times;" and "Capital Punishment." One of the most remarkable circumstances in the life of Doctor Field is that he has been a minister of the gospel for half a century, and all that time has been pastor of a Church in Jeffersonville without salary or earthly compensation for his services. He has immersed nearly a thousand people in the Ohio River, and his Church at the present time numbers about one hundred and fifty members. He has held several debates on theological subjects, one of which was published in 1854—an octavo work of three hundred and ten pages. He is now far advanced in years, but still possesses a remarkable degree of intellectual and physical vigor for one of his age.

FULLENLOVE, THOMAS J., of New Albany, ex-sheriff and ex-auditor of Floyd County, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, on the 30th of August, 1837. His parents were John Fullenlove, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Nancy (Gwin) Fullenlove, daughter of Thomas Gwin, of Harrison County. His grandfather and grandmother were natives of Virginia, and among the early settlers of that state. Mr. Fullenlove's father died when the former was only ten years old, leaving him to make his own way in the world and assist his widowed mother in the care of his younger brothers and sisters. Being a bright, intelligent boy, and possessed of a business turn of mind, after alternately attending the country school and working upon the farm until he was fifteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to his uncle, George H. Gwin, to learn the blacksmith's trade. Here he continued two years, at the expiration of which time he had mastered his trade, and could shoe a horse and build a plow or wagon as well as those much older. He then rented a shop, purchased a set of tools, and commenced business for himself. His energy was met by the warm support of his friends. One of his first jobs was to make a large emigrant wagon for one Mr. George Smith, which he did readily and satisfactorily, and the owner used it emigrating to Minnesota. He continued at his trade until 1866, when he received the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff of Floyd County, in which he lived. He accepted, and was elected by a good majority. At the expiration of the term of two years, he was re-elected by a majority of over fourteen hundred, and discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. At the close of his second term, in 1870, he was unanimously nominated to the office of auditor of the county, and was elected by a large vote, holding the position four years, with credit to himself and honor to his friends and party. It was during his last term as sheriff that the Reno brothers, three notorious express robbers, were taken out of his charge by a band of about one hundred "vigilants," and hung to the beams in the jail; but not until Mr. Fullenlove had been severely wounded by a pistol shot in the right arm, and otherwise so injured as to render him unable to contend with the crowd. He still refused to surrender the keys, although informed that his life should pay the forfeit, and defiantly told his captors:

"I'll surrender my life, but not my trust!" He was then pitched into a corner of the room, under guard, and a general search was commenced. They went to his wife's room and threatened her with death, but the little woman was as plucky as her husband. They at last found the object of their search, and, having consummated their purpose, quietly left on the special railway train with which they were provided. Mr. Fullenlove was married to Miss Emily Davis on the ninth day of April, 1857. She is the daughter of George and Margaret Davis, substantial farmers, of Harrison County, Indiana. They have been blessed with five children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are still living. Their names are Lizzie A. Martin McClellan, Horatio S., Maggie D., and Charles Herschel (deceased). Mr. Fullenlove's mother is now seventy-six years old, and enjoys in her old age the devoted care of her son. Mr. Fullenlove and his family are members of the Methodist Centenary Church of New Albany; he has many warm friends and is highly esteemed for his constant readiness to perform a kind act for the poor. He is largely engaged in stock-raising, and is proprietor of one of the best hotels, the Central, in Southern Indiana.

FITCH, CHARLES H., of New Albany, was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, February 11, 1828, and is the son of Rev. Charles Fitch, a Presbyterian minister of that place. His grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, who was born at Williamstown, the same state, was the founder and for many years president of the Williamstown College. His mother was Sarah Hamilton, a member of one of the best families of Princeton, New Jersey. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his mansion was a favorite resort of General Washington when passing through the state. The father of Charles H. Fitch removed to Columbus, Ohio, about the year 1838, and six years later to Rising Sun, Indiana. For many years he was agent for the American Bible Society, and also preached the gospel at the places above mentioned; afterwards he removed to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, where he engaged in farming, and also preached, making that place his permanent home. At the commencement of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Governor of the state, and was assigned to the chaplaincy of the 24th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hovey commanding. He died in the service at Evansville, Indiana, in June, 1863, and his wife survived him but two years. Charles H. Fitch had received a thorough English education, and in 1846 went to New Albany, Indiana, where he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. After acquiring a knowledge of his business he shipped on board one of the Ohio River steamboats as engineer, and went to Mobile, Alabama, where he remained in the employment of one steamboat company for fourteen years. He also spent one year in California, putting up and superintending machinery. He is considered a most expert workman, and has been engaged in the capacity of master in his trade, principally on river steamboats, since the close of his apprenticeship. In 1876 he was elected engineer in chief of the New Albany water-works, which position he fills with credit and ability. He was married, November 7, 1857, to Miss Eva L. Witman, daughter of Judge Charles Witman, of Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania. They have had three children.

GERRISH, JAMES W. F., physician and surgeon, of Seymour, was born in Monmouth, Maine, February 12, 1831. His father, Ansel Gerrish, was a general merchant and speculator. The Gerrish family were among the early settlers of the New England states, having emigrated there from England in 1632, and become identified with the welfare and growth of the East. During the financial troubles of 1836 and 1837 Doctor Gerrish's father, like many others, became deeply involved; and, after spending two years in an unsuccessful effort to retrieve his fortunes, left his family and went to Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he taught school for about two years. He then sent for his family, which consisted of his wife and two children, the eldest nine years of age, and in the fall of 1840 the family were again united. Doctor Gerrish, the subject of this sketch, has a distinct recollection of the long and tedious journey. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the school taught by his father. While teaching, his father completed the study of medicine, which he had begun in his youth, and in a few years removed to Paris, Jennings County, Indiana, where he commenced practice. In the early part of 1850 James W. F. Gerrish followed his father to Paris, where, in the same year, they opened a drug-store. The son soon after commenced the study of medicine, in which he became so deeply interested that he resolved to become a physician. He graduated in 1855, and immediately upon returning home commenced practice with his father in Paris. Their copartnership continued, with a large and lucrative practice, until the death of Doctor Ansel Gerrish, which occurred August 19, 1859, at Portland, Maine, while he was traveling for his health, accompanied by his son. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Doctor Gerrish was commissioned assistant surgeon, but soon rose to the rank of surgeon, and was assigned for duty with the 67th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. During his army career he held several important positions, at one time having charge

of the general hospitals of the Thirteenth Army Corps, at Vicksburg. In August, 1864, on account of failing health, he was compelled to resign, and soon after returning North settled in Seymour, Indiana. Here, by close attention to the wants of the community, he steadily rose in the estimation of the people, until he is now regarded as one of the leading physicians and citizens of this part of the state. He became a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In 1877 he was also chosen first vice-president of the Tri-state Medical Society of Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, and was voted an honorary membership in the South-western Kentucky Medical Society. Doctor Gerrish was always a lover of ancient history, and in early life had his curiosity aroused by the relics found in the mounds of the Mound Builders near Marietta, Ohio. He has been adding to his collections ever since, until at this time very few private citizens of the state have finer archæological specimens than can be found in his study. In Doctor Gerrish Indiana has one of the leading spirits in the temperance movement. In the early part of 1877 he espoused the cause, and was immediately chosen president of the Red Ribbon Reform Club, of Seymour, which position he now holds. Jackson County owes more to his energy and liberality for the grand success of the work than to any other man. He is not a monomaniac upon the subject of temperance, but believes in moral suasion and in man's ability to govern himself. His courtesy and kindness, and wonderful success in the management of the affairs of the Reform Club, have endeared him to the hearts of its members. In 1879 he was elected president of the Grand Temperance Council of Indiana, delegated from all the state temperance organizations, to a great extent the outgrowth of his own work. He was married to Miss Maria Robinson, of Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1849. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living. The eldest, a son, is attending the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Doctor Gerrish's mother died January 7, 1877. Both parents were stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they endeavored to rear their children according to its teachings. Doctor Gerrish is not a member of any religious denomination, however, but believes in a rational devotion, and in doing unto others that which he would they should do unto him.

HAINS, JAMES M., merchant, manufacturer, and banker, of New Albany, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, July 31, 1818, and is one of eight children of Benjamin and Mary (Woodfield) Hains. His father, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, in the year made famous by the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was a farmer, and had settled in Harrison County in 1815. His estimable wife died when her son was only five years old. His mother's death, and other circumstances peculiar to those primitive times, limited the educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. Hains in his youth. His father died when he was seventeen years old, and from that time the young man was compelled to depend entirely upon his own resources. A year previous to this he had determined to secure a good education, and in order to provide himself with the necessary means, he obtained employment out of school hours in a hotel. This enabled him to acquire the rudiments of an English education. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to a firm engaged in the hardware and queensware business, to learn the trade. He commenced in the capacity of porter, and by degrees rose to the position of clerk and salesman in the establishment. At the end of his term of apprenticeship he re-engaged himself for four years longer at an increased salary. His wages while an apprentice had been seventy-five, one hundred, and one hundred and twenty dollars a year, and from this amount he had managed to defray his expenses and save a little besides. At the expiration of the time mentioned, determined to follow out his early aspirations for a higher education, he entered the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, intending to prepare himself for the ministry. He devoted himself assiduously to his studies for two years, but his health gave way under the unaccustomed strain, and he was compelled to abandon his cherished purpose. He returned to his former business with the firm whose apprentice he had been, and remained with them two years longer. He now decided to engage in business for himself, and commenced the manufacture of tin, sheet-iron, and copper-work, in which he continued about five years, with such success that at the end of that time he retired from business. But "inactive industry" did not suit a man of his peculiar temperament, and he was soon elected president, treasurer, and general business manager of the New Albany City Gas Company, which position he held for some twenty years. During part of this time he was president of the Paoli Bank, Orange County, Indiana; and since 1865 he has been president of the New Albany National Bank. In 1869 he was made secretary, treasurer, and business manager of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills, and he still holds this position. The foregoing gives some slight idea of the business capacity and untiring energy of Mr. Hains, as well as the prominent place which he occupies in his community, representing as he does its material prosperity, and occupying positions that show the implicit confidence placed in his integrity. When he had reached thirty-seven years of age, he married Miss Mary E. Dickey, daughter of Rev. John M.

S. W. Adams

Dickey, a Presbyterian preacher of note, and one of the oldest pioneer preachers of the state. Mrs. Hains is a lady of the highest moral worth; her labors in behalf of every good cause have given her the warm esteem of the Christian community, and her husband has ever found in her an earnest helper in all his plans of benevolence. They have had three children, two of whom are now living. James Brooks Hains, the eldest son and a promising young man, died soon after he had graduated, with marked honors, at Wabash College, and while yet a student at the law school at Cambridge. Mr. Hains connected himself with the Presbyterian Church when only twenty years of age. He has always been a warm and liberal supporter of the cause of religion, and his heart and purse have ever been open to the deserving poor and needy. He has truly been a liberal steward of the wealth which has been committed to him, and his benevolence has become almost proverbial in his city. He is now over sixty years old, and has been identified with almost every enterprise for the material and moral benefit of the community. In addition to occupying the positions already mentioned, he is now trustee of Wabash College, the oldest and best endowed classical college in the state of Indiana. He is justly entitled to be numbered among the foremost "representative men" of the state.

HEFFREN, HORACE, attorney, Salem, was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, May 27, 1831, and is the eldest son of Elijah and Julia A. (Dunham) Heffren. His father was a farmer; his mother's brother, Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, was a very prominent man in state affairs, being one of the leading attorneys of Indiana, and also representing the state in Congress. Mr. Heffren spent his early life on the farm, attending school during the winter, and, at the age of seventeen, taught school three terms. In October, 1850, he emigrated to Brownstown, Jackson County, Indiana, and in the following spring began the study of law in the office of Hon. C. L. Dunham and J. M. Lord, at Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, on motion of the Hon. William T. Otto, May 29, 1855. In 1852 he began the practice of law in Salem, Indiana, residing there ever since. In October, 1856, he was elected state Senator, and introduced a bill, which became a law, "to provide for transferring the certificates of the stock of the state, providing for a registry of the same; to prevent a fraudulent issue thereof, and providing a punishment for a violation of the provisions of this act." In 1857, through the manipulations of the joint session in an attempt to defeat the election of United States Senators, a point of order being raised, Mr. Heffren spoke against time, as per arrangement, and succeeded in electing the United States Senator from his party. In 1861 he was elected joint Representative from the counties of Washington and Harrison, without opposition, and was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House, receiving the entire party vote. The same year he assisted in raising the 13th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned major, and afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In October he was transferred to the 50th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which he also assisted to recruit, and was sent to Tennessee with a portion of the regiment. In September, 1862, he was compelled to resign, owing to ill-health. Returning to Salem, he resumed the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted his whole attention. During the last four years he has been engaged in writing the history of Washington County, which has been published from week to week in the Salem *Democrat*. Mr. Heffren has been a leading man in the Democratic party for thirty years, and it is greatly indebted to him for its thorough organization, and its success under many adverse and trying circumstances. He married, October 23, 1855, Miss Mary Persise, daughter of a merchant of Washington County, Indiana. They have two children living. In religion he is a Liberal. Mr. Heffren was made a Freemason in 1852, has taken all the degrees through Knighthood, and has been a representative in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the state. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Salem and of Washington County; he is regarded as standing at the head of the legal fraternity in his community, and is highly respected as a citizen and gentleman.

HOLMES, SAMUEL W., of Seymour, was born near Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, April 13, 1830. When he was fifteen years old his father, William Holmes, and his mother, Anna (Wilson) Holmes, died, leaving him, without means of support, to make his way alone. He attended the common school of the neighborhood for about nine months only, and therefore secured a very limited education. He worked in the summer at farming, and during the winter months at chopping wood. In April, 1851, he came to Jackson County, Indiana, and settled near Cologne, four miles east of Seymour, where he engaged in farming. The following winter he taught school, at eleven dollars per month, and soon after became foreman for Ladd & Newcomb, contractors in building the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. In the fall of 1853 he removed to Seymour, and for five years was employed as mail agent on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. In 1858 he pur-

chased the Jackson County *Democrat*, and published that paper until the fall of 1859, when he was elected auditor of Jackson County for four years. In 1863 he was re-elected, and, after serving as auditor of the county eight years, he engaged in the mercantile trade in Seymour, but on account of ill-health was compelled to abandon this pursuit soon afterward. He then turned his attention to the insurance business. At the session of the Indiana Legislature in 1871, he was elected principal clerk of the House, and was re-elected to the same position in 1875. In 1871 he was chosen a member of the common council of Seymour, and, after serving one year, resigned, and was elected mayor of the city for two years, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the people. In May, 1878, he was elected city attorney for two years. At the close of the session of the Legislature in 1875, he entered upon the practice of law in connection with his insurance business, and still continues the same. In December, 1860, he was married to Maria L. Smith, daughter of Samuel W. Smith, attorney-at-law, of Seymour. They have one son now living. Politically, Mr. Holmes is a stanch Democrat, having been several times chairman of the Democratic central committee of Jackson County, and of the central committee of the congressional district, and is an acknowledged leader of the party in the county. He was raised in the faith of the Christian Church, but is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

HOWARD, DANIEL, of Jeffersonville, Clarke County, was born in Oldham Parish, near Manchester, England, March 17, 1816. When he was but four years old his parents, John and Martha (Walker) Howard, emigrated to America. After six months spent in the city of New York they decided to travel westward, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. The journey from New York was accomplished in wagons as far as Wheeling, Virginia, and thence in a covered flat-boat down the Ohio River to Cincinnati. Here the father found employment in a cotton mill, at his trade of wool-carder and weaver, and, later, in company with a Mr. Lytle, engaged in the operation of a woolen mill. Daniel Howard is one of three sons and three daughters surviving from a family of eight children. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the ship-carpenter's trade for five years. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he engaged as carpenter on the Lower Mississippi River steamboats, and later as an engineer. In April, 1848, with his brother, James Howard, he commenced the building of boats at Jeffersonville, Indiana, under the firm name of D. & J. Howard, and continued in that business until his retirement from active life in 1864. The Howard brothers had to that date built over two hundred steamboats, at an average value of thirty-five thousand dollars each, or a total of seven millions of dollars. They had probably the best arranged yard on the Ohio River, and had built some of the finest boats that navigate Western waters. December 2, 1849, Mr. Howard married Miss Mary Densford, daughter of James Densford, of Oldham County, Kentucky. Her father was for several years sheriff and magistrate of his county, and a prominent and worthy citizen. Two children born to them died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Jeffersonville, which has been their home for so many years, and are widely known and highly esteemed.

HOWARD, JONAS GEORGE, attorney-at-law, Jeffersonville, was born in the county of Floyd, near the then village of New Albany, May 22, 1825. His father, Jonas Howard, was a substantial farmer of Clarke County, Indiana, whither he had emigrated from Champlain County, Vermont, in 1841. His mother, Margaret (Helmer) Howard, was a native of Herkimer County, New York, whence she removed with her parents to Indiana early in the history of the state. In the common and select schools of his native village, Mr. Howard obtained his early education. In 1846, at the age of twenty-one, he entered the Indiana University, at Greencastle, where, for three years, he pursued a scientific course. He then studied law with Mr. John F. Read at Jeffersonville, and in 1851 received his certificate of graduation in the Law Department of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. His career as a lawyer has been marked with unqualified success; he ranks high as a counselor at the bar of his state, and is highly regarded by his associates in the profession. A sound reasoner and an able speaker, he enjoys the reputation of a thoroughly conscientious advocate. In numerous important cases he has been honored by an appointment from the Judge of his district to render judgment, and his decisions have always commanded the highest respect. As a natural result of his prominence and popularity, he has been called upon to assume the responsibilities of public life. In 1863, and two succeeding years, he was elected to represent his district in the state Legislature, on the Democratic ticket. In 1868 he was chosen presidential elector, and bore an able and effective part in canvassing the state for the Democratic candidates. In 1876 he was again called upon to take a place on the electoral ticket, and again his voice was heard in the field in support of his candidates and their principles. His addresses are well delivered, log-

Very Truly Yours,
Geo. V. Howk.

ical, clear, and to the point; and earnestness and sincerity mark all his oratorical efforts. He has always taken a lively interest in local politics, but has generally declined the cares of official position. November 23, 1854, Mr. Howard married Miss Martha J. Roswell, daughter of James and Drusilla Roswell, of Clarke County, Indiana. She died February 19, 1872, leaving three children. September 8, 1873, Mr. Howard married Miss Elizabeth Roswell, sister of his former wife, by whom he has one child. He is particularly fortunate in his social and domestic relations, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

HOWK, GEORGE VAIL, of New Albany, was born in Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, September 21, 1824, and is the only surviving son of Isaac Howk, one of the pioneer lawyers of the state. The Howk family are of German origin, but settled in Massachusetts early in the last century, and engaged chiefly in agriculture. Isaac Howk, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in July, 1793, and was educated at Williams College, in that county. In 1817 he settled in Charlestown, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1820 he married Miss Elvira Vail, a daughter of Doctor Gamaliel Vail, who had emigrated from Vermont to Indiana Territory in 1806. Their son, George V. Howk, grew to manhood in Charlestown, Indiana. His father died in 1833, but his mother devoted the remainder of a long life to the education, comfort, and happiness of her children. She died in New Albany, Indiana, September 15, 1869. Judge Howk graduated from Indiana Asbury University in the class of 1846, under the presidency of Matthew Simpson, widely known as one of the bishops of the Methodist Church. Some of his classmates were, Newton Booth, United States Senator from California; James P. Luce, James M. Reynolds, and Joseph Tingley, now one of the professors of the college. He studied law with Judge Charles Dewey, who was for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and one of the ablest jurists the state has produced. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and settled in New Albany. December 21, 1848, he married Miss Eleanor Dewey, the eldest daughter of Judge Charles Dewey, late of Charlestown. Mrs. Howk died April 12, 1853, leaving two young children. September 5, 1854, he married Miss Jane Simonson, eldest daughter of General John S. Simonson, United States army, who still survives. They have two children, John S. and George V. Howk, junior; and one daughter, Jane S., the child of Judge Howk's first wife, is also living. In 1852 and 1853 Judge Howk was city judge of New Albany; and from 1850 to 1864, during most of the time, was a member of the city council. In 1857 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Floyd County; in 1863 he represented that county in the House, and from 1866 to 1870 he represented Floyd and Clarke Counties in the Senate of Indiana. He was chosen one of the Supreme Judges of Indiana at the general state election in October, 1876. Soon after taking his position on the bench, he gave promise of the great ability he has since displayed. His decisions are clear, concise, and conclusive, taking rank with those of the ablest jurists of the state; and his suavity of manner toward all with whom he comes in contact officially makes him very popular with the attorneys practicing at the bar of the Supreme Court. In politics Judge Howk is a Democrat. His mother was a Methodist, and he was educated in a Methodist college, but is not a member of any religious denomination. His wife and children are Presbyterians.

HAY, ANDREW J., M. D., Charlestown, Clarke County, was born in the place of his residence April 8, 1822. His father, Andrew P. Hay, who was also a physician, was a native of Harrisburg, Kentucky, studied medicine at Lexington and was surgeon in the Tippecanoe campaign, having been appointed by General Harrison. He settled in Indiana in 1815. His mother was a daughter of Doctor Isaac Gano, of Frankfort, Kentucky. The Doctor himself comes from a line of physicians, a family noted for its number of great men in the medical profession. He received his early education in the common schools of the county, then at Clarke County Seminary, Hanover College, and Charlestown Academy, where he went through a full course under Professor James A. Nelson. On leaving school he entered upon the study of medicine at Charlestown with his father, at that time the leading practitioner of the county, and a man whose practice extended through no less than five counties. After studying for three years he attended his first course of lectures at Louisville Medical College, and in 1844 he took his second course at the same college. He then formed a partnership with his father at Charlestown, where he has remained ever since, and now enjoys the largest practice and is considered the leading physician of the county. While with Dr. Andrew P. Hay he spent at different times some three years in various places for the purpose of gaining information and experience, but since his father's death he has been confined to his native town. During the war he received a commission as first lieutenant of cavalry in the provost-marshal's office, and was appointed commissary. In the session of 1847–48 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from Clarke County, and in

1860 he was elected county clerk. He is a man of much public spirit, and is active in working for the benefit of his town and county. He was one of the leading spirits in building the pike between Charlestown and Jeffersonville, a road that has proved a great boon, and of which he is secretary. He is a member of the county medical society, and has been a delegate to the state association. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for twenty-five years, and has been Grand Master of the state; he has held all offices in the Grand Lodge, and has taken all degrees up to Knight Templar. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for several years. In politics he is an active Republican. Born and brought up a Whig, he joined the Republican ranks on the formation of the party, and has been a member of the state central committee several times, always taking an active interest in each canvass. In 1848 he married Rebecca C. Garnett, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who died in 1866, leaving two daughters and one son, who is now a lawyer practicing at Madison. In 1868 he married Virginia L. Naylor, daughter of Judge Naylor, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, who has now two young daughters attending school. Dr. Hay is a man of splendid physique, in the enjoyment of fine mental and physical powers, and is an educated and courteous gentleman.

HILL, JAMES WOODS, merchant, of Vernon, was born in Jennings County November 26, 1820. His father, Thomas, who emigrated from Kentucky to Jennings County in 1817, was a Baptist minister, continuing his ministry until his death, which took place in 1877. He was a man widely known and highly esteemed and beloved, and was one of the pioneer ministers of the southern part of the state. His mother, Susan Beester, a most worthy and estimable woman, who devoted her time to the careful training and education of her family, departed this life in 1870. James W. received an ordinary school education, such as the country at the time afforded, and as a boy made the most of his opportunities. On leaving school, at the age of nineteen, he for some six years occupied his winters in teaching school, and worked on a farm during the summer months. In 1850 he embarked in general mercantile business in the town of Paris, in the southern part of Jennings County, where he enjoyed a successful career until January, 1861, when he removed to Vernon, engaging in the same occupation, in which he long continued, meeting with uniform success. Having gained for himself a competency, in January, 1880, he sold his stock and business interest to his son, who succeeds him. When a young man he for some time held the rank of captain of militia, receiving his appointment from Governor Whitcomb. He has held office for many years. He has been township trustee, a member of the board of county commissioners, and also served on the school board. He became a Republican on the organization of that party, with which he has ever since affiliated. Mr. Hill joined the Baptist Church in 1843, and has been its clerk for some years. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with which he has been connected some nineteen years, and is also president of the County Sunday-school Convention. He was married, in August, 1841, to Sarah J. Brandon, the daughter of John Brandon, a farmer of Jennings County, now deceased. They have two sons living, both of whom are married. Mr. Hill is a man of good personal appearance, and is in the enjoyment of full health and vigor of mind and body. He is a man of honor, integrity, and uprightness, beloved by his family, and respected by the community of which he has been so long a member.

JENNINGS, JONATHAN, Governor of Indiana, was born near Hunterdon, New Jersey. He received an academic education, and removed to the North-west Territory late in the last century. When the territory was organized he became the first delegate, taking his seat after some opposition. He was three times elected, and when Indiana became a state he was the first Governor. In this office he served for six years, also acting as Indian commissioner in 1818, by appointment of President Monroe. At the conclusion of his term as Governor he was elected Representative in Congress, and was re-chosen for four terms in succession. He was nearly all his life in public office, and filled his places acceptably. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was elected Grand Master of the state in 1824. He died near Charlestown, July 26, 1834.

JEWETT, CHARLES L., attorney, Scottsburg, was born October 6, 1848, in Hanover, Indiana, being the only son of Jonathan and Mary (Wells) Reid. His father died when the boy was an infant, and his mother married Judge P. H. Jewett, who adopted him as a son, and by legal process had his name changed to Jewett. At the age of fifteen he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained until 1866, when he was admitted to the college at Hanover, and studied for one year. His health failing, he left school and removed to Montana Territory, where he was successively prospector, gold miner, and government surveyor. In the latter capacity he surveyed all the lands lying near the head waters of the Missouri River. These two years of pioneer life restored his health, and secured for him a physical stamina and development, as

well as a fund of experience, which will no doubt be of great benefit to him throughout his life. Returning to his native state in 1869, he prepared to enter upon the profession to which he had directed all his studies, and toward which all his efforts were now bent. He was admitted to the bar at New Albany, October 6 of the same year, and immediately commenced practice. October 16, 1869, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, but he resigned within one year. In 1871 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Scott County, and in 1872 was elected district attorney for the district composed of Scott, Clarke, Floyd, Washington, and Harrison Counties. In March, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Hendricks prosecutor for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in October of that year was elected to the same office for a full term. He was re-elected in 1874, and continued to hold the position until October 22, 1877. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Fifth Circuit. Though a young man, Mr. Jewett is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party in his district, having been a member of the state central committee in 1876, and is at present chairman of the county central committee. He is an organizer of rare ability and tact, and an able lawyer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is regarded by all who know him as a gentleman of culture, enterprise, and influence. With youth and ability to aid him, he will no doubt make his mark in the world so plainly that those yet to come shall not fail to see the record.

KERR, MICHAEL C., was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. He received an academic education, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Louisville University in 1851. He was an ardent and indefatigable student from an early age until the close of his life. His attainments in the broad fields of general knowledge were more than ordinary, while in the branches more directly allied to his public duties, such as political economy, the science of government, parliamentary law, etc., his acquirements were extensive and duly acknowledged by his contemporaries. He taught school for some time in Kentucky, and settled in New Albany, Indiana, where he afterwards permanently resided. He began the practice of law in New Albany in 1852, was elected city attorney in 1854, and prosecuting attorney of Floyd County in 1855; was a member of the state Legislature in 1856 and 1857; was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1862, and during his term of office edited five volumes of reports; was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses; was the Democratic candidate at large for Representative to the Forty-third Congress, but was defeated by the small majority of one hundred and sixty-two votes; he was elected in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress by a majority of thirteen hundred and nine. But the crowning honor of his public career was his election to the speakership of the House of Representatives, at its organization in 1875. Mr. Kerr made an able and impartial presiding officer, and commanded the undivided respect of all parties. For some time previous to his election to the speakership his health had begun to fail, from the insidious progress of a serious pulmonary affection, which was quickened to action by the arduous duties of his office, forcing him, before the close of the first session, to seek relief from his toils and sufferings by a sojourn among the mountains of Virginia. But the disease had gained too much headway, and his death took place on the 19th of August, 1876, at the Alum Springs, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His noble qualities of heart and mind endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. His death was regretted by the whole country.

LA FOLLETTE, D. W., of New Albany, ex-Judge of Floyd County Court of Common Pleas, is one of eleven children of Robert La Follette, who emigrated to the then territory of Indiana November 5, 1804. The preceding day he had married Miss Martha Sampson, and together they had crossed the Ohio River and pitched their tent about three-fourths of a mile east of Knob Creek, which location he had previously selected. Here, in the unbroken wilderness, surrounded by the dusky forms of the friendly Indians, they resolved to make their future home and commence the battle of life. They remained in camp until Mr. La Follette had made a clearing, cut logs, and built a cabin. This was the first house built in Floyd County, and the young wife was the first white woman who settled there. Their nearest white neighbors were ten miles below them, in Harrison County, and the next twelve miles above, in Clarsville, opposite the falls. The Shawnee Indians were their immediate neighbors, and with them they lived on the most peaceable terms. When marauding tribes from other sections made their appearance in the vicinity, Mrs. La Follette was warned by her Indian friends, and sent across the river to her people, while her husband joined the expeditions to drive them back. They underwent all the hardships of pioneer life; a rude cabin, with a floor of split logs, sheltered them, and a table, bed, and other furniture, of split boards, were the household equipments of the young settlers. Game and fish were abundant, but they had besides only corn, either parched or ground, and broken into coarse meal. Mr. La Follette continued to reside where he first settled, and when the

division line between Clarke and Harrison Counties was drawn he was thrown into Clarke County, and paid his share towards building the first court-house, at Charlestown, the county seat. A few years afterward he moved into Harrison County, and helped to build, by special tax, the court-house at Corydon; and, later, when Floyd County was organized, he found himself in that county, and paid his proportion of the levy to build the first court-house at New Albany. He remained on the farm to which he had removed from the vicinity of Knob Creek, until his death, which occurred in January, 1867, when he was eighty-nine years old. He had resided in the limits of what is now Floyd County for sixty-two years, and his wife sixty-one years. She died a year before her husband, at seventy-nine years of age. Robert La Follette was, in all his relations, an eminently good man and a conscientious Christian. His house was, for many years, used for meetings by the regular Baptist minister, and pioneer preachers of all denominations were cordially welcomed. While he was conscientiously religious, he was also religiously conscious of his duty to kill hostile Indians, and never missed an opportunity of joining in the chase. From the preceding short sketch of his father it will be seen that the early opportunities of D. W. La Follette must have been very limited; but the early instructions of a pioneer mother took root like seed fallen on good ground. He was born the thirteenth day of September, 1825, and early in life learned that honest toil is the surest road to prosperity. By his own labor he acquired the means to defray his expenses at the state university, and graduated from the law department. He afterwards studied law with Hon. W. A. Porter, at Corydon, Indiana, was admitted to the bar in 1849, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Corydon. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Court of Common Pleas by a large majority. In 1855 he removed to New Albany and formed a partnership with Hon. James Collins. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Floyd County. In 1872 he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court of Floyd and Clarke Counties, but declined, and became prosecuting attorney of the district. In 1873 he was appointed one of the law professors in the state university, and filled the chair one year, with credit to himself and the institution. Since then he has devoted his time to the practice of his profession, and is now city attorney of New Albany, Indiana. He has been twice married. His second wife is still living, and they have a family of three children, two sons and one daughter—Mattie M., Marian G., and Harry C. Judge La Follette is a member of the Christian Church, and takes an active part in all benevolent enterprises. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows and Knights of Pythias, having filled the highest official positions in both orders in the jurisdiction of Indiana. He is entirely a self-made man, and is a respected and influential citizen.

MANN, JOHN, merchant, of New Albany, was born May 28, 1814, in Ontario County, New York. His parents, Peter and Sarah (Lyons) Mann, emigrated to Indiana in 1817, and settled in Utica, Clarke County. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom became honored members of society. At this date (1879), six of the sons and one daughter are living. Mr. Mann's paternal grandfather was descended from Protestant ancestors, and emigrated to this country from Ireland; his grandmother, whose maiden name was Chandler, was of German descent. His grand-parents on his mother's side were both of English ancestry, and were among the earliest settlers in the colonies. Peter Mann was born in the state of New York in 1780, and died in 1847, in Clarke County, Indiana, aged sixty-eight. His wife, born in New Jersey in 1785, died in 1860. They both united with the religious denomination known as the New Light, under the preaching of Judge Clem Nantz, in Clarke County, and were zealous, pious, and consistent Christians.. The early teachings of the mother afterward proved to have been seed sown in good ground. In 1832 John Mann engaged on a fleet of steamboats in the government service, to clear out the drift in the channel of the Red River, and was thus occupied five months. These were the first steamboats that ever penetrated as far as Shreveport, Louisiana, and it took them thirty days to make the trip from Red River to New Albany, now accomplished in from five to seven days. The next two years he assisted his brother Lewis, and then, procuring a team and outfit, worked in his own interest two years more. At the end of that time, being twenty-two years of age, and feeling that his education was insufficient, he studied one term under Mr. Brownlee, and another under Mr. Kennedy, at Mt. Tabor. The next four years he spent as traveling salesman; the first for Mr. E. R. Day; the second for Kellogg & Co., both book and stationery merchants; the third for Dr. Maginness, in the sale of drugs; and the fourth on his own account, with a general assortment of light goods and notions. He then, in company with Mr. Louis Webber, fitted up a trading boat for the sale of dry-goods, groceries, and hardware, between New Albany and Memphis. He was clerk one year for Connor & Co., and for Connor & Reineking the same length of time, after which, in 1847, at the age of thirty-three—having accumulated a few hundred dollars—he engaged in an enterprise the success of which proved his good judgment. He opened a small retail grocery on Main Street,

between Bank and Pearl Streets, in a room fourteen feet front by sixty deep. Here, with no help but a young boy, he continued seven years, his untiring devotion to business winning many friends. By degrees he increased his capital until, about 1860, he removed to State Street, renting a store, which he afterwards purchased. Upon this removal he restricted his business to the wholesale trade, thus dealing only with merchants, and the value of his four years' experience and wide acquaintance as traveling salesman began to be realized. In 1874, having been in business alone for twenty-seven years, Mr. Mann admitted to partnership two young men who had been in his store from boyhood, the firm name being J. Mann & Co. Five years later the name was changed to Mann & Fawcette, the junior, Mr. Elwood Fawcette, having been also in the former partnership. In 1836, under the preaching of Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, of Mt. Tabor, Mr. Mann joined the Second Presbyterian Church, and has served as deacon for several years. He is a worthy citizen, and is highly honored by all. He has been married three times: first, on the 4th of January, 1849, to Miss Amanda A. Graham, daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Weach) Graham. She died April 14, 1851. A year later he married Miss Angeline Graham, sister of his former wife, who died May 5, 1872. Both of these sisters left the memory of lives lovely for their domestic and Christian graces; and their many excellencies have exercised a lasting influence for good. June 25, 1873, he married Miss Mary L. Very, daughter of Martin and Eliza Very, and granddaughter of John K. Graham. April 13, 1874, his first child, John Horace Mann, was born; Mary Angeline was born December 27, 1876; Robert was born January 19, 1880. John K. Graham, whose daughters Mr. Mann married, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came from Pennsylvania to New Albany when the latter contained but a few log houses, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Southern Indiana. He surveyed and platted the city, in the employ of the Scribners, and was employed by the state in surveying and locating the Wabash Canal. He was one of the members of the Convention that framed the old state Constitution at Corydon in 1816. He was several times elected to the state Legislature, and served with fidelity in every position to which he was called. He died in 1841. Martin Very, father of Mr. Mann's third wife, was also one of the early settlers of Floyd County. His father, Francis Very, was of French descent; and his mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Lawrence, was of English parentage. His parents died when he was quite young; and, though in a new country, he met life's vicissitudes with an indomitable will and a stout heart. At an early day, in partnership with his brother, Lawson Very, he carried on a saw-mill on Silver Creek, about three miles from New Albany. They were among the first in the West to introduce the gang-saws for preparing lumber for steamboat hulls—steamboat building being then extensively carried on in New Albany; up to this time lumber for such purposes having been cut by the hand or whip-saw. They afterward engaged in running a flour-mill, which proved a successful enterprise. Later, Martin Very purchased his brother's interest in the mills, which were soon after destroyed by fire. He then built a steamboat, the "Ruby," which he ran in the southern trade, but it sank; and, as he had no insurance on either mills or boat, the loss was too great to be repaired. Yet his energy did not fail, but characterized his life to its latest hour. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, of New Albany. In 1870, at the age of sixty-three years, he died. His daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Mann, is a lady of refined literary taste, and a thorough Bible student, Since her early youth she has been a member and an earnest worker in the Second Presbyterian Church, of her native city.

MANN, PETER, merchant, of New Albany, was born in Ontario County, New York, May 15, 1812, and is the brother of John Mann, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work. He left his home at seventeen years of age and came to New Albany, where he found employment at various pursuits until he was twenty years old. He then shipped on board the United States government engineering and surveying boat, on the Ohio River. After remaining there about six months he returned to New Albany, and, being soon enabled to purchase a team, engaged in the occupation of teamster until 1835, at which time he had succeeded in saving five hundred dollars. With this he went into the saw-mill and lumber business, which he conducted safely until 1848, when he purchased the plat of ground now occupied by the Star Glass Works, on which he built a saw-mill. In 1849 Mr. John McCullough purchased a half interest in this mill, and they continued in partnership until 1855, when Mr. Mann sold to his partner and purchased the site of the present mill, on which he built a flour-mill with three runs of stone. This was destroyed by fire December 4, 1870, and by the following August he had erected a mill of double the capacity of the former, complete in every department. He has always enjoyed a very large and profitable trade, and is one of the most successful business men of his city. He is a Republican, but is little interested in politics. On the 24th of September, 1854, Mr. Mann married Miss Lydia Chew, of Floyd County. She died April 14, 1853, leaving two daughters, who are both married to highly respectable farmers of Clarke County. March 15, 1858, Mr. Mann married Miss Elizabeth B. Lightner, daughter of Jacob Light-

ner, of New Albany. Their three children are named, respectively, Eva B., James H., and Peter B. Mann. Mr. Mann is a member of the New Albany Third Presbyterian Church. He is still hale and active, and gives close attention to his business.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM K., attorney, of Seymour, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 12, 1824, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Cakinneai) Marshall. His father did valuable service in the American army during the War of 1812, after which he followed the occupation of a farmer. At the age of twenty, William Marshall entered the college at Hanover, Indiana, where he spent four years, and was then compelled to abandon his studies on account of impaired health. This was a great trial to the young student, who was always at the head of his classes, and who would have graduated the following year. After a year spent in recruiting his health he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1851, and commenced the practice of his profession in Lexington, Scott County, where he had previously moved. In 1856 he was elected treasurer of Scott County, and was re-elected in 1858. In 1864 he removed to Seymour, Indiana, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Through his ability and close attention to business, he has established a fine practice, and is acknowledged to be the leading jurist in the county, if not in the district. Mr. Marshall has had many important railroad cases, having acted as the attorney of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and carried to a successful termination a most important case against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He was married, November 1, 1854, to Fidelia Childs, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Jefferson County. They have a most interesting family of six children. Mr. Marshall is an active, earnest Republican; he has been for years a member of the central committee of his county, and has represented his party in the state conventions. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is highly respected as a lawyer and gentleman, and commands in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides.

MAIN, REUBEN P., merchant, of New Albany, was born on a small farm at North Stonington, Connecticut, September 29, 1824. His father, Rufus Main, and his mother, Sabra (Wells) Main, daughter of Thomas and Phœbe Wells, were both natives of Stonington. Their families emigrated from England, and were among the early settlers of the colonies. His grandfather, Rufus Main, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought in the battle of Stonington. Reuben Main is one of a family of twelve children, and received early instruction from a kind mother. He worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to New York City and was employed in the wholesale grocery and provision store of his two brothers for about six years, when, becoming convinced that a wider field was open to him in the West, he started, in 1847, for Cincinnati, Ohio. There he engaged in the grocery and provision trade one year, and then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued the business until 1853. He then removed to New Albany, where he has carried on a successful wholesale grocery and produce trade, and has also dealt extensively in grain and flour and engaged in milling. He owns a considerable amount of bank stock, and also stock in glass and iron manufacturing companies. He has always given his personal attention to his business, and has built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Main thinks much but talks little, and claims the right to vote for the best man regardless of party. In 1878 he was nominated by the National Greenback party as candidate for state Treasurer, and received a vote largely in excess of his ticket, which was in a minority in the state. Mr. Main has been twice married; first, to Mattie E. Neal, daughter of Charles and Maria Neal, of Louisville, Kentucky; she died in 1871, leaving three children—Laymond P., Reuben F., and Victoria E. Main. In February, 1872, he married Miss Hattie J. Knepfly, daughter of John and Margaret Knepfly, of New Albany. They have two children, John K. and William L. Main. With his family Mr. Main attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He occupies a prominent position in social and business circles, and is a valuable and respected citizen.

MCCORD, ROBERT G., one of the most prominent citizens of New Albany, is a native of Winchester, Virginia, where he was born in August, 1828. His father was a dry-goods merchant, and his son was educated with a view to the same business. At the age of ten years he emigrated to Indiana with his uncle, and settled in Harrison County. Ten years later he removed to New Albany, and made a contract with Mr. W. S. Culbertson for three years' service in his wholesale house, at one hundred dollars for the first year, one hundred and twenty-five for the second, and for the third one hundred and fifty. During the second year a situation was offered to Mr. McCord at six hundred dollars per annum, but he refused it on account of his contract with Mr. Culbertson. Some time after-

ward the latter asked him in regard to the matter, and upon a final settlement generously made his salary equal to what he had refused. At the expiration of the original agreement a new one was made, which existed for two years, when Mr. McCord entered into a copartnership with his employer, and for five years they carried on business together with gratifying success. Mr. McCord was one of the best salesmen in the city, and merchants eagerly sought to secure his services. In December, 1861, his copartnership with Mr. Culbertson was dissolved, and in the following January he entered into copartnership with Mr. Lawrence Bradley in the dry-goods business, under the firm name of McCord & Bradley. This partnership lasted ten years, and during that time a branch house was established in Louisville. During all Mr. McCord's successful mercantile career, the transactions of the firms with which he has been connected have amounted to from five hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, and not a note has been protested, a compromise made, or a payment refused. When the New Albany Woolen Mill Company was reorganized, in 1866, he became a stockholder, and upon the erection of the buildings they were called the McCord & Bradley Woolen Mills. This enterprise, like all others with which Mr. McCord has been connected, has proved eminently prosperous, and is to-day a source of revenue to the stockholders. In 1873 Mr. McCord, in conjunction with other parties, opened a large wholesale hat establishment in Louisville, under the firm name of McCord, Boomer & Co., which has done a large trade, especially in the North. In all his business life Mr. McCord has been exceedingly fortunate, not a year having passed without adding to his wealth; and this success is deserved, since it has been reached by untiring devotion and energy. In November, 1856, he married Miss Stoy, sister of Mr. Peter Stoy, of New Albany. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, and has proved an admirable companion, promoting peace and harmony, and rendering their home an earthly paradise. Mr. McCord is held by his fellow-citizens and neighbors in the highest esteem, and by all classes is regarded as a gentleman of the strictest integrity.

MYERS, PETER, retired merchant, of Jeffersonville, Clarke County, was born in Herkimer County, New York, March 29, 1812. His parents, Michael I. and Eveline (Deigert) Myers, were both of German descent, and their families were among the earliest settlers in the Mohawk Valley. They were eye-witnesses of many of the stirring scenes in the War of the Revolution, and were sufferers from the Indian depredations of those unsettled times. In 1817 the parents removed to Cincinnati, and thence to near Dayton, Ohio, from which place they emigrated to Jeffersonville, Indiana, in the fall of 1819. The father was a contractor on the old Indiana Canal, and subsequently on the Miami Canal. He died in Butler County, Ohio, in 1827, while engaged in the latter work. His devoted wife survived him several years, and died at the age of eighty-one. Peter Myers was the youngest of a family of nine children, and was enabled to acquire only such limited instruction as was afforded by the primitive schools of the day. After the death of his father he resided one year with a brother-in-law near Dayton, Ohio. In 1829 he commenced to rely upon his own resources, and became clerk in a store at a salary of fifty dollars a year. Two years later he assumed the charge of a small store owned by Mr. Keigwin, which he managed until the stock was sold out. Meanwhile, he had gained a reputation as a most useful and successful salesman, his services were eagerly sought, and he made many friends. He served as clerk for various employers until 1835, when he obtained charge of the steam ferry-boat between Jeffersonville and Louisville, occupying this position for five years. He then went into the dry-goods business with Levi Sparks, afterwards mayor of Jeffersonville, then commencing on a small scale, but, by prudence, economy and good management, built up a good business. After five years he sold his interest to Mr. Sparks, and went into partnership with Mr. French, who was known as one of the finest boat-builders on the Ohio River. This partnership continued for five years, and the firm of French & Myers built some of the best boats of that time. In 1851, his health becoming impaired, he sold out his interest, and again opened a dry-goods store. After five years more he entered the lumber trade with his former partner, under the firm name of Myers & French. This was in 1861, just before the country was involved in civil war. After the outbreak of the war Mr. French became discouraged by the gloomy outlook; he made a proposition to sell out to Mr. Myers, which was accepted, and the latter continued the business, with great success, during the whole period of the war, accumulating considerable property. In 1872 he gave his lumber business to his sons, Peter F. and Charles H. Myers, who still continue it. During his business career Mr. Myers gained the enviable record of a strictly honorable and conscientious merchant. He was a persistent opponent of the credit system, and always paid cash for his goods, so that he was enabled to keep entirely free from debt. He was never sued for an account, and never entered into a contract which he failed to fulfill. His strict attention to business has kept him out of politics. Residing in an overwhelmingly Democratic city and county, he has always been a strict Republican. In 1879, against his expressed desire, he was nominated by his party for city treasurer, and cut down the usual

Democratic majority to an unprecedented degree. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years; and has been a consistent temperance man—having been a member of the first American Temperance Society, the "Washingtonians." He is also a Good Templar and a Mason. Mr. Myers has married twice, and is blessed with a numerous family. April 5, 1837, he married Miss Elizabeth Nurse, of Utica, New York, who died in 1849. In 1850 he married Rachel Jacobs, of Clarke County, member of one of the oldest and most extensive families in Utica Township. The four surviving children of his first wife are William T., Charles H., Elizabeth H. (now Mrs. Edward Heller), and Peter F. Six children by his second wife are living, viz.: Fannie S., wife of Rev. J. W. Dashiell, Indiana Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Martha E.; Newton H., assistant secretary Ford Glass Company; Basil E., Mary A., and Rachel E., the latter now twelve years old. Mr. Myers is one of the directors of the Ford Glass Company, one of the most prominent industries in Jeffersonville; and has been more or less identified with every public enterprise in that city. He has paid taxes in Jeffersonville since his eighteenth year, and has never cast a vote outside of the township. He is remarkably well-preserved in appearance, is straightforward and unassuming in his manners, and inspires respect and confidence in all who approach him.

NOBLE, JAMES, Governor of the state of Indiana, was born at Battletown, Virginia. He emigrated to the frontier when a youth, first settling in Kentucky, and afterwards in Indiana. When the state was admitted into the Union he was chosen a United States Senator, and held the position until his death, February 26, 1831, a period of fifteen years. His decease occurred in Washington City, during the session of Congress.

PRATHER, COLONEL HIRAM, late of North Vernon, was born October 13, 1809, in Clarke County, Indiana. His father, one of the veterans of the War of 1812, was William Prather, and his mother was Lettice McCarroll. The son had no educational advantages, but by his energy and industry he managed to obtain a good practical English education. In 1815 his father removed to Jennings County, and by sturdy pioneer labor father and son cleared a space in the wilderness and converted it into a farm. Here Hiram Prather lived until 1852. He then sold his farm and removed to North Vernon, where he built one of the first houses erected in that place, residing there until his death, which occurred March 27, 1874. During his life of sixty-five years, Mr. Prather was a leading man in his county and state, and held many positions of honor and trust. He was elected treasurer of Jennings County in 1838, and during 1847, 1848, and 1849 represented that county in the state Legislature. He was again elected in 1857, and in 1867, and was also a member of the state Constitutional Convention in 1850. When the Civil War broke out he at once espoused the cause of the Union; and, having been largely instrumental in recruiting the 6th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. He served with his regiment in all its campaigns, until May, 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of his health. During his army life he held many important trusts, being a portion of the time on the staff of General Morris, and at one time having charge of the post at Webster, Western Virginia He was noted in the army for his courage and valor, and was loved by the men who served under him for his fatherly care and constant watchfulness of their interests. Upon his return from the field, he devoted a great portion of his time to the work of raising recruits, and in many material ways rendered valuable service to the great war governor, Mr. Morton—of whom he was a warm personal friend—in carrying the Union cause to victory. Few men gave as effective aid to the government as Mr. Prather, in the great struggle from 1861 to 1865. He bore to his grave the honorable scars received at Shiloh, while seven of his sons served at one time in the Union army. In politics Mr. Prather was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. In religion he was a Methodist. He was married, in 1834, to Mary A. Huckelberry, of Charlestown, Indiana, the daughter of a wealthy farmer. Of this union were born fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, of whom eight sons and four daughters are still living. The eldest son, Allen W. Prather, a captain in the 6th and afterwards colonel of the 120th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is now a praticing lawyer in Indianapolis. The second son, Uriah C., captain in the 82d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, now lives in Mt. Auburn, Indiana, where he is a practicing physician. The third son, Alonzo S., lieutenant in the 6th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is an attorney in Harrison, Arkansas. The fourth son, William B., a sergeant in the 54th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is a civil engineer in Jennings County. The fifth, Leander H., was a lieutenant in the 140th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and is now an attorney in Harrison, Arkansas. The sixth son, Walter S., now postmaster at North Vernon, was a private in the 137th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The seventh son, John Q., was a private in the 137th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Andrew H. and Theodore are now living in North Vernon. Of the four daughters, Ara E. married a farmer, Mr. L. J. Jackson, of Shelby County, Indiana; Mary A. married Doctor A. B. Light; Eliza J. married John Keelar, a farmer of

Jennings County, Indiana; and Susan C. married Michael Coryell, a farmer of the same county. The Prather family are closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Jennings County, and point with a just pride to the record of Colonel Hiram Prather, their father, as their best inheritance.

PRATHER, WALTER S., of North Vernon, where he is at present postmaster, is the sixth son of Colonel Hiram Prather, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of that place. He has had fair educational advantages, which he has appreciated and improved. After receiving a good common school education, he attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, which he left to enter the army during the late Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the 137th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged in 1865. After leaving the army he engaged in the drug business for some time. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster at North Vernon, which position he has since filled. He was married, August 16, 1870, to Miss Kate Kyle, daughter of Doctor J. W. Kyle, of North Vernon. They have two children. In politics Mr. Prather is an earnest Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family to which he belongs is one of the largest in Southern Indiana, and is widely and favorably known throughout the state.

POSEY, THOMAS, Governor of the territory of Indiana, was a native of Virginia. He was born not far from Alexandria, on the 9th of July, 1750. In 1774 he was engaged in the expedition originated by Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, against the Indians, being present at the battle of Point Pleasant. On the outbreak of the Revolution he was engaged on the patriot side, fought against Dunmore, his former commander, and afterwards joined Washington's army. He was at the battle of Bemis Heights, as a captain, under Colonel Morgan, and his men did excellent service as sharpshooters in that conflict. In 1779 he was colonel of the 11th Virginia Regiment, and afterwards commanded a battery under General Wayne. He was engaged in the storming of Stony Point, was at the capitulation of Cornwallis, and continued in the service until peace was declared. In 1793 he was appointed a brigadier-general of the Army of the North-west, and, being pleased with the appearance of the new country, settled in Kentucky not long after. In that state he was a member of the state Senate, being the president of that body from November 4, 1805, to November 3, 1806, and, in addition, performing the duties of the Lieutenant-governor. He removed to Louisiana in 1812, and was elected to the United States Senate from that state. He was appointed Governor of Indiana in 1813 by President Madison, and served till 1816. He died in Shawneetown, Illinois, March 19, 1818.

RAMSEY, JUDGE SAMUEL, attorney-at-law, of Corydon, Harrison County, was born in Kentucky, January 26, 1830. His parents, William and Mary Ramsey, who were farmers, removed to Indiana when he was an infant. He attended such common schools as the times afforded, and being of a studious nature, and making the most of his opportunities, succeeded in acquiring a good plain education. On leaving school, he worked on his father's farm until the age of eighteen, when he went into business, at which he continued for some five years, then commencing the study of law with Judge La Follette, of New Albany, remaining with him two years, when he began practice in Harrison County, where he has continued ever since in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative business. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Harrison County, serving for two terms. October, 1878, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, an office he now most ably fills. He has been a member of the society of Odd-fellows for about eight years, taking all the degrees. He became a Knight of Pythias in December, 1879. His religious views are liberal. He is a Democrat in politics. Judge Ramsey is the owner of considerable real estate in the county, in which business he and his son, Will. H., are also engaged. He was married, October 13, 1853, to Rebecca Arnold, daughter of George Arnold, Esq., of Harrison County. They have four children living, and three dead. The Judge is a very popular man in his district. He is of a jovial, genial disposition, and is in the enjoyment of good health and excellent spirits. He is honored, respected, and beloved. His law practice is considerable, and he is in affluent circumstances, being fairly endowed with this world's goods.

REISING, PAUL, brewer and merchant, of New Albany, was born October 5, 1819, in the city of Hoerstein, county of Alzenau, kingdom of Bavaria. His father, Francis Reising, was for many years burgomaster in his native city, and possessor of a small landed estate. His mother, Mary Reising, bore her husband four children, to whom she was much devoted. Paul Reising is the only one now living. He attended school, as is usual in his native land, from six to fourteen years of age. On October 5, 1842, he married Miss Susan Stadtmiller, of Hoerstein, who was then

in her twenty-first year. She has borne him nine children, three of whom, Catharina, Mary A., and Emma R., are still living, the others having died in infancy. She is a tender mother and a good wife. Mr. Reising's domestic relations are of the happiest kind. With his family he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, of which he has been trustee and steward for many years. He emigrated with his wife to this country in 1854, spent two years in Louisville, Kentucky, and then removed to New Albany, where he rented the old place on Main Street, then known as Metcalf's Brewery. At that time there was no lager-beer brewed in New Albany; and, after four years of industry at this brewery, Mr. Reising one day heard the call of the Floyd County sheriff, selling the last possessions of an unfortunate brewer, and offered the highest bid for the building he now occupies. On taking possession he found that the brewery was only twenty by sixty feet, with a capacity of but fifteen hundred barrels per year, and in 1866 he erected an addition to the building. He conceived the idea of manufacturing malt, and the venture proved successful. In 1876 he made further valuable improvements on his brewery, principally a new ice-house, constructed upon the most approved modern plan. This fine structure measures forty by sixty-three feet, and is capable of holding one thousand tons of ice. Opposite the brewery stands a magnificent residence, built in the most finished style. Here Mr. Reising has shown a knowledge of architecture, and has made his dwelling an ornament to the city. The ventilation is particularly fine throughout. Mr. Reising came to New Albany in moderate circumstances, and owes his success and present affluence to close application to business. No one stands higher in the community or is more generally respected.

READ, JOHN F., counselor-at-law, etc., of Jeffersonville, is a member of a family which has been identified more or less with the history of the state since it emerged from its territorial condition. On both sides he is descended from Kentuckians who emigrated to Indiana at an early date. He was born on Indiana soil October 4, 1822, and is the eldest of four children of James G. and Mary (Mahan) Read. His father represented his district in the state Legislature for over twenty years. In 1828 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, against the Whig candidate, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1834 he was again the candidate of his party for the governorship, and again suffered a defeat at the hands of the then dominant party; but it could well be said by his opponents, "A few more such victories and we are lost." He was the editor and proprietor of the first newspaper published at Vincennes, Indiana, which naturally reflected his politics in an eminent degree. Uncompromisingly Democratic in his convictions, he conducted his paper with an eye single to the interests of his party, while dealing firmly but courteously with his opponents. He was well known as a ready writer and fluent and graceful speaker. He laid out the city of Washington, Daviess County, where he resided for many years. In early life he had been engaged in the mercantile business, and had succeeded in accumulating a competence. John F. Read was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, from which he graduated in the class of 1845, under the presidency of Professor McMasters. In 1846 he commenced the practice of law at Jeffersonville, where he has been for more than thirty years actively engaged in his profession. His present law partner, Hon. Jonas G. Howard, is a former pupil of Mr. Read, and the firm enjoys the finest practice in Clarke County, while none in the state has a higher reputation for the ability and professional integrity as well as the personal popularity of the partners. Although burdened with the cares of professional and other business, Mr. Read has served one term in the state Legislature, and eight years in the land office of the state—four years under the administration of James K. Polk, and four under Franklin Pierce. These positions were filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. But it is not alone in professional or public life that Mr. Read has influenced the development of his city and state. He has always been a truly public-spirited citizen, not given to the encouragement of visionary schemes, but aiding every thing that in his judgment had a tendency to enliven or improve the business interests of the community. He is now president of the Ford Plate-glass Company, of Jeffersonville, and is vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, of that city. In 1846 Mr. Read married Miss Eliza Kegwin. She died in 1852, leaving a daughter, who is now the wife of Mr. Sage, secretary of the Ford Plate-glass Company. In 1855 Mr. Read married Miss Eliza Pratt, daughter of Joseph R. Pratt, of Georgetown, Kentucky. They have a family of eight children.

SCHEFOLD, FRANK, civil and mechanical engineer, New Albany, is a native of the little kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was born April 23, 1846. His parents were Edward and Caroline Schefold. His father was an advocate of law before the king. Frank Schefold's educational advantages were good. At school he obtained a thorough knowledge of his own language, and had also made some progress in French and Latin, when he was apprenticed to one of the best mechanical schools of his country, at Biberach, where he remained until he had at-

tained his eighteenth year. He then entered the Polytechnic school at Stuttgart, where he spent three years in the study of chemistry, hydraulics, civil engineering, and the Greek and English languages. He reads and translates French and English with ease, as well as the classic tongues of Greece and Rome. In 1866 he emigrated to this country, and was employed for about a year in the Philadelphia patent office as draughtsman. After two years more in that city he went to Cincinnati, and was assistant civil engineer of the Cincinnati water-works from 1870 to 1875, with the exception of some eight months spent in Europe; during which time he visited and inspected the great water-works of London, Vienna, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, etc. In 1875 he was called to New Albany, Indiana, to superintend the drafting and construction of the water-works of that place. He is now superintendent and civil engineer of the water-works in that city, and also has charge of those at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He has a reputation as a civil engineer second to none in the state. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Campbell County, Kentucky; they have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Schefold are both members of the Universalist Church, of New Albany.

SCOTT, CAPTAIN JOHN, of Brownstown, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 9, 1830, and is a son of Adam and Harriet (McElfresh) Scott. His father was a farmer, and the son of a Scotch Highlander. John Scott acquired the rudiments of an education at the common school of the county; and in the spring of 1846, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. Completing his apprenticeship in 1850, he continued working at his trade, and in 1851 he opened a shop in Belmont County. In November, 1855, he moved to Houston, Jackson County, Indiana, where he followed his trade, and succeeded in building up a good business. In the fall of 1861 he raised a company for the 50th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, from Jackson and Brown Counties. For a long time he was on detached service; in 1863 he was with the Army of the Tennessee in its campaign until fall, and was then transferred to the department of Arkansas, where he did valuable service until the close of the war. During the summer of 1864 he served on the staff of Major-general Solomon, and in the fall of the same year, his time having expired, he was honorably discharged, and returned to Jackson County. Two years later he was elected sheriff of the county for the term of two years, and was re-elected in 1868. On first taking possession of the office, he moved to Brownstown. At that time it required a man of iron will to execute the duties of this position, as the notorious Renos were then in the height of their glory. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the Jackson Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1874, having filled the office eight years, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. On the 29th of April, 1851, he was married to Alcina Collins Smith, a native of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, with whom he has lived happily. Their union has not been blessed with children. Mr. Scott was brought up under the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now an active member of that society at Brownstown. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and is looked upon as one of its leaders in the county. He has been an enterprising business man, and Jackson County is greatly indebted to him for its growth and prosperity.

SCRIBNER, GENERAL B. F., of New Albany, was born September 20, 1825, in that city, which his father, Abner Scribner, with two brothers, laid out in the year 1813. General Scribner is by profession a chemist and druggist, having been for many years proprietor of the largest drug house in the city. Early in life he manifested strong military tastes; and while still a mere youth became a member of the Spencer Grays, a military company composed of the young men of New Albany. By their superior drill and soldierly appearance, the Spencer Grays won an enviable reputation at home and abroad, and bore off the honors on all occasions of competition with other companies. At the military encampment near Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1845, they were awarded a gold-mounted sword. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, when, after the battle of Palo Alto, the country feared for the safety of General Taylor, they tendered their services to the Governor; and after the call was made on Indiana for troops they were accepted, and formed Company A, 2d Indiana Volunteers. A little volume, entitled, "Camp Life of a Volunteer," published by Gregg, Elliott & Co., of Philadelphia, contains extracts from General Scribner's private journal, giving a vivid description of the battle of Buena Vista and many incidents of the war. During his year of service he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, which was the highest vacancy that occurred in his company. Having a decided taste for military life, his duties were performed with alacrity and pleasure. He was never reprimanded by a superior officer, never missed drill or guard duty, and never failed to march with his company. General Lane publicly commended him on the field for his conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Early on the morning of February 23d his regiment was thrown to the front, and was opposed by three thousand infantry and twelve hundred lancers, flanked on the left by a battery of five Mexican guns.

Here they stubbornly maintained their position until they had fired twenty-one rounds, and were ordered to fall back. In the retreat, with others of the company, Mr. Scribner joined the 1st Mississippi—Colonel Jeff. Davis's regiment—which, with General Taylor, was just arriving on the field from Saltillo. With this regiment they shared the varied fortunes of the day. Their gallantry was specially noted, and Colonel Jeff. Davis afterward sent to their company for the names of the few who had behaved so nobly; but they declined to give them, honorably refusing to gain a reputation at the expense of equally brave comrades, who had been placed in other positions. When the nation was awakened by the guns of Sumter, General Scribner's patriotism aroused his military spirit, and military books and tactics occupied his attention during all his leisure moments. He entered a company enrolled for home defense, and, feeling himself bound by a large and complicated business to remain at home, tried to content himself with doing all that he could by forming and drilling companies. He was promoted from grade to grade until he was made colonel of the 7th Regiment Indiana organized militia. As the war progressed, however, he yielded to the conviction that his duty was in the field. He was offered commands by many officers in different parts of the state, but declined; and, having been authorized by the Governor, raised a regiment, and went into camp at New Albany, August 22, 1861 In September General Buckner advanced on Louisville, and Rosecrans was ordered out to meet him. Colonel Scribner's regiment, the 38th Indiana Volunteers, was then without arms or accouterments; but, on being asked by General Anderson if they could go to the rescue, Colonel Scribner promptly assented. They were partially armed and equipped September 21, 1861, and joined the gallant Rousseau, who, under Sherman, was moving on Muldros Hill and Elizabethtown. Without blankets or tents, and almost without food for four days, the brave fellows entered the service, inspired by the hope of meeting and crushing the enemy. They were first assigned to Wood's brigade, McCook's division, but before crossing Green River were transferred to Negley's brigade, in the same division. During the spring and summer the command was employed to keep open the communication with Mitchell, at Huntsville, and Buell, at Corinth. In May, 1862, the 38th marched to Florence, Alabama, and back—a distance of two hundred miles—in ten days. Immediately after their return, Negley's demonstration against Chattanooga was made, and Colonel Scribner commanded the brigade. This expedition was a success as far as it went, and, had the advantage then gained been followed up by a sufficient force, important results would have ensued. The enemy's artillery was silenced, and they were driven from their works on the river. They would have capitulated, but the Union force was insufficient to hold the place, and surrender was not demanded. On the return march, Colonel Scribner was left with his brigade to bring up the rear, a task fraught with danger and difficulty. This he did with credit to himself and safety to his charge. On their return they encamped at Shelbyville, Kentucky, making the march of over three hundred miles in fifteen days. In July the regiment was ordered to Battle Creek, and remained until Buell abandoned the Tennessee River, when Colonel Scribner was ordered to advance and take command of the post and fortifications at Ducherd. When the army came up he moved on with it to Louisville. The hardships of this terrible march from Alabama to Louisville, and the subsequent pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky, with the terrible struggle at Chaplain Hills, are vividly portrayed in the history of the 38th Regiment. The brunt of the battle fell upon Rousseau's division, in which Colonel Scribner was placed at Battle Creek. Jackson's and Terrill's forces, being new levies, and unable to withstand the fearful odds against them, soon melted away before the flower of the Confederate army. Not so, however, with Rousseau's veterans, who, in one thin line, fought with a determination hardly paralleled in the annals of the war. Here Colonel Scribner exhibited his fitness to command; cool and self-possessed, noticing every detail of the movements of his own regiment, he was ever on the alert to discover the movements of the enemy. The assistance rendered by his constant advice is acknowledged in the official reports. Here he began to reap the reward of his patient labors in instructing the officers and men in their duties under all contingencies, and here the importance of discipline and drill became apparent. These brave men, besides the 10th Wisconsin, for two hours and a half held their ground before the dense masses of the enemy, under the most destructive fire. Leaden hail from small arms, and grape, canister, and shell, cut up their ranks, but not a man was seen to falter. Their colors were riddled; the staff was shot in two places; six of the color guard were killed and two wounded, leaving only one unhurt. Out of four hundred men they lost one hundred and fifty-seven killed and wounded. Having exhausted their own ammunition, they used that of their killed and wounded comrades; and then, with fixed bayonets, resolved to die rather than retreat until the order was given. Their colonel had told them that the safety of the Seventeenth Brigade depended on their holding their position. When at last orders came, they fell back with a coolness not exceeded on battalion drill. While lying down waiting for ammunition, they were trampled upon by Hood's new recruits, who in terror were flying from the field with the enemy at their heels. Without a round of ammunition, but with fixed bayonets, the noble 38th yielded not an inch, resolved to try the virtue of cold

steel. A soldier's bravery can be put to no severer test. In this engagement Colonel Scribner was wounded in the leg, and his horse was shot under him. Soon after the battle he was placed in command of the brigade—Colonel Harris, its former gallant commander, being forced by ill-health to resign. The First Brigade, formerly the Ninth, composed of the 38th Indiana, 10th Wisconsin, 2d, 33d, and 94th Ohio, under the command of Colonel Scribner, bore an important part in the battle of Stone River. With the rest of Rousseau's division, they were sent into the cedars to support McCook, who was being driven back by the enemy. Here, as usual, it fell to Scribner's command to bear the brunt of the battle. Two of his regiments, the 2d and 33d Ohio, had been ordered to support the batteries on the pike, and bore a conspicuous part in the repulse of the Confederates as they charged upon these batteries. In the mean time, Colonel Scribner, with the three other regiments, maneuvered through the cedars as the movements of the enemy made it necessary, and was ordered back to the pike. His leading regiment, the 94th Ohio, had just emerged from the thicket into the field on the left of the Nashville Pike, when they came upon the enemy retreating after their repulse in the attack on the batteries, and pursued them into the cedars, completely routing them. He soon after met a column of Union forces retiring before the enemy. Opening his line, Colonel Scribner permitted them to pass, when, elated by success, the Confederates came down in dense masses to within twenty-five paces of his line. Here they were checked by a galling fire, and here occurred the most desperate struggle of the day. For a time Colonel Scribner appeared surrounded, but, by slightly retiring his left regiment, he obtained a cross-fire. For twenty minutes the command stood firm, although fearfully diminished in numbers, and only retired reluctantly when ordered to fall back. Colonel Scribner commanded the brigade through the Tennessee campaign and through Alabama, until they arrived at Chattanooga, when, by the reorganization of the army by General Grant, he again assumed command of his regiment, which was transferred to the First Brigade, First Division, and Fourteenth Army Corps, under Brigadier-general Carlin. In the battles around and upon Lookout Mountain, including the assault upon Mission Ridge, the regiment rendered gallant service. In December, 1863, Colonel Scribner succeeded in re-enlisting the majority of his regiment as veterans, at Rossville, Georgia, and January 3, 1864, started with them for New Albany on furlough. With his officers he immediately commenced recruiting, and shortly afterward returned to the field with a number of new recruits. Prior to the summer campaign of 1864, the 38th Regiment was transferred from the First to the Third Brigade, same division, and the command of the brigade was assigned to Colonel Scribner. He commanded in all skirmishes and engagements until after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, when he became ill, and the command devolved upon Colonel Givin, of the 7th Ohio. This ended Colonel Scribner's active and brilliant military career. His name had been frequently sent to the Senate, for confirmation as a brigadier-general, by the lamented President Lincoln, but failed from non-action by that body and from the assigned cause of no vacancy. Whatever prevented a just recognition of his distinguished services, it can not be said that he neglected his duties in the field to come home and "log roll" among politicians for his promotion. At length, on the 8th of August, 1864, he was appointed and confirmed brevet brigadier-general. On the 21st of August, finding his health much impaired from continued exposure and over-exertion, he offered his resignation, which was accepted. Nothing but patriotic ardor sent him into the field. He took up his sword in vindication of his principles; and now that the war is over, the Union preserved, he resumed his usual business, asking and expecting nothing at the hands of his countrymen but their respect and esteem. He is no schemer, and used no undue means to compass his promotion, conscious of his own merit, and content with whatever position the government saw fit to grant him. He did his duty without faltering, and was always at the head of his regiment. No commander has won more esteem from his subordinates than General Scribner, or retired from military life with a brighter record. In January, 1865, General Scribner was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Second Collecting District of Indiana, in which position he served six years, to the satisfaction of the government and the public. Notwithstanding the abuse and accusations made against officers in this difficult and responsible service, no charge was ever made against the integrity and efficiency of General Scribner. He retained his interest in the drug business, which was conducted by his partner, until February, 1878, and then established in New York City a drug brokerage office. This he abandoned the following August to accept the appointment of United States treasury agent at Alaska. He was assigned to duty on the Island of St. Paul, a seal and whale fishing station of considerable importance in the North Pacific. General Scribner was married, December 20, 1849, to Miss Anna Martha Maginness, daughter of Doctor E. A. Maginness. She was born at West Chester, Pennsylvania. Having lost her mother in infancy, she found care and love with her mother's sisters and brother, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The brother referred to was John Maginness, who for more than thirty years held an important position in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia, having been chief clerk and assistant secre-

tary of the treasury. He took his little niece to Washington at twelve years of age, and lavished upon her all that affection and money could give. The thoroughness of her education, the mental discipline and the social advantages here received, have borne their legitimate fruit in her useful life. Her father married again, and removed to New Albany, Indiana, and it was while visiting him in 1849 that she met General Scribner. They have had ten children, seven being now living—five sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter graduated from college with honor, and all are indebted to their mother for their success and proficiency in school. She has preserved to an unusual degree the remembrance of her school exercises, delighting in mathematics and abstract subjects, and has consequently been able to render her children much assistance in their studies. The charms of her person and mind have endeared her not only to her own family, but to a large circle of friends.

SHIEL, JOHN J., merchant, of Seymour, was born June 25, 1826, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. His parents were Michael and Mary (O'Ryan) Shiel. Soon after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1829, Michael Shiel emigrated to America with his family, consisting of seven children, and settled in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he removed to Hamilton County, Indiana, then a wilderness, where John Shiel worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age. His early school privileges were limited, but in after years he obtained a fair English education by his own energy and application. In 1845 he went to Cincinnati and learned the trade of currier, which he followed for some time in most of the Eastern cities. In September, 1847, he returned to Cincinnati and married Mary A. Phelan, an orphan. He worked in Indianapolis until 1855, when he went to Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana, and, purchasing a tannery, carried on business successfully until 1865. Early in the next year he removed to Ewing, Jackson County, Indiana, and, in partnership with John W. Mullen, of Madison, purchased the tannery at this place. They conducted this very successfully for four years, opening branch houses and extending their sales all over the country. In 1871 Mr. Shiel bought the interest of his partner, and in 1872 was burned out, with no insurance. He immediately rebuilt, and again, in 1875, suffered total loss by fire, without insurance. The following year he removed to Seymour, Indiana, and opened his present leather store. Mr. Shiel is the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Michael E. Shiel, is the editor and proprietor of the *Temperance Monitor-Journal*, published at Seymour, Indiana; his eldest daughter, Anna A., is the wife of Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Seymour. Mr. Shiel is a devout Catholic. Politically, his sympathies are with the Greenback party, in which he is an active worker, and a firm believer in its ultimate success. During the time he carried on the tannery, he employed a large number of men, and did much towards the development of Jackson County.

SHIELDS, MEEDEY WHITE, late of Seymour, was born in Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee, July 8, 1805. He was the son of James and Penelope (White) Shields, and a grandson of Stockton Shields, of Virginia, a captain in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch attended school only three months in his life, but by his own energy attained a thorough English education. He removed to Corydon, Floyd County, in 1811, using pack-horses in making the journey. In 1816 the family went to Jackson County, and settled on a farm that is now part of the city of Seymour. At this time there were only six white families in the county. From 1820 to 1832 Mr. Shields was engaged in running a flat-boat from the White River to New Orleans, and in managing his farm. In the early part of 1832 he enlisted in the army, was made first lieutenant, and in the fall of that year was promoted to a captaincy. At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1833, he returned to Jackson County, where he married Eliza P. Ewing, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Brownstown, of the same county. He then engaged in farming on the old homestead. In the fall of 1846 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1848. In October, 1852, he was elected state Senator from the counties of Jackson and Scott. In November of that year he laid out the town (now the city) of Seymour, and in 1853 opened a general store, and also constructed eleven miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He was a lover of fine stock, and manifested a great interest in the improvement of the cattle of the county, making the first importation of fine stock in the neighborhood. It was mainly through his efforts that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad passed through the town of Seymour, as the road had been located two miles north—through the town of Rockford. In the fall of 1856 he was again elected to the state Senate from Jackson and Jennings Counties, and there introduced the bill compelling railroad companies to bring all trains to a stop at crossings of other railroads. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Charleston which nominated Douglas for President. He was the father of eight children, two of whom, Lycurgus and Meedey W., died at the age of fourteen. Bruce T. and Wm. H. are now farming.

Sarah S. married John H. Blish in 1856, and Eliza S. married A. W. Dickinson in 1864. Mr. Shields was not a member of any religious denomination, but gave liberally to several Churches in their infancy, donating a lot whenever necessary. His wife was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and not only was a liberal contributor to the Church at Seymour, but gave largely of her means to the support of Presbyterian Churches all over the state. The city of Seymour, in its rapid growth, its numerous railroad shops, its extensive manufactories, and its high school, which bears Mr. Shields's name, is greatly indebted to the energy, industry, perseverance, and influence of its founder. He died February 6, 1866, of inflammation of the stomach, and in his death the city suffered an irreparable loss. His wife departed this life November 14 of the same year. Mr. Shields left an estate worth three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, accumulated by his own energy, sagacity, and industry. His brother, Wm. Shields, in the year 1840, was a member of the Indiana Legislature, and died during his term of office. He was dearly beloved by the people, and was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens. Appropriate resolutions in regard to his sterling worth were adopted by the House.

SPARKS, GENERAL LEVI, late of Jeffersonville, was born at Church Hill, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, November 21, 1814. He came to Indiana in 1836 and settled in Washington, Daviess County, but, after remaining there one year, removed to Jeffersonville and entered the dry-goods house of W. D. Beach. In 1840 he engaged in the dry-goods trade in partnership with Peter Myers. This connection continued for eight years, when Mr. Myers retired and Mr. Sparks continued in business for himself until his death, which occurred March 26, 1875. He was an active Democrat, and was a prominent member of his party. From 1854 to 1869 he was a member of the city council of Jeffersonville, and proved himself one of the best public servants that the city has ever had; he served as chairman of the finance committee while a member of the council. In 1869 he was elected mayor of the city, and again in 1871. Few men in public or private life have been more devoted to the interests of the city than Mr. Sparks. To him is largely due the location of the government arsenal at Jeffersonville, which contributes in no small degree to the prosperity of the place. He was for a number of years a member of the district and state Democratic central committee. Every duty which devolved upon him was performed with energy, sagacity, and fidelity. He was a member of every National Democratic Convention from 1852 until his death. In 1875 he was a candidate for state Treasurer, and, for a great part of his life, was an intimate and personal friend of Governor Hendricks, Senator McDonald, M. C. Kerr, etc. General Sparks's wife died ten years before him, and his only surviving child is Mrs. E. E. Ennis, of Gentryville, Missouri. The business founded by him in 1840 is now conducted by his two half-brothers, under the firm name of T. & N Sparks. As he never saw any military service it is difficult to say where the title "general," by which he was long familiarly known, originated. However bestowed, it became established so firmly in the minds of the people that for many years before his death he was known by no other title. His home in Jeffersonville was ever a center of genial hospitality. Kindly and sociable, with a nature overflowing with charity and good will to all men, he was universally beloved and respected; and he will long be remembered by the citizens of Jeffersonville, as a man whose place it will be difficult to fill, and whose virtues made him an object of esteem alike in public and private life.

STEVENS, WARDER W., editor and proprietor of the Salem *Democrat*, was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, September 30, 1845, and is the eldest son of Henderson and Catharine (Hayden) Stevens. His father was a farmer, and also filled several official positions in the county where he resided. The Haydens were one of the prominent families of Kentucky, and were among the early settlers of that state. When he was but one year old, his father removed to Indiana, and settled in Harrison County, where he spent his early years at work on the farm, attending the common school at Corydon during the winter. In the fall of 1864 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained two years, and in the spring of 1867 graduated from the law department. He immediately established himself at Salem, and began the practice of his profession in connection with James A. Ghormley. At the end of two years Mr. Ghormley died, and about that time Mr. Stevens was appointed county auditor. After serving one year he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with A. A. Cravens. In 1871 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and served one year. In January, 1872, Mr. Stevens and his partner purchased the Salem *Democrat*, and he bought Mr. Cravens's interest in 1874, since which time he has had entire control of the paper. Mr. Stevens is an ardent Democrat, and is constantly laboring in the interests of the party, being acknowledged one of its leaders in this portion of the state. His paper is the organ of the Democracy of Washington County, and its many able editorials from his pen have, in a great measure, brought about the increased Democratic ma-

jority in the county, as, under his judicious management, it has an influence in political affairs second to no paper in Southern Indiana. His office is complete in all of its appointments, and is a model of neatness and system, being furnished with all the modern improvements necessary to facilitate business. It is noted for the promptness and dispatch by which orders for all descriptions of printed matter are filled. Mr. Stevens married, May 1, 1879, Miss Alice Caspar, of Salem, whose father was county auditor and a merchant of that place. Upon purchasing the *Democrat* he discontinued the practice of law, and now devotes his whole time and energy to improving the weekly issue of his newspaper. He is known and appreciated far and near as a good and honorable citizen, and as a genial, courteous gentleman.

STOCKSLAGER, STROTHER M., attorney-at-law, Corydon, Harrison County, was born at Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana, May 7, 1842. His parents, Jacob and Jane W. Stockslager, Virginians by birth, emigrated to Indiana in 1832. Jacob Stockslager was the sheriff of Harrison County from 1856 to 1860, and up to the time of his death was a large farmer, and one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. Strother M. received his early instruction at the common schools of the county, and afterward at the academy at Corydon, under Professor W. W. May, closing at the State University at Bloomington. He had a clear, bright intellect, and by close application to his studies acquired far more than an ordinary education. At the age of seventeen, before attending the academy, he for a few terms taught school, which proved of great benefit to him, as it thoroughly impressed his recent studies on his own mind. On leaving the university he became imbued with the martial spirit which the war called forth in our young men, and entered the army as a private in the 13th Indiana Cavalry. On the final organization of the company he was immediately appointed second lieutenant. At the battle of Murfreesboro, during Hood's campaign in Tennessee in 1864, for gallant service, he was promoted to be captain of Company F. During the campaign around Murfreesboro he had some hair-breadth escapes; the engagements being hotly contested, and he invariably in the thickest of the fight. He was mustered out at Vicksburg in October, 1865, when he returned home and commenced the study of law, at the same time acting as deputy auditor for two years. He was also deputy clerk for two years. He then read law for one year with the Hon. S. K. Wolfe, at the expiration of which they formed a partnership. He made rapid progress in his chosen profession and acquired a large practice. In two years their connection was dissolved on account of Mr. Wolfe's removal to New Albany and election to Congress. Mr. Stockslager then formed a partnership with Judge Douglass, which has been highly successful. They now enjoy the largest and most important law practice in the county. In the summer of 1866 he was appointed by the President assessor of internal revenue for the district. In 1874 he was elected to the Senate by a large majority, showing his immense popularity with the people, irrespective of party. The farmers' movement was at its height and the Grangers and Republicans had combined, and yet his personal influence was so great that, although a Democrat, he was elected by an overwhelming majority, proving in his case the old adage, that "the man was greater than the party." In 1877 he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, originating a road bill which brought him very prominently before the House, and called forth favorable comments from the leading press of the country. In 1878 he became a member of the Masonic Order, and one year later a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. July 10, 1873, he was married to Kate M. Miller, the estimable daughter of G. W. Miller, of Corydon. In October, 1878, he purchased the Corydon *Democrat*, of which he is editor. It is a paper having a large county circulation, and is well and ably conducted. Mr. Stockslager is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant in manners, a thorough lawyer and honorable gentleman, well read on all topics. He is a man of large public spirit, held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, "one whom they delight to honor." June 29, he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Third District, defeating Judge George A. Bicknell and Judge Jeptha D. New.

STOY, PETER R., merchant and manufacturer, New Albany. Few men in Indiana have attained more local prominence, socially and financially, than the subject of this sketch. His history is much like that of others who by their own efforts have attained competence and position, and yet bears the stamp of individuality. Commencing with no capital but an unblemished character, he has, by honesty and fair dealing, become known as one of Indiana's successful business men. He was born February 25, 1825, in the village (now city) of New Albany, Indiana. His father, Peter Stoy, was a ship-cabin-builder, who was born and reared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His mother, Mary E. (Wicks) Stoy, was a native of Erie, in the same state. They were married at New Albany in 1818, in which year the father emigrated from his native state, his future wife having preceded him westward about two years. Mr. Stoy attended school in his native village until he was fifteen years of age. He entered the

hardware store of Charles Woodruff, January 1, 1841, and continued in this and the dry-goods business as clerk until 1846. At this time the death of his father occurred and he took charge of the estate, which was badly embarrassed. He succeeded in settling all liabilities, however, and saved a competence for his widowed mother. In the spring of 1847 he took the position of clerk on the Ohio River steamer, "Atlantis;" but left this employment after one season, as the influence and early training of a pious father and mother made the wild and boisterous life on a steamboat repugnant to him. He then engaged in the hardware trade in the store of his former employer—who had died in the mean time—accepting a share in the prospective profits of the business in lieu of salary. Here he remained until 1851, when he went into business on his own account. Purchasing his stock in the Eastern market, at first hand, he was enabled to offer as good inducements to the trade as older houses, and became very successful. He has made numerous friends, and has passed through two severe financial crises with his credit unquestioned. In 1866, with several others, he organized the Ohio Falls Iron Works. In 1873, after the great financial panic, he was elected vice-president of the company, and in January, 1876, he was chosen vice-president, treasurer, and general manager, which position he now holds. He also continues his hardware business at the old stand, in which he is ably assisted by his two oldest sons, Edward B. and Lewis R. Stoy. Mr. Stoy has been a member of the city council the greater part of the time since 1850, and was elected by a large majority to the important office of commissioner of Floyd County. He is not now, and never has been, a politician. His political principles are Republican, but he was elected to office by the aid of Democratic voters in a county which gives a large Democratic majority. In 1850 he married Miss Ellen Beeler, of New Albany, Indiana, daughter of William and Elizabeth Beeler, and a member of one of the best families of Floyd County. Of ten children born to them nine are living: Edward B., Minnie E., Lewis R., William H., Frank M., Walter E., Raymond P., Julia, and Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Stoy have been honored members of the Methodist Church since 1843. Socially and financially, Mr. Stoy stands among the most highly respected and influential citizens of New Albany.

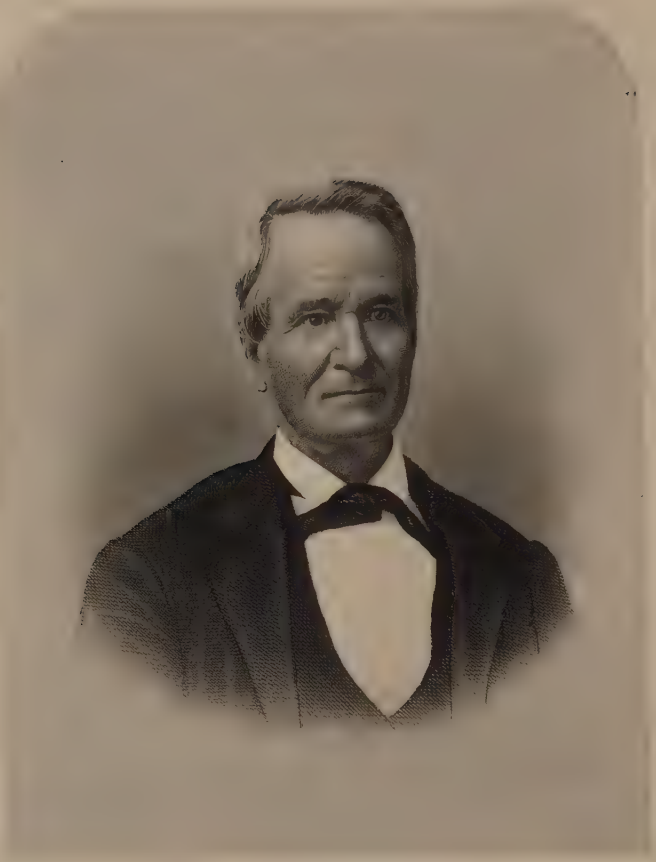
TAYLOR, JAMES M., of Salem, clerk of Washington County Circuit Court, was born in Washington County, Indiana, December 6, 1842, and is the youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Turpin) Taylor. His father was a farmer and shoemaker. He spent his early life on the farm, assisting his parents, until he was twenty-one years of age. During this time, by close attention to his studies during the winter months, he acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach, and at the age of eighteen took charge of his first school. When he was twenty he attended the high school at Salem two terms. Deprived of further educational advantages he became clerk in a clothing store, and afterwards was bookkeeper in the woolen mills for one year. In 1867 he was appointed deputy treasurer of his county, and spent eighteen months in this position. In August, 1868, he removed to Campbellsburg, and opened a general store, which he carried on for two years; he then taught school two years. In 1872 he removed to Memphis, Clarke County, Indiana, and taught the graded school until March, 1874, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the Washington County Circuit Court. This position he held until October, 1878, when he was elected clerk of the same court for the term of four years. He married, May 5, 1864, Miss Mary E. McCoskey, daughter of a farmer of Washington County. They have three daughters. Mr. Taylor was brought up in the faith of the United Brethren, but now attends the Methodist Church. In politics he is an active, zealous Democrat, and to his exertions, more than to those of any other man, is the Democratic party of Washington County indebted for the large increase in the Democratic vote. Mr. Taylor is a genial and courteous gentleman; he discharged his duties as clerk to the entire satisfaction of the court, and with credit to himself, and is justly regarded as one of the rising men of Washington County.

TRIPP, COLONEL HAGERMAN, North Vernon, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 16, 1812. His father, Gideon D. Tripp, served in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. His mother was Eva Hagerman. These families emigrated from Rhode Island to Ohio in 1807. The Colonel's educational advantages as a boy were small, the schoolhouse being an old log building. But he made the most of his opportunities, being fond of reading. He applied himself diligently, and acquired by his own perseverance a good education. At the age of sixteen he was enabled not only to earn his own living, but also to contribute to the support of the family, by working as a carpenter, his father having died and left them in straitened circumstances. In 1830 he removed to Jennings County, and in 1837 went into the milling business in partnership with John Walker, in which he continued till 1841, when for four years he engaged in mercantile affairs. He then again became interested in milling matters, in which he still holds an interest. In 1848 he was elected one of the directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, holding that position seven years,

from its conception until after its completion, and looking after the interests of his county in that direction. In 1852, being owner of the land on which North Vernon now stands, he surveyed it, divided it into lots, and laid out the town, which now, in 1880, has a population of three thousand. From that time until 1861 he occupied himself in looking after his large business interests, and the welfare of the place of which he was the founder. April 15, 1861, in thirty hours after President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, he raised a company, and reported for duty, by telegraph, on the following night. He and his company went into camp on the 19th, and he immediately received his commission as captain, having enlisted in the company as a private, and being elected by his comrades as their captain. They served in the three months' campaign in West Virginia, returning August 3, and going into camp at Madison. The company reorganized August 26. September 20 the regiment crossed the Ohio at Louisville, it being the first that entered Kentucky, and his the first company that went to the war from Jennings County. These troops became a part of the Army of the Ohio, and afterwards of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in all the actions through West Virginia, and was with Buell's army at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6 and 7, 1862, a few days after which he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was at the siege of Corinth, which ended in its evacuation, May 29. During the summer of 1862 he was engaged in the protection of the railroads in Alabama. He marched to Louisville, arriving there September 27, 1862, and thence to Perryville, Kentucky, in which battle he took part, October 8. From that place he went to Crab Orchard, in pursuit of General Bragg, and from thence to Nashville, arriving on the battle-field of Stone River December 30, 1862, after having been in many skirmishes with the enemy, and with his regiment fought through that memorable battle. During the summer of 1863 he was in a great number of minor engagements, and on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, he was at the battle of Chickamauga, skirmishing having begun on the 18th. The last day of the battle Colonel Tripp had the misfortune to lose one leg, being struck by a minie-ball, which passed through the limb, completely shattering the bone. The next day he received his commission as colonel. His wound compelled him to remain in hospital until the January following, when he was removed to his home. Feeling that he was unfit for further service, in June he resigned his commission. In 1867 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Third Congressional District, a capacity in which he served for six years. In 1847 he became a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and he is also a Master Mason, having joined that fraternity in 1856. He took the temperance pledge some fifty years back, and has never broken it. In politics he is a Republican. He was formerly a Whig, but joined the new party on its organization. In religion he is a Universalist. Colonel Tripp has been highly successful in his business career, having accumulated considerable wealth, and is now enjoying a luxurious home and the advantages derived from a well-spent and industrious life, respected by the community and beloved by his family. He is a man of honor and integrity, and possesses a fine personal appearance. His family are all grown up, and have located near him. They are actively engaged in business.

VOYLES, S. B., attorney-at-law, Salem, Washington County, Indiana, was born in that town, July 13, 1843. His parents were natives of the same county. His grand-parents emigrated to Indiana from North Carolina, and his great-grandfather, Jacob Voyles, was in the battle of Camden during the American Revolution, under General Gates. S. B. Voyles, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the 18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the late war, and, as a matter of choice, served as a private for three years and one month. He was in all the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, and was never wounded nor off duty. After being several times offered promotion, he finally accepted the position of sergeant of his company. He returned home during the latter part of the war, and went from there to Missouri, where he commenced the study of law with Judge James W. Owens, of Franklin County, which he continued two years. He also attended law school in St. Louis, and, after being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law, in 1868, in Salem, Indiana. He was successful, and was chosen, by popular vote, prosecuting attorney of the Third Judicial District of Indiana. Being re-elected, his second term expired October 22, 1877. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in which he took an active part. He is at this time a member of the Indiana State Central Committee of Democracy. Mr. Voyles is a "trial lawyer," and prefers the practice of law to political or any other business. He bears the reputation of being a good citizen and a sound lawyer. November 13, 1873, he married Miss Maud Heuston, of Salem, Indiana.

WARDER, LUTHER FAIRFAX, mayor of the city of Jeffersonville, was born near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, December 2, 1840. He is the son of Hiram K. and Mary (Wallingford) Warder, both natives of Kentucky, but descended from old Virginian families. Mr. Warder received a common English education in the schools of Kentucky. In 1861,



Yours Respectfully
J. V. B. Windsandler

at the age of twenty, he was enrolled as a private in Company B, 16th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and took part with his regiment in the battle of Ivy Mountain, Eastern Kentucky, where he bore himself with so much credit and was soon made captain. He commanded his company through the campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee until the latter part of 1863, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to offer his resignation. It was accepted, and he returned home, not recovering sufficiently to resume active service before the close of the war. In 1865 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Lewis, daughter of Felix R. Lewis, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a member of an old and respected family of Clarke County. Her grandfather was for many years register of the land office in Jeffersonville, when Indiana was yet a territory. After his marriage, Mr. Warder settled at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, selling merchandise and raising stock until 1869. He then removed to Jeffersonville, where he soon ingratiated himself with the people. From 1870 to 1873 he was clerk of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Jeffersonville, on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected at the expiration of his first term, and again in 1879 was elected for the third term to the same office, which he now holds. Previous to his election he had been for years a member of the city council He does not belong to any religious denomination, but is an attendant upon and contributor to the Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Warder have had eight children, four of whom survive. Mayor Warder is a gentleman of straightforward and unassuming manners. He is a forcible and fluent speaker, and has the reputation of possessing a rare talent for organizing and conducting political campaigns. His energy is of that kind which encounters obstacles only to surmount them, and his personal popularity seems almost boundless.

WEBSTER, ALEXANDER, master mechanic and machinist, of New Albany, was born February 23, 1829, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He is the only son of Andrew and Ann (Potter) Webster, who emigrated to that state with their parents from Fifeshire, Scotland. When he was only about a year old his father died, leaving him to the care of his mother and grand-parents. He received early instruction in the English branches, and at the age of eleven years was taken by his grandfather and his mother to Canada. There he attended school part of the time until he was fifteen. He early evinced a taste for machinery, and persuaded his mother to let him come to the United States and learn a trade. Having friends in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, he was sent there, and apprenticed to Mr. John Snodon, a machinist. After remaining there three years, he went to Pittsburgh, where he worked for a time, and then found employment at New Albany, Indiana. In 1860, in partnership with Josiah Johnson, he commenced building steam-engines and mill machinery at New Albany, which they continued until 1877. In August, 1867, their shop was destroyed by fire, but the loss re arded their business but a short time. In 1877 Mr. Webster and Mr. H. Pitt purchased Mr. Johnson's interest, and have conducted the business under the firm name of Webster & Pitt to the present time. They have built some of the largest and best machinery in the city, and have shipped great quantities to nearly every state in the Union. They have now one of the best appointed shops in the state, and beautiful specimens of their work may be found at the New Albany woolen mills. Mr. Webster has been married twice; first, in 1850, to Miss Amy Elizabeth Payne, who died about six years after. She left two children, John H. and Anna, the latter of whom died at the age of seven years. He afterward married Miss Sarah C. Smith, who has borne him five children—George T., Elizabeth M., Carrie B., Frank, and Ira G. Mr. Webster and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Few men are more happily situated, or more highly esteemed in the community.

WINSTANDLEY JOHN B., of New Albany, is to-day one of the best known and most popular citizens of Southern Indiana, where his life from early boyhood to the mature years of nearly threescore and ten has been spent. Starting in life without means, and without the aid of influential or wealthy friends, he is the architect of his own fortune; and his life furnishes a model worthy of imitation by the young men of the present day. It is particularly remarkable that with scarcely any school training he gained the prominent and responsible positions that he has occupied for the past half century. He is of English descent; his grandfather, Henry Winstandley, having emigrated to this country and settled near Baltimore, Maryland, about the close of the Revolutionary War. In that city John B. Winstandley was born, in 1812, and went with his father when six years old to New Albany, where he remained about four years. When only eight years old he worked in a cotton-factory in New Albany. In 1822 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended school for a short time. Three years later he accepted the offer of a clerkship in the drug-store of Robert Downey in New Albany, his salary for the first two and a half years being three dollars and fifty cents a month and board. Upon attaining his ma-

jority he formed a copartnership with his employer, and the business was continued, under the firm name of Downey & Winstandley, until 1843, when he purchased his partner's interest. W. J. Newkirk was then associated with him in the same business until 1854, and then bought the entire stock, Mr. Winstandley retiring from business altogether for a few years. On the 1st of January, 1857, he was elected assistant cashier of the Bank of Salem, and afterward cashier, which latter position he held continuously until the expiration of the charter. In connection with others he then organized the New Albany Banking House, of which he is president, and his son, Isaac S. Winstandley, cashier. In the mean time, however, in the summer of 1847, Mr. Winstandley, who has always been a Democrat, was elected by that party to the Legislature from Floyd County, defeating William Underhill, a Whig, by two votes. He was re-elected, over Blaine Marshall, by a majority of one hundred and thirty-six votes the succeeding year, and in 1849 was elected to the Senate by a majority of one hundred and twenty-two, over Doctor P. S. Shields, and served in that capacity three years. He was elected to the city council of New Albany in 1856, 1868, 1870, and 1875, having had in all eight years' experience in that body. As school trustee in 1850 he purchased the Main Street property at a bargain, and was instrumental in having the present fine building erected thereon. It is something remarkable to have lived in the same ward for fifty years; never to have been confined to the bed from sickness for a single day in sixty-five years; never to have had occasion to sue or be sued; and, rearing a family of four children, to have incurred a doctor's bill not exceeding fifty dollars in a period of over forty years. Many interesting incidents of Mr. Winstandley's life are related by old Democrats who associated with him over a quarter of a century ago, at his drug-store known as Tammany Hall, or Democratic headquarters, but the limits of a biographical sketch preclude our indulging in details. Mr. Winstandley was married, in October, 1834, to Miss Penina B. Stewart, daughter of the late Major Isaac Stewart, one of the first settlers in Southern Indiana. Mrs. Winstandley is still living and enjoying excellent health. They have had four children, two daughters and two sons. Isaac S. Winstandley has occupied the position of teller and bookkeeper in the Bank of Salem for the past seventeen years, and is a member of the board of school trustees. William C., the other son, was appointed cashier of the Bank of Salem when only eighteen years of age, and held the position until he was twenty-one, after which he was engaged in the Branch Bank of the State at Bedford till it was closed. Then, with some others, he established the Bedford National Bank, and was appointed cashier, which position he now holds. He has also been school trustee at Bedford for several years. One daughter is unmarried; the other is the wife of Doctor W. L. Breyfogle, well known in New Albany and Louisville as a successful physician. In conversation with a prominent citizen of New Albany, a few months ago, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks stated that when he was a Representative from the county of Shelby in the state Legislature, being a young man, he naturally cast his mind about that body to discover a safe, sensible, and discreet leader. He watched the course of many, and in the person of John B. Winstandley found his ideal in point of dignity, habits, sound judgment, and the elements of a trusty leader. "From that day on," said Mr. Hendricks, "he was my guiding star, and my future course was shaped from the impressions then received." Mr. Winstandley is known for his firmness, his conscientious love of justice, duty, and real, not sham, morality. He is hopeful, and, with enough self-esteem to give him dignity and self-reliance, is not tremulous in view of responsibility. He has force of character sufficient to make his efforts effective, fine social qualities, and is deeply interested, not only in his own home, but in his neighborhood, his state, and his nation. He has an excellent memory, and such command of language as to be an easy and effective speaker. His sharp perception and keen analytical power enable him to condense a great deal of truth into crisp sentences, and his style is terse and pointed and without ornamental verbiage. In politics, as in every thing else, he has maintained the reputation of an honest man; and, although never an office-seeker, has always taken a lively interest in political affairs. Now, in his mature years, Mr. Winstandley, after a long, busy, and eventful life, passes his days as much as possible in the quiet retreat of his suburban home, just beyond the city limits of New Albany. At a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, he has recently made the "McDonald place" in fact and in truth what he now calls it, "Sunnyside." Upon the premises is a magnificent mansion, designed after the latest and most approved style of architecture. The place is provided with convenient out-buildings, and superbly set with fruit and shade trees, rich and rare plants, and is one of the most delightful residences in the state. His inclinations are towards the Methodist faith, in which he was reared, but Mr. Winstandley is not a member of any Church, bestowing his bounty alike upon all.

WOLFE, HARVEY S., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Corydon, Harrison County, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, June 22, 1832. He is the son of George I. Wolfe and Elizabeth Wolfe. His father followed the occupation of a shoemaker, and was a prominent political man of his day. He was twice

elected to the state Legislature, overcoming great obstacles. In politics he was an ardent and thoroughgoing Whig, following the leadership of Henry Clay, the idol of the West; but the district in which he lived was overwhelmingly Democratic, and his success was a fine tribute to his character as a man. His children received the best education it was possible for him to afford, and all became professional men. Three of them became physicians, and one a lawyer. The latter, S. K. Wolfe, has represented his district in Congress. Harvey S. Wolfe attended school each winter until the age of twenty. In the summer he worked at his father's business of shoemaker, and acquired in it a high degree of proficiency. In school he was always at the head of his class. His nature was diligent and studious. He was prompt in his attendance, quick in comprehension, and never flinched from a difficulty. In the sports of the play-ground he was the foremost of the boys. None could play ball, run a race, jump ditches, or climb fences better than he. Among other things he learned at this time was to handle a gun, and he is now one of the crack shots of the county. His nature was ambitious, and when he left school he determined to study medicine. He had already acquired a good English education, and he was admitted to the office of one of the leading physicians of that region, his brother, Dr. S. C. Wolfe, at Georgetown. There he continued studying and practicing until 1856, continuing the same course with another brother, Dr. H. Wolfe, at Washington, Indiana, until 1859, when he graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He chose as a place of residence Corydon, in Harrison County, formerly the capital of Indiana Territory, which retains many of the descendants of the residents of that period. There he still remains, enjoying a large and successful practice, while his reputation has been steadily growing. He is now regarded as the leading physician of the county. When the war broke out he did not fail to answer to the call of his country. In the summer of 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon to the 81st Indiana Regiment. On the 8th of October the battle of Perryville was fought, in which he bore a part. He took charge of the hospital afterwards, and for his valuable services was promoted to be surgeon of the regiment. He was also in charge of a hospital after the battle of Stone River, shortly after which his health failed, and he was compelled to resign, much against his own wish and that of his comrades. Returning to Corydon, he began practicing again. After being engaged in the medical profession for a few years longer, in which he had acquired much knowledge of disease, he went back to the Medical University at Louisville, to gain a fuller and more scientific insight. There he graduated with honors in the year 1867. In politics he has taken an active part. He has not been chosen to office, for he has steadily refused to allow his name to be used in that way, but he attends all the political meetings of his party, the Democratic, and labors zealously in their councils. He is a ready and effective speaker. When younger, he was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and for the past two years has been actively engaged in the temperance cause as a lecturer in the Blue Ribbon movement. In this he has met with the most flattering success. He shows the uselessness and wickedness of the custom of drinking, its diminution of the public wealth, the wretchedness of the families in which the father is a partaker of the cup, the bad example set to others, the poverty and crime engendered, the cost to the community of the jails, poor-houses, and officers of the law, the destruction of the usefulness of men, and the sure retribution that will follow from divine justice. He is himself a living exponent of the doctrine he advocates, being strictly temperate in all things, and enjoying most excellent health. He became a member of the Odd-fellows in 1853, taking all the degrees, and also belongs to the Harrison County Medical Society, of which he is vice-president. The last seven years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for three years superintendent of its Sunday-school. He displays, in the labors of the Church, the same earnestness that he does in his own affairs. He has recently bought a large farm, and is now devoting much of his leisure time to its cultivation. He has a natural love for the country, its fields, orchards, and woods, and is now gratifying a taste he has had since childhood. On his land he is raising some fine, choice stock. Doctor Wolfe married, September 30, 1858, Annie E. Bence, daughter of John (and Elizabeth) Bence, a farmer of Harrison County. They have had four children—two sons, whom they have lost, and two daughters, who remain to them. The Doctor is a man of fine personal appearance. He is a thorough physician, an educated, courteous, and genial gentleman, and is highly respected by all who know him.

WOLFE, SIMEON K., presidential elector, mechanic, farmer, lawyer, state Senator, editor, and member of Congress, the subject of this biography, while eminently a self-made man, is no less remarkable for his versatility of talent than for his energy in the pursuit of his calling and profession. The use of biography is well exemplified in his case. His life may be regarded as a lesson for encouragement to the American youth, who, in starting in life's race, has none, or but few, of what are called worldly advantages to aid him. While it is not true that his early life was passed in poverty, it is a truth of which he is

not ashamed that his boyhood and early manhood were alike free from the stifling influence of wealth and opulence. He was born in a log-cabin—a sample of the rude architecture of the early settler—on a farm about nine miles west of New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, on the fourteenth day of February, 1824; and there his boyhood was spent at manual labor on his father's farm and in his workshop, and at intervals of three months during the winter attending the common district schools of that period, which were generally poorly conducted, and yet affording the boys or girls of an apt literary bent of mind the opportunity of making themselves practical scholars in after life. And such was the result with the subject of this sketch, who, as in other matters, only required the rudiments to be imparted by a teacher to enable him to master the whole subject. His education, though not classic, became thorough and practical in nearly all the departments of useful knowledge, in which he always regarded the better class of romance and fiction, as well as poetry, as not a non-essential; in all of which, amidst his diversified labors, he took time to embellish his well-garnered store of useful and scientific knowledge. His ancestors were of the robust Pennsylvania German stock. George Wolfe, his grandfather, was a resident of Northumberland County, in that state, and for many years was a lumberman and raftsman on the Susquehanna River. He was a man of splendid physique, about six feet two inches tall, of full proportions, fair, ruddy face, with hair originally of a sandy or auburn color, but which, later in life, became white as wool, giving to the old gentleman a marked appearance. He was a man of great strength, as were also his brothers, who, in the rude period of their younger days, might have been noted prize-fighters. A traditional anecdote is related of one of these brothers, whose reputation as a fighter became noted, illustrating the quality of these old-time men. At one time a stranger called at his house and informed him that he had traveled ninety miles to see him; "and," said the stranger, "I have heard that you are a great fighter, and, if that is so, I came to whip you!" "Very well," said Wolfe, "I am the man you are hunting; come in and get a dram of whisky and I will satisfy you." The stranger accepted the offer, and after passing a few rude compliments the combat commenced, and was not ended until the stranger was badly punished for his pains, receiving, amongst other injuries, a broken jaw. After the combat, Wolfe took him in, and nursed and cared for him until he was able to travel, when he left with many praises for the kindness with which he was entertained. George Wolfe was the father of ten children, all of whom lived to an old age as good citizens, and most of whom had the marks of the blood of their ancestors pretty strongly in them, being of robust constitutions of body and mind. In 1795 he, with his family, emigrated to Kentucky, settling on the waters of Bear Grass Creek, ten miles above Louisville, where he resided until the year 1811, when he removed to Indiana and settled in the forest, and opened a farm about ten miles west of the present city of New Albany, but which at the time was a village of only a few huts. He died there January 1, 1848, in the eighty-second year of his age, leaving a widow, who died several years after at the age of eighty-nine. George I. Wolfe was the eldest son of the latter, and the father of Simeon K. He was born near the town of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of November, 1787, and died at Georgetown, Floyd County, Indiana, May, 1872, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. George I. was a boy eight or nine years old when he was brought by his father to Kentucky, where he was raised, and had instilled into him to a large degree the traits of independence and manhood and high principles of integrity and honor which distinguished and marked the character of the old-time Kentuckian. He emigrated to Floyd County, to the forest nine miles west of New Albany, where he opened a farm and resided for over half a century. He was a man of fine proportions and build, over six feet high, and much above the average in intellect and information, which enabled him always to command a controlling influence in neighborhood and county affairs. By occupation he was a farmer, shoemaker, and tanner, which callings he taught to all of his boys, four of whom now are living, but none of whom continued to follow in the occupations that he taught them. Samuel C. Wolfe, the eldest, born January 15, 1815, resides at Elizabeth, Harrison County, Indiana, and is by occupation a physician. Hamilton, the next eldest, born March 30, 1819, is also a physician, residing at Washington, Daviess County, Indiana. Harvey S., the youngest, also a physician, born June 22, 1832, resides at Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana. These three have all become honored and useful members of society, but have not occupied their time in public affairs and become so well known as the subject of this memoir. George I. Wolfe in politics was a Whig until 1854, when that party became extinct, and from that period to the day of his death he was a Democrat. He was twice elected as a Representative in the Indiana Legislature, serving in that body from 1843 to 1845. In religious faith he was a firm believer in the doctrines of Universalism, and in that faith he died, always averring that the older he became the more firmly he believed in the truth of that doctrine. He was a man of noted neighborly kindness, liberality, and tolerance. The subject of this sketch, Simeon K., was married on the 24th of August, 1843, then in his twentieth year, to Penelope, daughter of John Bence, a well-to-do farmer of Harrison County, by whom he has had eight children, two of whom, Mrs.

Addie Stephens, wife of Alanson Stephens, Esq., and James H., are dead. Five sons and a daughter are still living. The names of the surviving children are: Albert G., Charles D., Robert P., Ella, Edward W., and Thomas F. After his marriage he began life as a shoemaker, at Corydon, the county seat of Harrison County, Indiana, with a capital of forty-two dollars. This was in 1844, April 10. Times then were hard for a poor man who had nothing but his hands with which to earn a living; but with industry and economy he succeeded in two years in amassing a fortune of two hundred and fifty dollars. This he invested in a stock of dry-goods and groceries, and carried on that business two years, when he commanded his first thousand dollars, which to him seemed a great fortune. In 1846 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and while in that position he felt compelled to learn a little law to enable him to discharge its duties. This was the beginning of his career as a lawyer. He soon fell in love with the profession, and in the interims of his labor he became master of Blackstone's Commentaries. Believing in the right which belongs to every working man to change his vocation whenever it suits his inclination or interest, he at this time conceived the idea that he would adopt the law as his profession. He thereupon, in the month of January, 1849, entered the law office of Judge William A. Porter, then one of the foremost lawyers in Southern Indiana, as a student, with a determination, not unlike his old fighting great-uncle in Pennsylvania, to fight for victory in that hardly and hotly contested field, where failure is the rule and success the exception. How well he carried his determination into effect, the judicial records of the various courts in which he practiced can well attest. After remaining in Judge Porter's law office ten months, he entered the Law Department of the University of Indiana, then under the joint professorship of Judges David McDonald, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, and William T. Otto, since Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and now reporter of the United States Supreme Court decisions. Entering both junior and senior classes of that institution at the same time (November, 1849), he succeeded in graduating, contrary to the general practice, at the end of the first session, in March, 1850, and had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After that he entered with vigor into the practice, and almost from the beginning has commanded a large and remunerative business. He remained at Corydon until September 10, 1870, when he removed to New Albany, his present residence. The public events in Mr. Wolfe's life began in 1851, when he became a candidate for the office of state Senator for Harrison County. In politics he began life as a Whig, and then still adhered nominally to the Whig party; but, having given the question of the Mexican War his warm support, he did not stand well with all the members of that party, who said he had Democratic proclivities; and being opposed by the eccentric William M. Saffer, a Democrat, who was a farmer, and a man of great popularity with that class, the young Whig lawyer, with such proclivities, was defeated by a majority of seventeen votes. At the election of 1852 Mr. Wolfe supported General Franklin Pierce for President. In 1854 he was the first in his county to take the stump against Know-Nothingism, which he did with so much vigor, and so acceptably to the Democratic party, that the Democratic State Convention in 1856 placed him on the ticket as a candidate for district elector for Buchanan; and in that capacity he canvassed the entire Second Indiana District, in discussion with David T. Laird, the Fillmore elector—the Fremont elector declining to accompany them. In December following, Mr. Wolfe was a member of the Electoral College which cast the vote of Indiana for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. On the tenth day of February, 1857, Mr. Wolfe began the publication of the Corydon weekly *Democrat*, of which he was sole owner and editor, and which, with great labor and by the burning of much midnight oil, he succeeded in attending to, in connection with his large legal practice, for nearly nine years, and until August 29, 1865, when he sold the paper to A. W. Brewster, the present proprietor. Mr. Wolfe made his paper a rare exception of success, as he has, in fact, every thing he has ever undertaken, which, if nothing else, would be sufficient to mark him as an exceptional personage. The Indiana State Democratic Convention which met on the 8th of January, 1860, showed its confidence in Mr. Wolfe by appointing him as one of the delegates for the Second District to the Charleston National Convention. The other delegate, his colleague, was the lamented John B. Norman, at that time chief editor of the New Albany *Ledger* newspaper. Mr. Norman was one of the ablest of the editorial corps of Indiana, and one of the purest and best men of his times. To be associated with such a man was itself a great honor. While attending that convention, Mr. Wolfe became fully impressed with the fearful condition of the country. It was perfectly apparent that the desire of the controlling element in that body was for disunion, and not for Democratic success; and when Mr. Wolfe returned home and reported that as a fact, his friends could not doubt the correctness of the statement. At the adjourned meeting of the convention at Baltimore, Mr. Wolfe, in connection with his friend, Mr. Norman, conceived and set on foot a scheme which, if it had succeeded, would most probably have prevented the final disruption of that body, and averted all the terrible consequences which followed that result in 1861. The scheme was to get the Indiana delegation to sign a paper requesting the Illi-

nois delegation to withdraw the name of Judge Douglas. When the extreme men of the South ascertained that such a move was on foot, they, to avoid its success, withdrew from the convention, which left the scheme wholly impracticable. While he was absent at Baltimore, in 1860, the Democratic parties of Harrison and Washington Counties gave Mr. Wolfe a unanimous nomination for state Senator, to which office he was elected the following October, by a majority of nearly six hundred. As state Senator Mr. Wolfe served with ability and distinction four years, covering the stormy and important period of the war. In that body he gave the war policy his support, but endeavored to have measures adopted that in his judgment would lead to a speedy and honorable conclusion of bloodshed and to the preservation of the Union; but always contended that while the war lasted it should be vigorously prosecuted and supported. In 1864 Mr. Wolfe was selected as a candidate for presidential elector for the state at large, on the McClellan ticket. In 1872 Mr. Wolfe received the nomination of his party for a seat in the Forty-third Congress. He was elected by a majority of nearly six thousand over his Republican opponent. In May, 1873, he was a member of the Commercial Congress, which assembled at St. Louis, in the interest of improvements in inter-state commerce. He took great interest in that subject when in Congress; and, being a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, had the opportunity of making himself familiar with the subject of inter-state commerce, as well as the facilities that were needed to open up the avenues and outlets to foreign commerce. And in that connection he took an active and prominent part in maturing, perfecting, and passing the bill known as the "Eads Jetty Bill," for the improvement of the south pass of the mouth of the Mississippi River. And since that time he has watched with great interest the evidences of triumph of that great scheme. He is satisfied that the success of that work will add many millions annually to the productive industry of the West, whose natural and cheapest outlet to foreign ports is through the mouth of that great highway. Another subject to which Mr. Wolfe gave his untiring attention while a member of Congress was that of the finances and currency. In the controversies, both in Congress and since his retirement, in regard to the hard and soft money theories, he has always been an open and bold advocate of the policy of maintaining the volume of the currency in the same condition as to quantity that it was when the debts of the country were contracted. On the 28th of February, 1874, he made an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives, in which occurs the following extract, and which is here given as a sample of his style of argument on that subject:

"The value of money is measured by its purchasing power, and, assuming that the supply and demand for labor and the productions of labor remain the same, then the value of a given sum of money as a medium of exchange is regulated by its proportion to the whole amount in circulation. This rule is demonstrated by a simple illustration. Suppose the whole amount of money in circulation, of all kinds, is $800,000,000—and that is not far from the amount with which this country is now carrying on business, though a part of that is not actually employed. Then suppose that any one individual is the owner of $1,000,000 in cash. In such case he would be the owner of one eight-hundredth of all the money in the country. But then, again, suppose the amount of the circulating medium should be reduced to $400,000,000. Now, the individual with his million would own one four-hundredth part of the whole, which would be practically doubling the value of each one of his dollars. So, if the amount of the circulating medium should be increased to $1,600,000,000, the man with his million would own only one sixteen-hundredth part of the whole, and by the same rule his wealth would be depreciated one-half in value. The result follows clearly, that as you diminish the amount of money in circulation, you in the same ratio increase the relative value of the money owned by the capitalists; and, on the other hand, as you increase the amount of money in circulation, you practically diminish the value of that which is owned by them. If these deductions are true—and I think they can not be successfully overthrown—we ought to be at no loss in understanding why the capitalists are opposed to what they are pleased to term 'inflation.' But it must be remembered that a proper increase is not inflation, any more than to eat a sufficient quantity to satisfy the demands of the body is gluttony, or any more than zwei lager, to a German, is drunkenness. And from the same deductions it will appear equally clear why the capital classes—those who have their coffers filled, or have stiff bank accounts standing to their credit—are in favor of a reduction in the amount in circulation, or at least to be let alone under the present decreased condition of the currency. In each case it is simply a question of self-interest."

The writer of this sketch inquired of Mr. Wolfe why it was that he was not elected for a second term to Congress, and he received the following answer: "Well, I had no special desire to be elected, for the reason that I had plenty of business of my own to attend to; besides, I knew I could not get a nomination without much labor and large expenditures of money. So corrupt has politics become, that I had no inclination to to engage in such a contest. The thing was n't, in my estimation, worth what it would cost." Since his retirement from Congress he has devoted his time to his private affairs. Having by close attention to business amassed a competence of this world's goods to make him comfortable, he has been dividing his time between the practice of the law and horticultural and agricultural pursuits. He has lately erected a fine residence on a high eminence in the suburbs of New Albany, which has a commanding view of as fine scenery as can be found anywhere on the American continent, taking in the three cities, Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, the falls of the Ohio River, and the great bridge, which is the longest on the continent, except

only the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. At this beautiful country seat he intends to spend a part of his time, as he expresses it, in "industrious idleness." In personal appearance and temperament, Mr. Wolfe has many of the marked peculiarities of his ancestors. Nearly six feet in height; neither heavily nor slightly built; in weight about one hundred and sixty pounds; eyes bright yellowish brown; nose very slightly aquiline; hair and beard a silvery gray; complexion fair, in which the ruddy hues of health and active life are plainly marked; of a sociable disposition, and in conversation impressing the hearer with the fact that he has read and traveled much, and is thoroughly versed in all the practical affairs of life. From his youth up, he has been a student and lover of books, and especially the great book of nature, which he worships with a poetic devotion. In fact, he is one of those rare individuals who have a keen relish for the good and the beautiful things of this world, and seem to know how to obtain and enjoy them.

WORK, WILLIAM FOUTS, M. D., was born in Clarke County, Indiana, in the year 1851. William Henry Work, his father, was a busy and prosperous farmer in the eastern part of the county. Mary Fouts, his wife, was the daughter of Jacob Fouts, who came to this county in 1806 from North Carolina, settling on the head waters of Fourteen-mile Creek when there were but few settlers in that part of the country. The mother sought by every means in her power to educate her children, and, being a great reader herself, soon impressed their minds with the necessity of close application to good books which she placed in their hands. There were three children. Henry Francis, the eldest, is living with the parents on the old homestead. He is a notary public, and is an assistant census supervisor this year. He is much respected in the county. Mary Elizabeth, the sister, married a gentleman from Henry County, Kentucky, William H. McIlvain, who belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of that great commonwealth. The history of the Work family dates back for more than three centuries. John Work, the great-great-grandfather of William F., was the son of Andrew Work, for many years the sheriff of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He with two brothers, Joseph and Alexander, emigrated from the north of Ireland about the year 1720. They were not native Irish, but Scotch Presbyterians, their ancestors having been driven from Scotland by religious persecutions. These three brothers were gentlemen of property, who wore cocked hats and carried swords, as befitted people of good birth in the reign of George I. Joseph, the eldest, chartered a vessel and loaded it with his personal property, having with him a number of servants or retainers. The ship was captured by pirates, who robbed him of every thing except his hat full of English shillings, which he had in a water-cask. After a very dangerous and difficult voyage he landed on the coast of Maine, at that time a part of the province of Massachusetts. These brothers were the sons of Andrew, who was the son of Joseph, the son of Henry, the first of whom we have any knowledge. John R. Work came to this county in 1804 from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and settled on Fourteen-mile Creek, where, finding a head suitable to his purpose, he perforated the solid limestone rock three hundred and fourteen feet, making the first tunnel west of the Alleghanies, giving a horizontal race six feet high, five feet wide, ninety-four feet below the summit of the ridge, and getting a fall of twenty-seven feet. This work was performed by five men in two years and a half, in which they consumed six hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder, which they themselves manufactured; digging the saltpeter from the caves in the neighborhood, and burning the charcoal; the ingredients were mixed by machinery made by Mr. Work himself. The whole expense was about thirty-three hundred dollars. On this mill seat, besides a fine saw-mill, there were erected a marble saw-mill and a merchant mill, capable of manufacturing one hundred barrels of flour per day. Besides these structures Mr. Work built a stone block-house, which was used as a fort during the Indian troubles, and at the time of the Pigeon Roost massacre, which occurred within twelve miles of his settlement. Samuel Work, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, with his brother Henry and their father, came to Clarke County at an early period of its history. They started from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1804, and, after a dangerous voyage down the Ohio, they reached the falls in the autumn of the same year. There they remained until the year 1806, when the father died of malignant remittent fever. Owing to the malarious condition of the country, they moved to the high bluff sixteen miles above the falls. Louisville at that time contained a few log houses. Henry Work never married; he died a few years ago at the home of his nephew, Samuel M. Work, M. D. Samuel Work, the brother of Henry, married the daughter of Jesse Henley, and a sister of the Hon. Thomas J. Henley, of Clarke County, who for many years represented the county in the state Senate and House. He was also a member of Congress for many years from his district, was appointed postmaster at San Francisco in 1850, and also Indian agent for California and the territories. He was contractor for the western section of the Union Pacific Railroad. He died but a few years ago. His sons, Thomas J. and Barclay, were Representatives from California in 1874. The sons of Samuel and Eliz-

abeth are William H., Andrew, Jesse R., Alexander C., and Samuel M., who was a prominent physician in this county for many years, located at Hot Spring. William Fouts Work, M. D., attended a common school until arriving at the age of fifteen, when his father sent him to Hanover College, where he remained three years, although not graduating at that institution. The classics were his peculiar delight at college. He mastered Latin and Greek with ease, but had an abhorrence for mathematics. Books of fiction, poetry, history, and biography were an especial delight. After leaving college he entered the office of his uncle, Samuel M. Work, M. D., and after three years of reading and three courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute he graduated from that school, January 26, 1875. In 1876 he purchased the house and office from his uncle and engaged actively in the practice of medicine and surgery. On the 27th of September, 1876, he was married to Ella Dedrich, of Jeffersonville, Clarke County; and on their wedding tour they visited the Centennial Exposition and all the principal cities of the East. Rube Dedrich, Mrs. Work's father, was a resident of Jeffersonville, engaged in the mercantile business, in which he had been very successful, amassing a handsome fortune. Her mother was a daughter of David Lutz, who belongs to one of the largest and most influential families in the county. Mr. Lutz was born in Clarke County in 1808, near the place where he now resides, his father moving into this county from North Carolina in 1802. Mr. Dedrich died in 1869 of malignant sore throat. His wife, Mary E., and two children sleep beside him in the beautiful Western Cemetery, near the city of Jeffersonville. In 1876 Doctor Work assisted in organizing a lodge of the Knights of Honor, in which he was dictator for two terms. He represented it at Indianapolis at the opening of the third grand lodge of the state, in 1878. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason, 1879; elected secretary January, 1880, a position he now fills; assisted in organizing the lodge of Foresters at Charlestown, 1878; helped to organize their Grand Encampment at Jeffersonville, 1879, and was appointed deputy high state ranger. The Work family have been Democrats in political belief from time immemorial—or since that name was assumed by a political organization. Andrew Work, son of Samuel, was elected sheriff of Clarke County in 1852, serving four years. Doctor Work still adheres to the belief of his father; being a delegate to the Democratic state convention held June 9, 1880. Doctor Work's religious opinions have always been liberal. In 1876 he joined the so-called Christian Church, but, being convinced of the error under which he concluded the Churches were laboring, he withdrew his membership. He has declared himself an infidel according to Webster's definition of the term. Although taking the position he does, he is willing to accord to each individual the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. His personal appearance indicates strength of will and body. He is about five feet nine and a half inches high, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds; black hair, smooth face, high forehead, and Roman nose.

ZARING, JOHN A., attorney-at-law, Salem, was born in Scott County, Indiana, October 30, 1848, and is the eldest son of James W., and Sarah (Carlyle) Zaring. He assisted his father in carrying on the farm, attending school during the winter, until, by his diligence in his studies, he was enabled, at the age of eighteen, to pass an examination for a teacher's certificate. From that time until he was twenty-two, he worked on the farm during the summer and taught school in winter. In the spring of 1870 he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he spent three years, graduating from the law department in the spring of 1874. After teaching school one term he settled in Salem, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law, in which he has since continued. He is now associated in practice with Hon. Horace Heffren, and, by his close attention to business and his upright and gentlemanly bearing, is fast winning a way to prominence at the Washington County bar. His father and mother were members of the Methodist Church, and reared their children in that faith. Mr. Zaring is associated with the Republican party, and is an active worker in its interest, having done much to keep the party in a thoroughly organized condition in this, the hot-bed of Democracy. He has not been an aspirant for office.

THE

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ADAIR, JOHN G., of Brookville, a prominent capitalist of that place, was born on the 6th of March, 1821, in the town in which he resides and has always lived. All through his early life he was delicate in health, but it gradually improved until he is now hale and hearty for one of so many years. His father, John Adair, removed from South Carolina to Brookville at an early day, and opened what was always known as the "Adair Hotel." This house is still standing, and is probably the oldest frame building in the town. It was kept by him until his death, which occurred in 1831. During these years Mr. Adair also traded largely in stock, buying and selling cattle, hogs, and horses; he also carried on two stores, trading in produce, groceries, etc. The Adair Tavern was widely known to shippers and drovers, who went that way from many points north to Cincinnati, and made this place a stopping point over night. In those days, when there were no railroads, hogs and cattle were driven on foot from different parts of the state to the city, and in such numbers that at times Mr. Adair would have two and three thousand in his pens in one single night. In 1812 he served in the war as a soldier. In 1817 he was married to Miss Trusler, of Virginia, a remarkable woman for energy and strength of character. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. After the death of her husband Mrs. Adair herself conducted the tavern for a few years. She was born in 1782 and died at the ripe old age of ninety years. John G. Adair remained with his father in the tavern until his death, and with his mother as long as she had it. In 1850 he took charge of it himself, in connection with a brother-in-law, and carried it on for many years. His early life was one of toil and hard work, while his school advantages were defective, owing to the cares and responsibilities devolving upon him, and his ill-health. He has, however, made a success of his life, having accumulated a fortune in his time, and having lived, according to the testimony of his neighbors, as a straightforward, honest man. He has held no office, but holds definite views on political questions. During the war he was a stanch supporter of the government, and remains to-day a radical Republican. From the first he has been connected with the Brookville National Bank, first as a director, but for some years past as its president. At one time he had an interest in a large flouring-mill. He owns a part of the Brookville Machine Shops, and besides has much other property. He is a quiet, unobtrusive, and peaceable citizen, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman to meet. In 1853 he was married to Miss Ellen G. John, daughter of Robert John, a very old settler and prominent man of Brookville. The family of Johns are remarkable in many respects. They were long-lived, held prominent positions of trust under the government, and were strictly representative people. Mr. John was clerk of the court fourteen years. One son when quite a youth was a company officer at the outbreak of the war, and was killed in the skirmish at Middle Fork Bridge, Virginia, in 1861. He was one of the first to volunteer, and was the first one killed from Ohio or Indiana. John P. D. John is a man of fine education, and of great ability. He was for seven years president of Brookville College, and a while president of Moore's Hill College. He is now in Europe.

ALLISON, JAMES YOUNG, of Madison, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District Circuit Court of Indiana, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, August 20, 1823. He is the son of James and Sarah (Cox) Allison. His father practiced at the Madison bar for several years, but subsequently abandoned the law and engaged in milling and mercantile pursuits. He died in 1845, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

The Allison family in America are of Scotch descent, and trace their lineage to five brothers—James, John, Robert, George, and Thomas—who left their Highland home and emigrated to this county. They served in the War of the Revolution, fighting for their adopted country; John attaining to the rank of colonel, and another of the brothers to that of lieutenant. They were with General Washington in his famous march through New Jersey, and after the war settled in different parts of the country—James and John in Pennsylvania, while Thomas chose New York, and Robert and George North Carolina. Thomas Allison lived and died a bachelor, and from the other four brothers spring the numerous branches of the family in the United States. James Allison, the great-grandfather of Judge Allison, resided near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was for many years an elder in the old Donegal Presbyterian Church at that place, where his name may yet be seen engraved on a marble slab in the church edifice. True to their descent, the Allisons are usually found among the pillars of the Presbyterian Church, and Judge Allison is no exception to this rule. John Allison, whose name adorns the United States Treasury notes, is his second cousin, and belongs to the Pennsylvania branch of the family. James Y. Allison was left motherless at the age of thirteen months, and his childhood was spent among strangers. From his boyhood he was obliged to labor hard for his support, at sawing wood or any other kind of work he could find to do. He finally learned the trade of wagon-making, and while thus engaged utilized every spare moment, night and day, in study. He made such rapid progress that he was urged by his friends to enter college, which at last he did, working at his trade to procure the necessary means to defray his expenses. He attended Hanover College several terms, and began the study of law under the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall. Walking from Hanover to Madison twice a week, reciting his law lessons, and keeping up with his class in college, taxed his energies to the utmost. He was an apt student, however, and soon attained such proficiency that he was admitted to practice, after a rigid examination. He early distinguished himself as an advocate, and was selected as prosecuting attorney of the circuit composed of the counties of Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Jennings, Ripley, Bartholomew, and Brown. This position he filled with signal ability, and at the expiration of his official term he secured a fine practice, contending most gallantly with such men as Marshall, Bright, Sullivan, and Stevens, then the leading members of the Madison bar. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in 1878 he was re-elected for a second term, after a very hotly contested canvass. Judge Allison also served a term as state Senator in 1865. His rulings as a judge have given general satisfaction. Very few cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, and a majority of those appealed have been affirmed. As a judge he is industrious, painstaking, impartial, clear-headed, and prompt. Having practiced law continuously for twenty-six years before going on the bench, and having now six years' experience as judge—making in all thirty-two years of judicial life—he undoubtedly possesses all the qualifications for the high position, and his personal popularity is beyond all question. In politics Judge Allison is a Republican. He has been twice married. His present wife, Rachel Antoinette (McIntyre) Allison, is a member of one of the oldest families in the state; her father was one of the pioneers of the city of Madison, being identified with the platting and laying out of the town.

ARMINGTON, WILLIAM, physician and surgeon, of Greensburg, was born in Saratoga County, New York, August 27, 1808. His father, a native of New York, was of English descent; his mother was of Swiss extraction. Doctor Armington received a good education; and, after having attended the Medical College at New York, removed to Switzerland County, Indiana, where he soon acquired a very large practice. In 1840, he removed to Greensburg, and there became very successful as a physician, and eminent in his profession. Possessing a clear and comprehensive intellect, he was enabled to apply rational and philosophical methods to the treatment of disease. Few physicians earned and retained the confidence and patronage of so large a portion of the community. To relieve suffering, wherever found, was the leading object of his life; and the rich and poor alike received his sympathy and prompt attention. He never sought prominent positions, but occupied many. His intercourse with the members of his profession was agreeable and sincere. He was a safe counselor, and his advice and opinions were always respected. He was eminently a practical man, and very successful in all his undertakings. We may state, as evidence of the public confidence in his business ability, that he was elected by a large majority, contrary to his wishes, as county commissioner, at a time when the county required the best financial ability. His services in this position were highly satisfactory. When the government appealed to the patriotism of the country for aid to suppress the Rebellion, Doctor Armington was one of the first to respond with his means and influence; and the same spirit inspired his four sons, all of whom entered the Federal army. Doctor Armington was married, October 10, 1833, to Miss Clarissa L. Golay, of Switzerland County, Indiana. She died in 1844, leaving four children: A. B. Armington, who is interested in the Greensburg

stone quarries; Doctor A. A. Armington, a physician of prominence and fine acquirements in his profession; Lieutenant A. G. Armington, who died in 1864, from disease contracted in the army; and A. N. Armington, a law student, who died in 1865. On the 22d of January, 1846, Doctor Armington married Miss Gertrude J. McHargh, of Greensburg, a lady of great culture. She died in 1867, leaving two daughters—Clarissa L. and Mary M. Armington, both remarkable for intelligence and refinement. The survivors of Doctor Armington's family all reside in the city of Greensburg, and are greatly esteemed by the entire community. Doctor Armington was a kind and indulgent husband and father, a sincere friend, an eminent physician, and an honest man. He was a member of Lodge No. 36 of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and was a worthy example of the Masonic principles. He died February 24, 1862. His funeral was attended by the members of his lodge and a large number of relatives and friends.

BARWICK, R. P. C., of Brookville, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, in the year 1807. Elijah, his father, was a farmer, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during his life reared up a family of eleven children. Those were pioneer days in Maryland, and the family were subjected to hard labor and many inconveniences in consequence. The children attended school three months, probably, in the winter time, by going three or four miles to some log-cabin used for that purpose. In 1826 the family removed to Brookville, Indiana. Two years previous to this Mrs. Barwick died, but in 1830 the father married again. The subject of this sketch, upon his arrival here with his father, went to work in earnest to help support the family. At first he went to learn the wagon-maker's trade, and then lived with General Noble, Senator from Indiana, but, inducements being offered by Mr. John Adair, the tavern-keeper, he stayed there for two years and six months, receiving his board and one hundred dollars a year. Out of this but little could be saved. But he struggled along, making for himself an honest living and a good reputation for character. After leaving Mr. Noble's he lived for a time at the Adair Hotel, and, after Mr. Adair's death, conducted that place of entertainment. In this business he made some money, but soon after he bought a hotel, which burned down as soon as it was completely furnished, inflicting a loss on him of several thousand dollars. He also engaged in the pork-packing business, losing in that several thousand dollars; but in other pursuits he was very successful, having made for himself, in his old days, a handsome competence. In 1833 he was married to Miss Mary Cole Scott, of Brookville, formerly of Maryland. They had one child only, now dead, but have since taken several orphan children and established them in life. In 1835 and 1836 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Butler in the dry-goods business. He was engaged in a tannery during the war, and for several years made money very fast, but he has now retired from all active employment. Mr. Barwick and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are people much admired and respected by their neighbors.

BEAGLE, REV. T. WARN, of Vevay, was born at Flagg Spring, Campbell County, Kentucky, February 16, 1836. He received an academic education at Aspen Grove, Kentucky, and at Mount Hygiene Academy, Ohio. He taught school for more than three years. In 1858 he married Miss M. K. Demoss, in Kentucky. He commenced preaching in 1859, his first pastorate being the Baptist Church at Pleasant Ridge, in his native county. In 1863 he removed to Rising Sun, Indiana, and lived there about four years. The first year he preached half of the time there and half at Grant's Creek, five miles distant. During three years he preached for the Rising Sun Church every Sunday. The Church at Rising Sun, when Mr. Beagle first went there, was small and divided. The patronage of the Baptist State Convention was secured, and finally, by hard labor on the part of the pastor, the Church became self-sustaining and prosperous. In Rising Sun Mr. Beagle has many friends, of all classes and denominations, as is the case wherever he has lived. After resigning the care of the Church, much against the will of the membership, he went to Moore's Hill, where he remained eighteen months. After twice tendering his resignation as pastor of that Church, having received repeated calls to the pastorate of the Switzerland Baptist Church, of Vevay, Indiana, he removed to the latter place in 1870, where he is at present residing, having nearly completed his ninth pastoral year with the Church there. During his pastorate at Vevay the Baptists have erected a church-edifice, at a cost of more than twenty thousand dollars. Great harmony has at all times existed between the pastor and membership. As a worker in every good cause, he is earnest and faithful; as a minister, his walk is circumspect and upright, as becomes a man of God; as a speaker, he is fluent and earnest, and all who hear him are impressed with the belief that he means and feels what he says. His social qualities are unsurpassed, and his conversational powers are superior. He is especially faithful in visiting the sick and the poor, and in looking after and supplying their wants. He is frequently called upon to deliver addresses at public

gatherings, at Sunday-school conventions, Fourth of July celebrations, temperance organizations, etc. He is thoroughly identified with all the moral and educational interests of the community in which he lives. Now, in the prime of life, he is in excellent health, and bids fair to do even more good work in the cause of religion and morality in the future than he has done in the past.

BELLAMY, JOHN FRANKLIN, A. M., lawyer, of Madison, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, and is the son of Jesse P. and Nancy J. (Hart) Bellamy, who were farmers in moderate circumstances, but industrious, pious, and intelligent, and have since become comparatively wealthy. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters, nearly all of whom are possessed of more than ordinary mental ability. One of them was the late Flavius J. Bellamy, who represented the counties of Switzerland and Ohio in the Indiana Senate from 1866 to 1870, and acquired considerable reputation as an orator before his untimely death, in 1874. John F. Bellamy, the subject of this sketch, from his earliest years manifested a remarkable fondness for books. Prior to his fifteenth year, though laboring industriously upon his father's farm, he devoted to reading and study nearly all his hours of leisure, instead of wasting them in boyish sports. After toiling all day in the field, he would often, when permitted by his parents, sit up to read till a late hour at night. His Sundays, his evenings and mornings, and the intervals of rest at noon, were all so diligently improved by him, that he had read the entire Bible through three times, besides reading Milton's "Paradise Lost," Rollin's "Ancient History," and various other books of history, poetry, and biography, before he was thirteen years old. During the next two years, in addition to other books, he read one hundred volumes of "Harper's Family Library," which his father had united with some of his neighbors in purchasing for the benefit of their children. He was not, however, sent to school until he was ten years old, his parents preferring to instruct their children while of tender years at home, rather than subject them to the danger of contracting evil habits from wicked associates at school. As a result of their care and training, it is said of Mr. Bellamy, that he was never known to swear, to play at cards, to drink any intoxicating liquor, or even to use tobacco in any form. At the age of ten he entered the common school of his neighborhood, which he attended about three months during the winter of each year, and there made rapid progress in the study of the common branches, being a favorite with his teachers, and regarded as the best and brightest scholar in the school. Though his parents at that time were poor, encumbered with the care of a large and increasing family, and could ill afford to dispense with the services of their oldest son, yet, seeing his desire for a good education, they yielded to his entreaties, and sent him, at the age of fifteen, to the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, where he pursued the regular classical course of study, and graduated with the highest honors of his class. As a student he was quiet and gentlemanly in his deportment, correct and studious in his habits, and was not only a diligent student of the text-books, but was also an inveterate reader of general literature, as well as an active and conspicuous member of the "Platonean Literary Society," connected with the institution. While at college he was much addicted to essay writing and verse making; and was noted for his literary and poetic taste as well as for his general scholarship. Though so young, and of small and comparatively feeble frame, he at the beginning took the first rank in his class, and held it to the close of the course. Indeed, so high did he stand in all the several departments of study that he made the remarkable average of ninety-nine and a half—one hundred denoted perfection—for the entire college course. Prudent and economical in disposition, and desirous of lightening the burdens of his parents as much as possible, he rented a room and boarded himself (or "bached," as it was called), sometimes alone and sometimes with a chum or companion, all the time he was at the college except his last year; and not unfrequently he eked out his scanty supply of pocket money by sawing wood on Saturdays, at ten cents per hour, for citizens or other students. At the beginning of his senior year, Mr. George Ames, a brother of Bishop Ames, was so delighted with a public address delivered by Mr. Bellamy at a college performance that, on learning of his superior character and scholarship, he employed him as a tutor in his family for the instruction of his three daughters. By instructing the latter one hour per day, he paid for his board and lodging during the last college year. After graduating he engaged in teaching for several years; was two years principal of the Wilmington Academy, Indiana; one year principal of the union high school, at Mt. Carmel, Illinois; and one year principal of the Spring Street school, at New Albany, Indiana. As a teacher he was industrious and zealous, a good disciplinarian, a successful instructor, and much attached to his vocation. But failing health at length compelled him to abandon it, and, after a year or two of rest and travel in quest of health, in 1870 he engaged with his usual industry and zeal in the study of the law. In due time he was admitted to the bar at Oswego, Kansas, to which state he had emigrated, and entered upon the practice of his profession. But owing to the loss of a child, the ill-health of his wife, and her consequent dissatisfaction with a residence in Kansas, he in 1873 returned to his native state, and settled in Madison, Indiana, where he

has since resided, engaged in the active and successful practice of law. In 1876 he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, consisting of the counties of Jefferson and Scott. The circuit was Democratic by a small majority; but Mr. Bellamy displayed so much prudence and ability in the canvass that he received not only the vote of his own party but also many Democratic votes, and was elected by a majority of forty. One of the incidents of the election most gratifying to him was the high compliment he received from the Democratic township of Milton, in Jefferson County, whose people, living adjacent to the place of his birth, had known him from his childhood. That township gave Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority of twenty-two votes, but complimented Mr. Bellamy with a majority of sixty, and thereby virtually determined the election in his favor. In November, 1877, he entered upon the discharge of his official duties, and has performed them so faithfully and successfully as to make a record surpassed by none. Within less than a year he has prosecuted sixteen men for felonies in Jefferson County, and succeeded in having convicted fifteen of that number, of whom one (John W. Beavers) was hanged, and fourteen were sent to the penitentiary. His official services have been so satisfactory to the people that, in 1878, he was complimented with a re-election to the same office by an increased majority, having carried the county of his residence by a majority of six hundred and seventy-five, and the circuit by a majority of two hundred and eighty-nine votes. By his natural talents and professional acquirements, Mr. Bellamy appears admirably qualified for the office he holds. He is said by those who know him to be a man of the purest morals and strictest integrity, a consistent Christian, an accomplished scholar, and an excellent lawyer; and is conceded, even by his political opponents, to be an impartial and conscientious as well as a successful officer. The diligence and ingenuity with which he worked up the evidence in the celebrated murder case of the State *vs.* John W. Beavers, for the murder of John W. Sewell; the fairness and signal ability with which he conducted the prosecution in court; his able argument to the jury, in which he so skillfully arranged and combined the various facts and circumstances of the case as to make them all point to the defendant's guilt, "as the spokes of the wagon-wheel point to the hub," thereby succeeding in having the defendant convicted and hanged on purely circumstantial evidence; and also his success in other difficult cases depending on circumstantial evidence, have won for him an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and give an earnest of greater achievements in the future. In 1870, Mr. Bellamy married Miss Jennie Snyder, daughter of Rev. W. W. Snyder, of the South-eastern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Rising Sun, Indiana. Their union has been blessed by two children, a son and daughter. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though a Republican from his boyhood, and a man of decided convictions, he is not an extremist in politics, but is regarded as liberal and conservative in his views. Unassuming in his manners and diffident in disposition, he never resorts to the artifices of the demagogue to win popularity; yet, on account of his sterling qualities of head and heart, he enjoys in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the people in his judicial circuit; and, being comparatively a young man, he has bright prospects for attaining to still higher honors and greater usefulness.

BERRY, HENRY, a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was born the 20th of June, 1783, was a descendant of the first colonists that settled at Amboy, New Jersey. His whole attendance at school lasted but three months, but his study at home enabled him to acquire as much knowledge as was necessary for business. He began life for himself at an early age. He had only attained his twelfth year when he went up to the county seat and engaged himself with Mr. Sullivan, a tailor of that place, to learn the sartorial art. But his stay with that good-natured Irishman did not last long, as a year after his employer died—a thing, perhaps, less to be regretted by the boy, as his occupation had chiefly been to nurse an infant nephew of the tailor, since an eminent member of the Indiana bar and a Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan. Berry next engaged with a nailer, and remained with him until he became a good workman, but a new calamity overtook him. Machinery was introduced into that neighborhood by two enterprising men, by which the nails were headed in a vice. As compared with the rapid processes of to-day, this method is antiquated, but when placed in contrast with the plan previously in use, where a hammer was employed to shape them, it was very rapid. The hand-workers were undersold, and they were obliged to look out for a new trade. But the young man, who had grown to be strong and energetic, did not mean to fail in life, and, without repining, turned to the blacksmith's forge, at which he wrought in his native county until 1816, when he thought he might venture West. He packed all his worldly goods, including a vice and anvil, upon a four-horse wagon, and, with his wife and four children, departed for Indiana territory. No public roads existed, the streams were unbridged and the swamps innumerable, but with stout heart he plodded on, only being able to make half a dozen miles

in a day sometimes, and occasionally finding his wagon stuck in the mire. The season had been one of copious rains, and, if the roads were bad in dry weather, too much could not be said against them in wet. One night in November they camped near the house of Archibald Talbot, in Butler County, Ohio. Mrs. Talbot, with the hospitality which has always distinguished the pioneers, invited the family into the house, and gave them the best she had, which was mush and milk. The result of the meeting was that Mr. Berry bought of his entertainer a tract of land three miles east of Brookville, Indiana, on which he settled, residing there until his death, and in a quiet part of which the remains of himself and wife now repose. They reached their new home on the 7th of November, 1816. Judge Berry derived his title from having been the Judge of the Probate Court for more than twenty years, a position for which his natural gifts eminently fitted him. The cause of the widow and orphan was safe in his hands, and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens to a very high degree. He was an earnest Methodist, and held firmly to their standards of faith until death, which occurred the twenty-first day of September, 1864. Of the sons of Judge Berry, the eldest is George, who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, February 17, 1811. He began the blacksmithing business with his father, but did not continue at it, as his health would not permit. He became a teacher, subsequently studying medicine, at the present time having been engaged in its practice for over forty-seven years in Brookville. He has been elected to several offices of trust, among which we may mention state Senator for three terms. He was postmaster during the administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850, to revise the state Constitution, and for eight years he was county auditor. During the Mexican War he was surgeon to the 16th Regiment of the United States Infantry. He is Democratic in politics. Jesse, the second son, is a Virginian, and was born June 14, 1813. He was a farmer in summer and a school-teacher in winter. After a while he emigrated to Iowa, where he taught the first school ever opened in Iowa City. Upon the organization of Johnson County he was chosen recorder, and clerk of the Commissioners' Court. He was killed in a storm on his farm near Iowa City, in May, 1857. Henry, the third son, was born in Franklin County, Indiana. He originally studied medicine, but only practiced it for a short time, when he deserted it for journalism. He was for a number of years the editor and one of the publishers of the Franklin *Democrat*, at Brookville. While conducting this paper he studied law, and was for eight years county clerk of the Circuit Court, and is now a member of the legal firm of Berry & Berry, of Brookville, composed of himself and his brother. Fielding, the fourth son, and partner of the preceding, devoted a portion of his younger days to school-teaching, also serving at the same time as county surveyor. He subsequently studied law.

BACKMAN, JOHN J., merchant, late of Aurora, Indiana, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1814. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and, Mr. Backman dying when John was only eleven years of age, the son was early thrown upon his own resources. At the very outset of his career he displayed the remarkable energy and perseverance which characterized him throughout his life. He managed to work his way to the city of Baltimore, which he reached on foot. He often related that his first suit of fine clothes was purchased from the proceeds of the sale of chestnuts, which he had gathered while on his way to the city. In Baltimore he followed several occupations, never missing an opportunity to make an honest livelihood, until he was enabled to apprentice himself to the carpenter's trade, which he mastered. In his after life he often remarked that he had never had occasion to regret the experience thus gained. After various changes of residence, and many and varied experiences, he at length, in 1845, came to the city of Aurora, Indiana, where he engaged with the firm of T. & J. W. Gaff, in the distilling business. Here his zeal, industry, and good management soon made itself evident, and he became manager of the immense establishment. In 1862 he was admitted to the firm; and continued actively engaged in business up to the time of his death. His executive ability was remarkable. He personally superintended the working department of the distillery, and was thoroughly cognizant of every detail of the business; nothing seemed to escape his observation. Coming into personal contact with every man in his employment, he was sincerely respected by all, and his popularity among his employés was almost unbounded. While strict in his manner of dealing with any dereliction of duty, he was kind and courteous to all, impressing his people with the feeling that he was one of them, and that their interests were his. His memory is still cherished by all his subordinates. Quick in perception, punctual in his attention to duty, he never wanted in determination to accomplish what he undertook; full of laudable ambition for himself, he did not forget the interests of others, and assisted much in giving life and activity to the city of Aurora; fond of improvements in his own home and surroundings, he also took a lively interest in every thing that tended to improve and beautify the city of his choice. He was a member of the city council for twelve years, and filled the position

with entire satisfaction to the community. He was the prime mover in securing for Aurora the beautiful Riverview Cemetery, in which his remains now rest. He was a stockholder in the United States Mail Line between Cincinnati and Louisville and in the First National Bank of Aurora. During his whole life Mr. Backman was an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat, and took an active part in the councils of his party. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, and one of its most liberal supporters. He was also one of the original incorporators and stockholders in the Aurora Gas and Coke Company. Mr. Backman was twice married. His first wife, Miss Sallie Garrett, died January 1, 1851, leaving a family of one son and four daughters, who are all married. On the 26th of October, 1852, he married Miss Caroline Sutton, a sister of Doctor George Sutton, a prominent physician of Aurora. Mrs. Backman survives her husband. They have a family of four children, all living: Lilian, now Mrs. J. H. Lamar, of Aurora; George; Carrie; and John, a bright, intelligent boy, fourteen years old, who bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his honored father. Mrs. Backman is a lady of remarkable energy of character and fine attainments. She was in every sense a worthy partner of a worthy man; and their home in Aurora offered an example of refined hospitality and cultured taste. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Lamar, is a lady of more than average intelligence and artistic tastes. In 1872 and 1873 she traveled extensively in Europe and the East, reaching home but a comparatively short time before the fatal illness of her father. Mr. Backman was stricken by paralysis November 24, 1873, and died January 12, 1874. Unremitting attention to business had undermined his constitution, which at last gave way. In his death Aurora lost one of her most enterprising citizens, a model husband and father, a useful member of society, a public-spirited citizen, a generous, hospitable, whole-souled gentleman.

BOND, REV. RICHARD CLAYTON, M. D., of Aurora, a native of Wood County, West Virginia, was born March 22, 1822. He is the seventh son of Lewis and Lydia (John) Bond. His father was a farmer and a Baptist minister; he was of English descent, and spent his early life in Maryland. Doctor Bond's mother was of Welsh ancestry, and was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His early education was received under her kind and intelligent instructions, and he was impressed in childhood with that love of truth which has marked all his subsequent career. At the age of eighteen years he was sent to New Geneva Seminary, Pennsylvania, where he remained some three years, pursuing scientific and literary studies. He then commenced reading medicine with Doctor James Stevenson, of Greensboro, Pennsylvania, and completed the course with Doctor Hecklin, of Virginia. He had early applied himself to the study of the Bible, and was always regarded as a pious and worthy young man; and when twenty years old he was baptized by his father and received into the Church. When about thirty-two he was seized with the conviction that he was called to preach the Gospel, and, after consultation and prayer, submitted himself to the Church for ordination. He was for several years a pastor in charge of the Churches at Wilmington, Rising Sun, and Aurora, Indiana, and practicing medicine at the same time. Becoming convinced that the duties of one profession were ample for a man of the largest capacity, he reluctantly gave up his pastorates. He had removed to Ripley County, Indiana, in 1846, and in July, 1848, settled in Aurora, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. By his skill in the treatment of cholera during the great epidemic of 1849, he saved many lives and gained a wide reputation. In 1857 he attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated with honor; and in 1878 he received the *ad eundem* degree from the Medical College of Ohio, in that city. He is a member of the Miami Medical Association, of the Dearborn Medical Society, and of the State Medical Association. He was chosen to deliver the oration at the annual reunion of the Miami Alumni Association, at Cincinnati, in 1876, and acquitted himself with distinction. He is past president and vice-president of the Dearborn Medical Society, and past vice-president of the Miami Alumni Association. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 15th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with it at the battles of Cheat Mountain, Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, and in the campaign of West Virginia. Later he was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and served at the battle of Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth. In June, 1863, his health failed, and he was obliged to resign and return home, where, after recovering in a measure, he recommenced practice. Doctor Bond served several terms as a member of the city council of Aurora, and has been an active member of the board of health for a number of years. His good judgment and efficient co-operation in all worthy enterprises make him a power for good in the community. In April, 1847, he married Miss Eliza Bevan, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bevan. Mr. Bevan, now deceased, was a farmer and retired foundry merchant of Cincinnati. Doctor and Mrs. Bond have two daughters now living and one son; the latter, a promising young man, is studying medicine with his father. Doctor Bond's professional reputation is of the very highest order of excellence. Of strong character, healthful presence, and sympathetic heart,

always calm in the sick-room, he is the typical "family physician," and his conscientious fidelity to duty and principle has won for him the love and confidence of all who come in contact with him, either socially or in his capacity of medical adviser

BONNER, SAMUEL A., of Greensburg, was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, December 5, 1826. He is the son of James and Mary (Foster) Bonner, both of Irish parentage, who were married in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1820, and removed the year following to Wilcox County, Alabama. There his father engaged in planting, and remained until 1836, when, becoming dissatisfied with slavery, and wishing to remove his sons from its pernicious influence, he changed his residence to Decatur County, Indiana. Samuel A. Bonner attended the district school in that place until 1843, when he entered Richland Academy, in Rush County, Indiana, and prepared for college. He entered the freshman class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1845, remaining there for a period of two and one half years. He then went to Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and graduated in 1849. In December of that year he became a student in the law office of Hon. Andrew Davis, subsequently Judge of the state Supreme Court. He then attended the law school of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and on graduating in the spring of 1852 commenced the practice of law in Greensburg. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature from Decatur County, and in 1856 was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the district composed of Rush and Decatur Counties, which office he held for the full term of four years. Retiring from public life in 1860, he again engaged in the practice of law in Greensburg, and continued it uninterruptedly until 1876, when he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, composed of Decatur, Rush, and Fayette Counties. Judge Bonner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his early religious training was in the Associate Reformed branch, of which his brother, Rev. J. I. Bonner, D. D., of Due West, South Carolina, is a prominent minister. He married, in Salem, Indiana, November 11, 1852, Miss Ella M. Carter, who died October 26, 1861. She was the daughter of Colonel Carter, for many years clerk of the courts of Washington County, Indiana. Her mother was a sister of Hon. John I. Morrison, a prominent educator of Indiana, and at one time State Treasurer. Judge Bonner married, August 22, 1867, Miss Abbie A. Snell, of Holbrook, Massachusetts, a descendant, through her father's line, of Governor Bradford, and through her mother's of Peregrine White. Judge Bonner is tall and finely proportioned, with a handsome, genial, intellectual face. Though a man of strong character and positive convictions, he is almost without an enemy. Socially, he is distinguished for his cordiality and liberality, and in his profession he commands the respect and admiration of all.

BRACKEN, WILLIAM H., attorney-at-law, Brookville, was born September 9, 1838, in Jackson County, Indiana, being the son of William (and Patience A.) Bracken, a medical man, who practiced over forty years in the state, and was also a member of the Indiana State Constitutional Convention, and in all walks of life well known and widely respected. William H., after receiving a common school education, attended Asbury University, on leaving which he was engaged for some three years in mercantile business at Milroy, Indiana. From there he went to Brookville, where he studied law with Wilson Morrow, Esq., from September, 1860, until he was admitted to the bar, in July, 1861. In July, 1862, he assisted in recruiting the 4th Indiana Cavalry, and entered the service as first lieutenant. He was on staff duty most of the time until the close of the war, when he returned to Brookville and resumed his profession, in which he has continued ever since, having a good practice. At the October election of 1878 he was elected clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court. He is a Knight of Pythias, and Royal Arch Mason, having joined the Masonic Order at the age of twenty-one. His religious views are liberal. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married, January 16, 1863, to Phebe A. Kerrick, of Woodford County, Illinois, the daughter of a Methodist minister. They have six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Bracken is a man of fine personal appearance, courteous in manner, of social disposition, a well-read and intelligent lawyer, and has met with success in his profession.

BRASHEAR, JOSEPH T., mayor of Madison, was born May 10, 1832, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Brazle V. and Margaret (Trotter) Brashear. He attended a common school until the age of sixteen, and when there paid close attention to his studies, which enabled him to obtain a good, sound English education. On leaving he went to learn the trade of blacksmith, in which he continued until 1876. In May of that year, he was elected mayor of Madison, receiving a large vote, being one hundred and seventy-six, over his competitor. In May, 1878 he was re-elected to the same office, by a majority of four hundred and seventy-four votes. He had also been councilman from his ward from 1867 to 1876, representing his ward for nine consecutive

years. Mr. Brashear took an active part in the erection of the new city buildings, of which Madison is justly proud. In 1859 he was one of a party of three who built a dry dock for the use of his city. He sold out his interest in it in 1864, when he embarked in boiler building, under the firm name of Brashear, Campbell & Co. Two years afterwards he disposed of it, and took the position of foreman in the shops of Cobb, Stribling & Co., acting in that capacity up to the time of his being elected mayor. In 1853 he became a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees, and also the Encampment. September, 1879, he became a member of the Order of Knights of Honor. His religious views are liberal. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He was married, August 3, 1853, to Nancy Conaway, daughter of Henry Conaway, a farmer of Jefferson County, now deceased. They have eight children, six girls and two boys. One daughter is now married, and resides in Cincinnati; another married daughter resides in Madison; the others are now attending school. Mr. Brashear is a man of fine personal appearance, and is in the enjoyment of most excellent health. He is a man who is an honor to his town. His views are liberal and progressive. He is a gentleman of the highest integrity and strictest honor, and is respected by the community and beloved by his family.

BRENTON, JOHN T., physician and surgeon, Osgood, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, February 12, 1830, and is the second son of Francis and Mary (Giltner) Brenton. His father was a farmer and trader. His grandfather Brenton was a captain in the American army in the War of 1812. John T. Brenton worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Samuel Shamwell, New Liberty, Pope County, Illinois. He afterward studied with Doctor W. H. Brenton, of Brooklyn, Illinois, and attended the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1858. He immediately commenced practice in Liberty, Johnson County, Indiana, where he remained five years, and then removed to Edinburg. After residing there until 1876, he removed to Osgood, Ripley County, where he has since lived. January 7, 1855, he married Mary E. Marsh, daughter of a farmer of Bartholomew County, Indiana. They have two sons: Theodore M., now studying medicine with his father; and Charlie D., who is still in school. Doctor Brenton is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Democratic party, which he has represented in the state convention as a delegate from Johnson County. He has devoted his whole attention to the practice of his profession, and is highly respected in the community in which he resides.

BUTLER, WILLIAM W., of Brookville, was born in Brookville, Indiana, the eleventh day of March, 1810. Amos Butler, his father, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1770, and died in 1837. In an early day he entered land in Dearborn County, Indiana, but in 1803 he became dissatisfied with it; he had been on a trip East, and upon returning home found it mostly under water several feet deep. He then came to Brookville, and entered the tract upon which the town now stands, and afterwards lived upon it. He was married to Miss Mary Wallace, of Western Pennsylvania. She was born in 1786, and died about the year 1852. He was in poor health, and suffered much from the dropsy. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but he was a Quaker, and for marrying out of the Church lost his membership. He remained in Brookville several years, and then, considering the little town too wicked and unhealthy a place for his family, removed to Jefferson County. He had built a mill before leaving, being obliged, in those days of Indian paths, to bring his provisions and mill irons from Cincinnati on pack-saddles. The territory of Indiana was at that time entirely new. Mr. William Butler, the subject of this sketch, when eight years of age, started to school, gaining his primary education from the log school, but afterwards attending Hanover College. In 1832 he returned to Brookville, and in 1835 began in mercantile business, keeping a general assortment of dry-goods. In 1838 he was married to Miss Isabella McCleery, and after a few years left the store to carry on farming, but returned to it again. In 1842 he disposed of his stock of goods, and from that time to the present has superintended his farms and other business, living all the while in the city. He was in partnership with Mr. John G. Adair for six or eight years in a mill. Mr. Butler has been married three times. By his last wife, Miss Hannah Wright, he is the father of one child, a young man of more than ordinary promise, who has lately been in Mexico, the invited guest of General Foster, American Minister to that country. He is a student of nature, and has made zoölogy and natural history his principal occupation. While in that Southern climate he made arrangements for the capture and preservation of insects, reptiles, and animals of every description peculiar to that region, and has had good success in obtaining specimens. Mr. Butler is now enjoying ease and affluence, the consequence of a well-spent life. He has the highest respect paid him by his neighbors and acquaintances, and is known and honored as an honest and useful citizen.

CARTER, COLONEL SCOTT, of Vevay, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, April 19, 1820. His parents moved from Virginia to Kentucky when he was quite young, and his early days were spent on a farm in Boone County, in that state. When he was fourteen his family removed to Indiana and settled at Florence, Switzerland County. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law under Joseph C. Eggleston, father of the talented author, Edward Eggleston. He attended two courses of lectures at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice at Vevay, where he has resided ever since. In 1846 he was elected captain of a company which was organized at New Albany, and was assigned to J. H. Lane's 3d Indiana Regiment, for service in the war against Mexico. They reached the Rio Grande River *via* New Orleans, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. On his return home, in 1847, he resumed the practice of law, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he took active part in raising the 1st Regiment of Indiana Cavalry, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel by Governor Morton, Governor Baker being colonel of the regiment. Colonel Baker was ordered West with a detachment of six companies, and the remaining six companies were ordered to Washington under command of Lieutenant-colonel Carter. There he was made colonel of the regiment, which was known as the 3d Indiana Cavalry. Colonel Carter was sent with his regiment into Lower Maryland, where they remained until May, 1862, when they were ordered back to Washington for the defense of the capital. At the time of Stonewall Jackson's raid into the Shenandoah Valley, he was ordered to Manassas and Ashby's Gap; and in part of the same campaign acted with General Shields's division in the Shenandoah Valley. He was afterward ordered to Fredericksburg, and served there under King and General Burnside. About the time of the second battle of Bull Run, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and to Edward's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, after General McClellan assumed command of the army. The regiment was engaged in several skirmishes before the general engagement at Antietam, in which it bore a very active part. Colonel Carter's command was in the advance at Fillemont, Union, Upperville, Barber's Cross Roads, and again at Amosville. They were principally engaged in outpost duty up to and including the battle of Fredericksburg. Colonel Carter remained in active service with his command until after the battle of Chancellorsville, when, his health having become seriously impaired, he resigned his commission and returned home, in 1863. For over three years he suffered serious inconvenience from the effect upon his constitution of the exposures incident to his military life. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, and Dearborn. He was re-elected in 1872, and in March, 1873, was legislated out of office, the Common Pleas Court being abolished by the state Legislature. He also served as Judge, by appointment of Governor Willard, and as United States commissioner. Judge Carter was originally a Whig, but when that party passed out of existence he allied himself with the Democrats, and has voted and acted with them ever since. His initial vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1844. He was a Whig elector in 1852, when General Scott was a presidential candidate. He has done some effective work in speaking for the candidate of his choice, but for the last few years has retired from active political life. He is a man of strong convictions, and outspoken in his views upon all subjects. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. February 19, 1848, he married Miss Susan M. Chalfant, a lady of Virginian descent. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. In personal appearance, Judge Carter is very striking. His head is massive, the forehead broad and high, and crowned by a luxuriant growth of snow-white hair, while his long, flowing beard, and tall, well-proportioned figure make him at once dignified and imposing. His bearing is soldierly, and in conversation he is pleasant and genial. He is popular in a surprising degree for a man of his force of character and somewhat radical opinions.

CHRISTY, SAMUEL, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Greensburg, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, August 7, 1827. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Rollins) Christy, were born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, of English parentage. They removed to Fayette County, Kentucky, about the year 1820, and settled upon a farm near Lexington, where they engaged in agriculture and stock trading. In 1826 they removed to Decatur County, Indiana, and continued in the same business for some time; but, not being satisfied with his success, Mr. Christy sold out, and returned to Kentucky in 1836, settling in Florence, Boone County. There he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until 1840, when he returned to Decatur County, Indiana, and remained until his death, in 1854. Samuel Christy, junior, received a good education in the common schools, and remained upon the farm with his father until eighteen years of age. He then purchased a stock of dry-goods in Westport and entered the mercantile business on his own account. In this he had moderate success for two years, when he sold out and engaged in teaching school, and other occupations. In 1852 he entered as clerk and salesman the dry-goods store of A. R. Forsyth & Co., and continued in their employment four years. In 1856 he as-

sisted in the organization of the Greensburg Bank, and became cashier, A. R. Forsyth being president. After occupying this position ten years he resigned, and, with David Lovitt and Levi P. Lathrop, organized the Citizens' Bank of Greensburg, which was, in 1871, reorganized as the Citizens' National Bank. Mr. Christy's business life has been eminently successful; he has always given close attention to his business, avoiding all outside speculations. At the same time he has taken a deep interest in all matters of importance to the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is an active and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. Since 1869 he has been a trustee and member of the Greensburg school board. He served on the committee that superintended the erection of the elegant school building, and the fine house of worship, just completed, by the First Presbyterian Church. These structures are both exceedingly well adapted to their uses, and stand as monuments of the good taste and liberality of the citizens of Greensburg. Mr. Christy is in politics a Republican. He was married, May 17, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Freeman, of Kentucky. She died December 14, 1850, leaving one daughter, who is still living. January 29, 1866, he married Margaret, daughter of David Lovitt, Esq.; she died February 5, 1877. Three children of this marriage are now living.

COGLEY, THOMAS JONES, M. D., of Madison, was born in 1814, near the town of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Joseph and Rachel (Jones) Cogley. His early education was received in the old log school-house near his father's farm. He early evinced a fondness for books, and employed all his leisure in the pursuit of knowledge, studying at night by the light of the coal fire and a tallow candle. At the age of seventeen he mastered, unaided, algebra, surveying, and natural philosophy; and when twenty years of age taught school in the neighborhood for a short time. He also attended the academy in Kittanning. The day after he was twenty-one, he left his home for the state of Indiana, where, in Union County, he read medicine with an elder brother, and at the same time studied the rudiments of Latin and Greek. After eighteen months, he passed a rigid examination by the state medical board, and received a license to practice. This he commenced in 1837, and four years later entered the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. After taking a full course of lectures, he graduated with the title of M. D. in March, 1842, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He afterwards went to Europe, and studied under the leading physicians and surgeons of Great Britain and France, visiting, in the course of his studies, the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, Belfast, Glasgow, London, and Paris. Before leaving home he had acquired an imperfect but practical knowledge of both the French and German languages. Having accomplished the main objects of his sojourn in Europe, namely, the improvement of his professional knowledge and the restoration of his health, which had become impaired by severe mental and physical labor, he returned home, and in 1845 established himself in the city of Madison, in the regular practice of medicine and surgery. He soon became largely engaged in the treatment of the eye and ear, and diseases of women, in which he was so successful that he was compelled to lay aside a part of his general practice. Many of his patients came from a great distance, including the states of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. By perseverance and energy alone he mastered many branches of science; but the intense labors of his early years undermined his strong constitution. He has now partially retired from practice on account of ill-health. In the course of his practice he repeatedly performed lithotomy, once exsected one-half of the lower jaw, and twice removed the parotid gland. He has many times operated successfully for cataract, with the needle, by corneal flap, extracting without iridectomy, and by Von Graeffe's method of extracting with iridectomy; and is convinced by the results of his operations that the latter method is most effective. Doctor Cogley was elected a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1843; of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1855—he became president of the same in 1856; and a member of the American Medical Association in 1857. He has furnished the medical journals of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville with accounts of the transactions of the associations of which he is a member; and he also contributed largely of other matter. Doctor Cogley possesses fine social qualities, and his deportment is characteristic of the true gentleman. His demeanor towards strangers is distant, commanding their respect; while on a near acquaintance he proves a valuable friend, or an uncompromising enemy. He is well built, being five feet nine and a half inches in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds. His religious views are in accordance with those of the Presbyterian denomination. Doctor Cogley has been twice married.

CONWAY, JOHN WALLACE, M. D., of Madison, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 11, 1827. His parents, William and Elizabeth Conway, were born and brought up in Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana soon after its admission as a state. John W. Conway was brought up on a farm, and ob-

tained his early education in the proverbial log schoolhouse. Early evincing a fondness for books, he was liberally supplied with them; and, by the light of a tallow candle or a bright wood fire, spent his evenings absorbed in study. He improved every moment, even carrying books to his work, and drinking in knowledge while his tired team was resting in the plow. He was early sent to a select school, patronized chiefly by young men; the teacher being a profound scholar. Here he advanced in the rudiments of an ordinary education until he was competent to pass an examination for a more advanced school. He never entered college, however, but studied higher mathematics, chemistry, botany, and the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, with the teacher above mentioned. He early evinced a taste for the classics, and at the age of fourteen, by hard study at night and the assistance of Professor Williams, he gained as thorough a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages as is possessed by most college graduates of the present day. The study of anatomy and physiology gave him a taste for medical and surgical literature; and at the age of nineteen he commenced preparation for his chosen profession—the science of medicine. After two years devoted to close study, he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. He then entered the old Ohio Medical College, and remained there until he received his degree, March 3, 1849, since which time he has been actively engaged in his profession. During his leisure he has studied many of the sciences which are of great aid to the science of medicine; chemistry and agricultural chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and astronomy have been a part of his reading. As a practitioner of medicine and surgery, he has been eminently successful. In the capacity of surgeon he has performed most of the usual operations, as well as some very difficult and heroic ones. As an instance of the latter he was called into the country in a case of obstetrics, and found the patient in such a condition that only the most energetic means promised any chance for life. Assisted by two farmers, who held tallow candles, the only available light, he performed gastrotomy, or the cæsarean section, and saved the life of both mother and child. This is the only case of the kind in the state of Indiana in which the patient has survived the operation. A full account of it will be found in the Cincinnati *Lancet* of either April, May, or June, 1863. Doctor Conway's literary productions are of no mean order. He has contributed to most of the literary journals of the day, and to scientific and literary papers. He is also a poet of no mean order, having written and published many stray pieces, some of which have received very flattering notices from journalists, as well as from higher literary sources. Before he was twenty years old his effusions filled the poet's corner of many a newspaper.

CRAVENS, MAJOR JOHN O., attorney, Osgood, Indiana, was born May 25, 1834, at Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, and was the third son of Hon. James H. and Sophia (Copits) Cravens. After attending the Ripley County Seminary he entered, in 1852, Asbury University, and graduated from the scientific department in 1853. He then entered the law office of his father; and, having graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in the winter of 1837 and 1838, was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and immediately commenced practice at Martinsville, Indiana. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being one of one hundred and twenty-three men who went to Indianapolis and tendered their services to Governor Henry S. Lane two days before President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. This was the first body of men in the state, outside of the city of Indianapolis, who offered themselves to their country. In the winter of 1861, having been previously promoted to the rank of lieutenant, he was detailed as an aide-de-camp to Major-general R. H. Milroy, and was subsequently commissioned major and assistant adjutant-general on his staff by President Lincoln, and retained the position until the close of the war. Although detailed from the company to which he belonged, and not serving with it after 1861, his men elected him their captain in 1863, and he was commissioned accordingly by Governor Morton; but, having in the mean time received higher rank from the President, he could not accept the captaincy. This fact illustrates the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in arms. He served in twenty-seven engagements, among the most important of which were Winchester, Second Bull Run, Cross Keys, Strasburg, Slaughter Mountain, and Murfreesborough. On retiring from the army, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; he was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876. In politics, Major Cravens is a Republican. October 22, 1862, he married Maggie Hite, an adopted daughter of Colonel Thomas Smith, of Versailles, Indiana. They have had five children, of whom two sons are living.

CROZIER, AMOS W., sheriff of Ripley County, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, October 5, 1838, and is the eldest son of John and Angeline (Wilson) Crozier. His grandfather Crozier was a colonel in the Black Hawk War, and was one of the pioneers of Indiana, having removed to that state from Pennsylvania in 1804. His father was a leading Democrat in the district in his day, and in 1855 and 1856 represented his county in the state Legislature. Amos Crozier had good opportunities for securing an educa-

I am very truly
Yours
Will Cumback

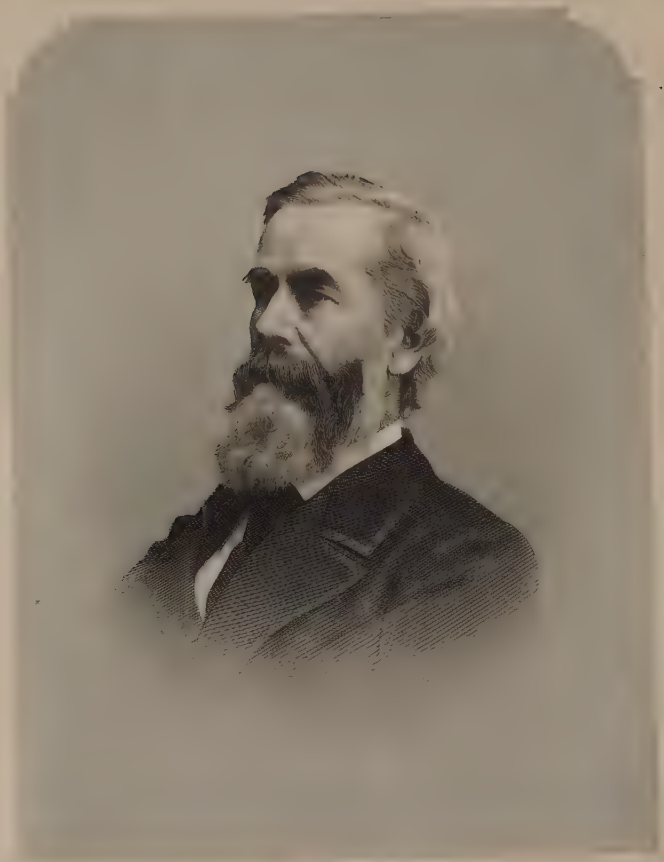
tion, which he improved. After attending the common schools, in 1856 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he spent two years. His early life, when he was not attending school, was spent in assisting his father on the farm. In 1863 he went to California, where he spent several years, engaging in farming, mining, trading, and various other occupations. In 1865 he returned, and purchased a farm in Dearborn County, Indiana, which he carried on until 1868. He then sold out, and bought the Lancaster flour-mills, of Orange County. After running them one year he sold them, and soon after purchased the Milan mills, which he conducted until he was elected sheriff, in the fall of 1876. In the fall of 1878 he was re-elected to the same office. In June, 1867, he married Amanda A. Durham, daughter of Hon. N. C. Durham, of Sparta, Dearborn County, Indiana. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters. In politics Mr. Crozier has always been a Democrat, and has taken a very active interest in the affairs of his party. He is an active supporter of the free school system. Having been largely engaged in the manufacture of flour, and also extensively interested in the stock trade, he has done much towards the development and improvement of the county. He is a close observer of human nature, and a valuable and enterprising citizen.

CUMBACK, WILLIAM, lawyer and statesman, Greensburg, Indiana, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, March 24, 1829. His parents, John and Elsie Cumback, were natives of New Jersey, of German and Scotch descent. William Cumback obtained his early education by attending school in the winter and working upon his father's farm in the summer. He made such progress in school as to distance his teachers, and thus found himself without instructors. By cultivating a piece of land which he rented, he was enabled, through hard work and self-denial, to supply himself with an outfit for college. With this, and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, he set out for Miami University. He paid his tuition and room rent in the college building by ringing the college bells, and by using the most rigid economy remained six months. He then resorted to teaching school as the means best adapted to advance his own education and afford a support. This he continued for several years, at the same time pursuing the study of law, completing his course by attending lectures at the law school at Cincinnati. In 1852 he married Miss Martha Hulburt, a lady of education and culture, and in 1853 settled in Greensburg, Indiana, where he began the practice of his profession. He early distinguished himself by his bold and manly attitude on the liquor question, which at that time was appealing to the courts, and, by a conscientious regard for truth and justice, won the esteem and confidence of the community with which he had identified himself. In 1854, Mr. Cumback, then but twenty-five years of age, showed himself such a thoroughly representative man that he was unanimously nominated by his party for Congressman. In politics he found his vocation, for, though not a professional politician, Mr. Cumback is a politician by nature. No man was ever more happy and effective on the stump. With a fine physique, a resonant and commanding voice, a ready wit, a genial humor, and a sympathetic eloquence, he holds a crowd enthralled, and sways them at his will. The youngest member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, he made a conspicuous figure in the debates of that body; and, particularly in the Kansas investigation frauds, the young debater won from the editor of the New York *Tribune* the highest encomiums, when praise from Horace Greeley was fame. The speech was reported by the *Tribune*, and had also a wide circulation through other prominent journals. So highly was Mr. Cumback's course approved by his constituents that in 1856 he was renominated by acclamation, but, with his party throughout the country, suffered defeat. In 1860 he was nominated as elector for the state at large by the Republican State Convention, and ably canvassed Indiana for the election of Abraham Lincoln. Being the first on the electoral ticket, he cast the first electoral vote of his native state against the slave power, to overthrow which he had so long and steadfastly battled. When the great Civil War broke out, Mr. Cumback enlisted as a private soldier at the first call for Union troops, and was soon after appointed paymaster. In this capacity his tact and efficiency were so conspicuous that he was promoted to a district department, with a large corps of subordinates under his control. His high character for honesty and punctuality commanded large sums, with no other security than his word, and he was thus able to forestall government supplies by his hold on public confidence. When he requested to be mustered out, so exactly and faithfully had he rendered his accounts that, although he had received and disbursed over sixty millions of dollars, he was enabled to balance his books in three days—an example of business rectitude unprecedented in government affairs. Mr. Stanton, recognizing his efficiency, offered him the position for life in the regular army; but, the war being over, he declined, and returned to the practice of his profession, poorer in purse than when he left it. In 1865, during his absence, his party renominated him to the state Senate, to which he was duly elected. Soon after taking his seat, the Governor of the state was chosen to the United States Senate, and the Lieutenant-governor became Governor. This made a vacancy in the presidency of the Senate, and Mr. Cumback was chosen to that position. How well he filled

the place may be inferred from the following resolution, offered by the leader of the opposition, and passed by a unanimous vote, at the close of the session:

"*Resolved*, That the most cordial thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. William Cumback for the ability, integrity, and impartiality with which he has uniformly discharged his arduous labors as president of this body; that, for the urbanity, harmony, and prosperity of our deliberations, we are greatly indebted to his deep sense of justice and his elevating reverence for principle."

While he was president of the Senate the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States came before the Legislature of Indiana for ratification. Mr. Cumback was an ardent advocate of the measure. The Democratic members of that body bitterly opposed it, and to prevent its passage resigned, leaving less than two-thirds of the Senators in their seats. The Constitution of the state provides that two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum. In this unusual dilemma many of Mr. Cumback's political friends asserted that the true meaning of the Constitution is, that two-thirds of those who remain, and not two-thirds of the whole number, constitute a quorum. Mr. Cumback maintained that it required two-thirds of the whole number elected, and that the recent resignations destroyed the Legislature; that the fifteenth amendment could not pass, nor could any legislative work be done, in accordance with the Constitution. This decision required courage; but he made it, and stood by it, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear against it. During the next session, the fifteenth amendment passed the Senate with a quorum present. Two years later the opposition had the majority, and at a time not warranted by the Constitution undertook to pass an apportionment bill which, if passed, would have destroyed the political power of the Republicans for years. To prevent this, more than two-thirds of the Republicans resigned. Governor Cumback, being president of the Senate, announced his former ruling, and saved his party. Had his sense of right yielded two years before, all would have been lost. In 1868 Mr. Cumback was nominated for Lieutenant-governor, and canvassed the entire state; and, although the ticket, embraced many strong and popular men, the force of Mr. Cumback's popularity carried him far beyond his ticket, and secured, after his inauguration, his nomination by more than two-thirds of his party for United States Senator. A combination of friends of other candidates, however, defeated his election, disappointed the popular will, and occasioned the deepest regret to his many political and personal friends throughout the state; but, unlike most defeats, enthroned him more securely than ever in the hearts of the people. He continued to hold the office of Lieutenant-governor until the spring of 1870, when he was appointed Minister to Portugal by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, but, preferring to serve his country at home, he declined the honor. In 1871 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in the district in which he resides, which position he holds at the present time (1878). In 1871 he was chosen to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the state to the delegates from all the other states at the national convention held at Indianapolis. His address was one of the happiest efforts of his life. Mr. Cumback has not only done much service to the state, but is a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a member. At the General Conference, held in New York, in 1872, he was appointed one of the twelve general trustees of the Church. In 1867 he was elected president of the State Sunday-school Union, and discharged the duties of his office so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1868. In 1867 he was chosen to deliver the address on the occasion of the meeting of the four Methodist Conferences, at Indianapolis, and acquitted himself in his usual felicitous manner. In personal appearance Mr. Cumback is tall, of somewhat aldermanic proportions, with a handsome, genial, intellectual face, and most cordial and engaging manners. Socially, he is distinguished for his liberality and hospitality. He is a man without an enemy; for his large humanity embraces all his race, and neither party feuds nor religious differences separate him from his kind. In the district where he is collector, although the taxes amount to over three millions of dollars each year, there has been no fraud or loss to the government. In May, 1876, he was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which met at Baltimore, and took an active part in its proceedings. In June of the same year he was chairman of the Republican delegation from Indiana to the National Republican Convention, at Cincinnati. It is thought that by his management Governor Hayes received the nomination, on the seventh ballot. He was chosen to represent the state on the national Republican committee, and attended and took an active part in its meetings in the memorable campaign of 1876. In November of that year he was one of the men sent from Indiana to New Orleans to witness the count of the returning board. In 1878 the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church chose him as the lay delegate to go to Atlanta, with Rev. Doctor C. D. Foss, to take to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South the fraternal greetings of the Church in the North. It was a delicate duty, yet it was performed so well as to command hearty approbation. Mr. Cumback has been in the lecture field for the last four years, and each season has more invitations than he can accept. These requests are from all parts of the Union, and the press has been unanimous on the favorable criticisms of his lectures.



BRIGGS, ABRAHAM, commissioner of Dearborn County, is a native of that county, and was born November 5, 1835. His parents, Charles and Annie Briggs, emigrated from England to Indiana, where they engaged in farming. Abraham attended the common schools of his native state, and, when he arrived at the age of manhood chose farming as his occupation. Although not a politician he has long been a leader of his party in his immediate section. He served as township trustee for five years. (His father had previously held that responsible position, and had also been commissioner.) In 1876 he was elected to the important position of commissioner of Dearborn County, and was one of the three commissioners who directed the building of the very ornamental and substantial monument to the county in the shape of the great iron bridge over Laughery Creek. Upon it his name is inscribed as a testimony to his services. The length of this bridge is three hundred and one feet, the depth of cord from top to base forty-one feet, and the weight over two hundred and forty tons. Mr. Briggs married, in 1862, Miss Runnel, of Dearborn County, Indiana.

GAFF, JAMES W., manufacturer, formerly of Aurora, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, in the year 1816. His parents were James and Margaret Gaff, both natives of Scotland, from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1811. His father followed the business of a paper-maker, and his son followed that business for a time, but afterwards became a distiller. Mrs. Gaff, the mother, was highly esteemed by those who knew her, and lived to old age, surrounded by all the comforts which her children could give her. James W. Gaff received an elementary education at the district school, and, after acquiring a knowledge of the distilling business, removed to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with his brother, Thomas Gaff. Their enterprise was successful for a while, but the continual policy of the government in changing duties finally acted disastrously to them, and they were compelled to close up their establishment at a loss, then removing to Indiana. The money received from the sale of their place in Philadelphia enabled them to go into business at Aurora. Grain was much cheaper in the West, and the increased facilities they gained for the transaction of affairs soon made them acquire much wealth. Before the outbreak of the Civil War James W. Gaff removed to Cincinnati, where he ever after made his residence, and entered in partnership with C. L. Howe, as C. L. Howe & Co. He was a man eminently fitted for business. Nature had gifted him with a clear head and a comprehensive understanding, and after he once understood a thing he was not deterred from embarking in it by the fear of failure. At the time of his death he was engaged in thirty-two distinct firms and lines of business, nearly all of them successful, and some on the very largest scale. He was a member of J. & J. W. Gaff & Co., brewers, Aurora; Gaff, Fleischman & Co., compressed yeast, Riverside; J. W. Gaff & Co., distillers, Cincinnati; T. & J. W. Gaff & Co., distillers, Aurora; Parker, Wise & Co., ship chandlers, Cincinnati; Perin & Gaff Hardware Company, Cincinnati; as well as many others; and became a man of great wealth. He was extremely industrious, and very careful about details, paying attention to the minutest particulars. He was generous and benevolent, and was very kind to young men, many of whom he noticed and advanced to positions of honor and trust. He had faith in them. He never held any office except that of state Senator. He had an instinctive repugnance to the ways of politicians, and never desired public station. His death occurred in Cincinnati on the 23d of January, 1879. His health had been failing for two years previously, occasioned by overwork, and he had been to the Adirondacks and to the Eastern coast, but without much help. He also made a long visit to the Kankakee region in Indiana, where he had considerable land, but without avail. It was too late.

MCCLURE, WILLIAM, of Brookville, was born on the 1st of May, 1802, at Rocky Springs, Harrison County, Kentucky, but only remained there a short time, when the family removed to Hunt's Grove, Ohio. In 1807, after a few changes, they settled in Brookville, where Mr. McClure still resides. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and moved from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, to Lexington, Kentucky. In this early day his work was that of a pioneer. In the year 1798 he was married to Miss Phœbe Eads, with whom he lived until 1840, when he died of a malignant fever. His death occurred on the last day of that year. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; and being a very early settler in this state had many a skirmish with the Indians. William McClure, the subject of this sketch, was the second child—his brother, next older, was drowned when a boy but ten years of age. Mrs. McClure was an exemplary wife and mother. She possessed energy and Christian fortitude, and braved through many a struggle for the love she bore to her children. She died in 1839. Mr. McClure was inured to the hardships of early pioneer life from the first. He was an early settler in Franklin County, and, in consequence, received but a meager education. His father was poor, and moved about much, making it necessary for him to walk three and four miles, oftentimes, to school. This, for a few weeks or months each

year, constituted his educational opportunities; but he has always been a close student and a great reader. He pursued a course of study, being his own preceptor, until he became tolerably conversant with questions of history, law, and mathematics, and having a good knowledge of astronomy and geography. Offices of trust were generally ignored, although he held that of Justice of the Peace for four years. He was always a warm supporter of Lincoln's administration, and gave of his means freely for the suppression of the late Rebellion.

HOFF, MICHAEL, commissioner of Dearborn County, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was educated in that country. He was then apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and remained in that capacity two years. In 1835 he emigrated to America, and worked at his trade in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana until 1837, when he settled on a farm in Dearborn County, Indiana. There he worked at his trade and at farming. In the mean time, in 1836, he had married Miss Mary Catherine Loge, daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Dearborn County. Mr. Hoff has, from time to time, added to his possessions, until at the present time he owns four hundred acres of as good land as the county affords. He served as trustee of his township for ten years. He is now county commissioner from the second district—having been elected in 1876. His term expires in 1880. As such his name adorns the Dearborn entrance to the great iron bridge over Laughery Creek, a structure which reflects great credit upon the gentlemen to whom the county is indebted for its construction. Mr. Hoff is in every respect a self-made man. Landing in this country with little money, he owes his success to a stout heart and willing hands. He has brought up a large family of children, who are now engaged in the active pursuits of life.

SLATER, FREDERICK, JUNIOR, merchant of Sparta, Dearborn County, was born October 6, 1828, in Hanover, Germany. He came to America with his parents, Frederick and Matilda Slater, in 1835, settling on a farm in Alexandria, Campbell County, Kentucky. He attended the public schools, where he made good use of his time. In 1856, at the age of twenty-eight, he went to Aurora, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on with success until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then raised a company of volunteers, and, on the 22d of September, 1862, was commissioned captain of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, for three years. He was with Generals Sherman and Thomas through the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, until the fall of Atlanta. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was among the first to occupy the enemy's position. Immediately after this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major for gallantry on the field. He was with General Stoneman in his famous raid to Andersonville, Georgia, and was complimented by that officer in his reports to the War Department. In the latter part of 1863, while stationed at Hutchinsville, Tennessee, he was engaged in a severe struggle, and was obliged to surrender after a desperate resistance of some three hours; but, with his men, was soon after paroled. In the latter part of 1864, he took part in the great Saltville campaign with General Burbidge, and led his men in two bold charges against the enemy's batteries, which it became necessary to silence or dislodge. In this he was successful, uncovering their position and compelling them to take refuge within their works. On the return from West Virginia the 11th Kentucky was given the post of honor, and ably performed the arduous duty of holding the army in check, saving it, by gallant conduct, from severe loss. Immediately after this expedition, June 1, 1865, Major Slater was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he resumed mercantile business at Sparta, where he has since resided. June 26, 1856, Colonel Slater married Miss Sarah A. Carbett, of Kentucky. During the war, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, when he had scaled the top, he cut a walking-stick, which he preserves as a memento. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained the position of master of his lodge. While a resident of Aurora, in 1861, he was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket, and filled the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

STRADER, SAMUEL McHENRY, of Madison, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, March 1, 1844, and is the son of Samuel McHenry and Abigail (Higgins) Strader. Samuel M. Strader, the younger, was educated at Hanover College, graduating in 1864, and afterwards taking a commercial course at Bartlett's Commercial College in Cincinnati. He was then appointed to a position as teller in the First National Bank of his native city, filling it with credit to himself. In 1867 he resigned to become secretary of the Firemen and Mechanics' Insurance Company, staying there two years, when he became a wholesale grocer, but resumed his former occupation in 1871. Upon the death of his father, who had been the president, he was chosen to the same place, which he still occupies. He was president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society from 1874 to 1877. He was married March 27, 1879, to Lettie B. Carlile, daughter of ex-Congressman John S. Carlile, of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

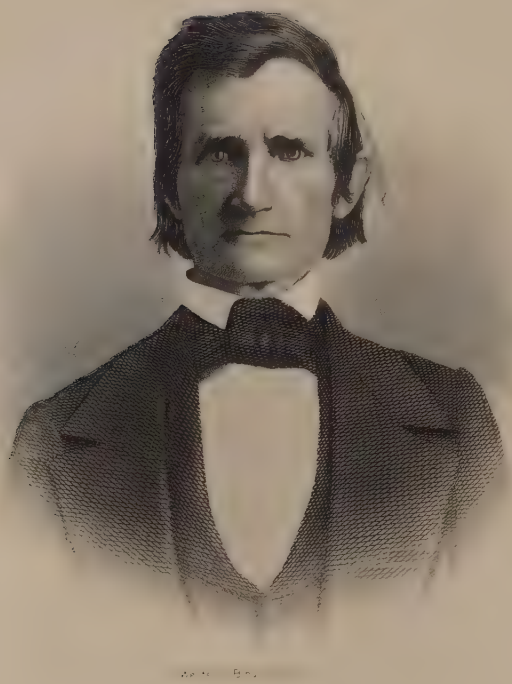
HAINES, ABRAHAM B., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Aurora, Ohio County, was born on the 29th of November, 1823. He is the son of Doctor Matthias and Elizabeth (Brower) Haines. His father was a native of New Hampshire, of old Puritan stock. Deacon Samuel Haines arrived in this country from England in 1680, and from him sprang all who bear that name. His mother was of Knickerbocker descent, and was born in New York City. In 1816 his father, with a twin brother, migrated to Rising Sun, Indiana, then completely covered with forest, except where a few clearings had been made for the purpose of putting up log-cabins at Rising Sun, Lawrenceburg, and Aurora. In 1819 or 1820 Doctor Abraham Brower, with his family, removed from New York City and settled in Lawrenceburg. In 1822 Elizabeth, his oldest daughter, became the wife of Matthias Haines. They settled at Rising Sun, where he began practice, and was among the earliest and most successful physicians. He was a gentleman who took great interest in the moral and intellectual development of the community in which he resided. Among other enterprises to which he lent an active aid was the academy at Rising Sun. He died in 1863, at his old home, at the advanced age of seventy-five, respected and beloved. His wife survived him nine years. They were both earnest members of the Presbyterian Church. Abraham B. Haines received his academic education in the Rising Sun Academy, then one of the principal scholastic institutions in Southern Indiana. The teachers were D. D. Pratt, afterwards United States Senator, and Professor Thomas Thomas, D. D. When he reached the age of sixteen he went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Two years afterward he came to read medicine in the office of his father. He attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, in the winter of 1843 and 1844. The next winter he attended another course, at the Western Reserve College, in Cleveland, Ohio, and was there graduated in the spring of 1846. He immediately opened an office in Aurora, then a place of about five hundred inhabitants, and soon became favorably known, building up a large practice. In July, 1862, he received a commission from Governor Morton as assistant surgeon of the 19th Indiana Regiment, First Division, First Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, known as the Iron Brigade. He was with the regiment continuously until Lee's surrender, and was in all its engagements from the second Bull Run until the close at Appomattox. In May, 1865, he was promoted to the position of surgeon to the 146th Indiana Volunteers, but was finally discharged in September, 1865. In 1864 he was much of the time in the field hospital, and was then engaged until the close of the war. In the spring of 1866 he reopened his office at Aurora, beginning practice anew. He soon regained his former business, and has ever since resided there, being recognized as an able and efficient physician and surgeon. He has always avoided politics, in the general acceptation of the term, taking the part of a good citizen only. He votes the Republican ticket. He feels a lively interest in the advancement of his Church, and in education and moral and intellectual training. He united with the Presbyterian Church when about eighteen, and after removing to Aurora joined there the Church of that denomination. In 1848 he was elected an elder. He has represented the Church in its higher courts, the State Assembly and General Assembly. He is looked upon as one of its stanch supports. The Doctor has enriched his mind by travel, observation, and careful reading, and takes a position among the best informed men in Aurora. He was married, October 25, 1847, to Miss Julia P. Loring, of Rising Sun, where she was born November 24, 1824. Her father was a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Ohio County, but was originally from near Boston, Massachusetts. They had eight children born to them, three of whom survive. The oldest, Matthias L., received his classical education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and his theological course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He is now pastor of the Reformed Church at Astoria, Long Island. The two youngest, Thomas H. and Mary, are still living at home. He was one of the organizers of the Dearborn County Medical Society, and became a member of the State Medical Society in 1851.

NEW, JEPTHA DUDLEY, member of Congress from the Fourth District in Indiana, was born at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, November 28, A. D. 1830. He is descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Jethro New, having served in the War of Independence. Jethro New was a native of Delaware and settled in Gallatin County, Kentucky, early in life, and in 1822 removed to Jennings County, Indiana, now the home of his distinguished grandson. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Hickman, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was the youngest. Hickman New now lives at Vernon, at the advanced age of seventy-three years, and is well preserved, both physically and mentally. He is a cabinet-maker by trade, and is also a well-known and highly respected minister of the Christian Church. He was one of the pioneer members and ministers of the Christian Church in Southern Indiana, and by his industry and application to books, together with talent of a high order as a speaker and reasoner, soon took front rank as an advocate and resolute defender of the faith of that Church. Having experienced the

want of a liberal education himself, he determined that his children should have all the educational advantages his means would afford. Jeptha D. New was educated at the Vernon Seminary and at Bethany College, Virginia, an institution founded by the celebrated Alexander Campbell, one of the ablest theologians and debaters of the nineteenth century. While preparing for college, Judge New—he is now known by that title—assisted his father much of the time by working in the cabinet shop, and he did so much of this kind of work that he became a good workman at that trade. He left college in 1850, and for the next two years was engaged in school teaching and reading law. Subsequently, he studied law for a time in the office of the Hon. Horatio C. Newcomb, at Indianapolis, but his preparation for the practice of his profession was mainly in the office of Lucius Bingham, Esq., of Vernon, at that time an eminent member of the legal profession. In the summer of 1856 Judge New and the Hon. Thomas W. Woollen, attorney-general of Indiana, formed a partnership for the practice of the law, and opened an office at Franklin, Indiana. That fall he was nominated by the Democracy of that circuit for prosecutor, but the Republican majority was so large that it could not be overcome. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Vernon and opened a law office there. The same spring, on the 5th of April, he was married to Miss Sallie Butler, who had been a pupil of his in the first school taught by him after leaving college. Their marriage has proved to be a most happy one, and they have resided at Vernon ever since, with the exception of a few months' residence in Minnesota in the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861. In 1862 he was elected district prosecuting attorney, and served as such until the fall of 1864, when he was elected Common Pleas Judge, and served out the term of four years, but declined a re-election. In the summer of 1874 he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of his district and elected. The nomination was not sought by him, on the contrary he declined it in a card published throughout the district, and he also protested against making the race while the convention was in session which nominated him. Notwithstanding this he was conscripted into the service. In politics he had always been a Democrat and a very active worker in his party's cause, but was not inclined to accept political office. Jennings County presented him as a candidate for the congressional nomination in 1860, but he declined to stand. When nominated in 1874, he had a majority of seven hundred to overcome, but he was elected by a majority of thirteen hundred. There were eight counties in the district, all of which had always been reliably Republican except two. He carried every county except Ohio County, where he was beaten five votes. He was the first, and is thus far the only, Democratic candidate for Congress who has carried Jennings and Jefferson Counties. In 1876 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, but declined. In 1878 he was urged to accept the nomination, and did so. He was elected after the hottest congressional contest ever known in Indiana in an off year. One hundred and thirty-two more votes were polled for the candidates for Congress in that district than had been cast at the presidential election two years before. His majority was four hundred and ninety-one, although the same counties gave the Republican state ticket a majority. Judge New's remarkable vote testified to his popularity in a district he had before ably represented. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was on the Committee on War Claims; he was also on the special committee to investigate the real estate pool in the District of Columbia, and the indebtedness of Jay Cooke & Co. to the government, out of which grew the celebrated Hallet-Kilbourn contempt case, which is now in the Supreme Court of the United States. He took the lead on behalf of the committee, and argued the whole question fully in the House. The New York *World* at the time editorially noticed the argument of Judge New in these words:

"Judge New has added greatly to an already good reputation in his career in Congress, and distinguished himself especially by his able legal argument on the question of the jurisdiction of the House over Kilbourn. His thorough exposition of an intricate legal problem was much admired."

In the same Congress Judge New was one of a special committee sent to New Orleans to examine into the conduct and management of the Federal offices there. He prepared and submitted to Congress the committee's report. After the presidential election of 1876, he was one of the committee of fifteen sent to Louisiana to investigate the election there. After reaching New Orleans the committee was subdivided, and Judge New was made chairman of the committee that went into the parishes in which the notorious Weber and Jim Anderson reigned. When the finding of the Electoral Commission was made as to Louisiana, he was one of the six members of the House selected by the Democratic members to argue the objections filed to that finding. Before the close of that session he discussed the Louisiana election of 1876 at length, and with much force and ability. In the present—the Forty-sixth Congress—he is a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He is also chairman of the special committee raised to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Seward, our Minister to China. He was on the special committee sent to Cincinnati last summer to investigate the congressional elections in that city. The Indiana Morgan raid claims have received special attention from him, and he was mainly instrumental in having them transferred from the



Andrew Davison

office of the Adjutant-general of Indiana to the War Department, at Washington, just in time to save them from being barred by the statute of limitation. At the long session of the Forty-sixth Congress, he took active part in the preparation and advocacy of a bill amending existing laws as to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, which has passed the House. The foregoing is a brief outline of Judge New's public career. It has been creditable to him and his state. No member of Congress from Indiana has ever taken higher rank in the same time. He has been a hard worker from boyhood—in the cabinet-shop, in the school-room, in his law office, on the bench, and in Congress. His industry, pluck, and perseverance, added to natural talent of a high order, together with a thorough education, have won for him a front place among the public men of the state, and will, if he lives, push him still further ahead. As a public speaker he is accurate, logical, and fluent. He has on two occasions been spoken of quite prominently for Governor, and it is among the probabilities of the future that he will live to occupy that exalted position. Judge New's home is a most pleasant one. He has three children—Mary, Willard, and Burt. He has a sister and brother. The former is Mrs. Emily Branham, of Princeton, Indiana; the latter, George W. New, of the hardware firm of Vajen & New, Indianapolis. His mother, whose maiden name was Smyra Ann Smitha, died in 1879, at the age of seventy years. She was a good wife and mother, and was distinguished for her Christian walk, calmness, fortitude, and strength of mind. Mr. New has been successful in accumulating property by the practice of his profession, and also by outside ventures. He has the faculty of discerning what business is profitable and what is not. His habits are unexceptionable. He uses no spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks of any kind, and is the very picture of robust health, physically and mentally. He is five feet eleven inches high, florid complexion, black hair and beard, and weighs two hundred and thirty-eight pounds. Such is Jeptha D. New, one of the self-made and rising men of Indiana.

DAVISON, ANDREW, of Greensburg, was a native of Pennsylvania, from whence he emigrated to Indiana in 1825. He became an active member of the bar, and was elected in 1853 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state. Six years after concluding his term of service, in 1865, he died. We can furnish no better summary of his life and character than to give the proceedings of the Greensburg bar on this occasion. After the object of the meeting was stated resolutions were presented by a committee, and B. W. Wilson, who was the most intimate with the deceased, was requested to give a short biographical sketch of Judge Davison. Mr. Wilson proceeded as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:* Andrew Davison was educated at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and studied law at Chambersburg with Hon. Thomas H. Crawford. In the spring of 1825, at the age of twenty-four years, he was at his father's house in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the above-named institution, and had license to practice law; but, with a delicate physical organization and health much impaired, from this home and its endearments, where he was born September 15, 1800, he determined to go, with the double purpose of recruiting his health and seeking a place to commence the practice of his chosen profession. On horseback he passed through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, touching at Cincinnati, Covington, Nashville, and other points. Towards the close of the season, in which only, at that time, was traveling practicable, especially in Indiana, he recrossed the Ohio, and passed into Indiana by by-ways, blazed tracks, and what were then called highways, through dense forests, with here and there the cabin of a backwoodsman. He was pleased with the novelty of the scene, enticed by the pioneers' hopes, energy, and hospitality, and believed that the future would develop the wealth of soil that every-where existed.

"In the fall of 1825, after traveling a distance of about one thousand miles, he 'put up' at Greensburg at its best hotel, a log-house—two rooms down, two up-stairs, and a kitchen—kept then by Thomas Hendricks. Greensburg then existed only to a slight extent on the records of the county. There were a few small houses, but the broad face of the county was covered by almost unbroken forests. The land where the town (now city) now stands, was then covered almost entirely with forest stumps, underbrush, and fallen timber, heaped and tangled together in promiscuous confusion. And here the inexperienced youth, in feeble health, with no friends and little money, determined to remain and commence in earnest the battle of life. Soon he accommodated himself to the new and, to him, strange people and circumstances, shared with those about him in their amusements and hospitalities, in their pleasures and sorrows, in their energies and hopes, and became a part of those who were 'all in all' to each other then, and friends true and sincere for life. Of these, here and there one still survives—the many are gone.

"On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1825, on the records of the Decatur Circuit Court, Benjamin F. Morris presiding, is found the following: 'On motion of W. A. Bullock, Andrew Davison, Esq., is admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in this court, who produced his license, and was duly sworn.' Business gradually came until he attained the first rank in his profession, with such rivals as James T. Brown, Caleb B. Smith, George H. Dunn, and others. He was eminently a careful practitioner, and, being in a circuit where there were but few books except the elementary works, he, like his associates, had to depend upon principles and precedents rather than authorities; 1 Blackford was not published then, nor till 1830; 2 Blackford not until 1834; and 3 Blackford until 1836, and so on. In practice he was a great laborer. His clients never failed to receive faithful and unflinching efforts, and his skill none who ever met him as a lawyer would be dis-

posed to question. His greatest power was in his masterly use of general principles, and unerringly he applied them to the given particular case. His pleadings were formal, terse, and accurate, and rarely trammeled the pleader on the trial, but often worked the overthrow of his adversary. His battles were fought with an array of principles and precedents; and with great skill and sleepless vigilance he marshaled his forces, and woe betide the luckless adversary who had left an unguarded point on his line, for there the attack would surely be made, and when least expected.

"On the third day of January, 1853, he became, by election, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and continued in office until the third day of January, 1865—a term of twelve years—having been re-elected in the fall of 1858. His first reported opinion is found in 3 Indiana, 371; and his last, 23 Indiana, 63. Of his opinions, published in twenty-one volumes of our reports, nothing need be said to his professional brethren. These opinions will stand, an enduring monument, imperishable as our literature and laws, long after he and all who know him have passed to the land of silence and dust.

"Judge Davison's fame rests mainly on his professional life; but this did not bring to view the best elements of his real nature. These could only be approached when disputation was ended, and the harmonies established that existed at his home and with his friends.

"On the fifteenth day of April, 1839, Andrew Davison and Mrs. Eliza Test were married, and she, with one son, survives him, to deeply mourn the loss of a most devoted husband and father. In his home the manner of the disputant was laid aside, and he appeared only in that genial and sincere character that sought the good of all around him and the injury of none.

"On retiring from the Supreme Bench, Judge Davison returned to his home and retired from all active business of a public character. He put in order his own private business, which had been accumulating through all these years of professional toil. Yet he never ceased from labor. His reading went on; took, as it always had, a very wide range; and now he had time and means to gratify his inclinations in that regard. Poetry and fiction, history and philosophy, and laws both human and divine, were in turn, and as inclination directed, earnestly read. His memory, always retentive, never failed him. To the last week of his life he was interested in all matters of importance transpiring at home and abroad. Modesty, a marked feature of his nature, and even disgust of any thing savoring of ostentation, prevented all display of the accumulation of knowledge he had acquired, retained, and added to, even to the closing scenes of his life. In all his private relations Judge Davison was courteous and kind; his friendships closed only with his life. Patient in great suffering, he advanced to the conclusion of his life calmly and deliberately, heard the waves that were bearing him over dashing against the untried shore. The final summons came, and at noon, on the fourth day of February, 1871, he died. Andrew Davison is gone, his complete record is finished. Its pages are before that Judge in whose decisions there is no error, and whose judgments are tempered with that mercy that 'endureth forever.'"

The following was the response of Judge Worden:

"*Gentlemen of the Bar:* It affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity, in responding on behalf of the court to your resolutions and memorial, to speak briefly of the eminent, just, and pure man who has passed away. It was my fortune to occupy a seat on this bench with Judge Davison for the period of seven years—from January, 1858, to January, 1865—and therefore I had the opportunity of knowing him well, both as a jurist and as a man. A purer or more spotless man never graced the judicial ermine. He was never known, from any motive whatever, whether of personal friendship, partisan considerations, or otherwise, to swerve in the slightest degree from an upright and fearless discharge of his duty as a member of this court, and the administration of the law as he found it to exist. He administered what he believed to be the law without considering where the blow would fall, or who would be injured or benefited thereby. In this respect he may well be ranked with a Mansfield or a Marshall, a Kent or a Story. As a jurist, while he was thoroughly read in all the departments of law and equity, his mind, intuitively, and as if peculiarly formed for that purpose by nature, seized upon the broad and comprehensive principles of the common law as the distinctive field in which he delighted to revel, exploring the depths of its foundations, and tracing the entire fabric of its structure. He was, indeed, an eminent common law lawyer, while he was well versed in every department of jurisprudence.

"Although the severe and laborious study of the law engrossed the most of his time during his youth and manhood, it is very evident that he failed not to feast upon lighter literature during his hours of leisure. He was conversant with the works of most writers of distinction, and it is believed that he relished the Waverley series of Sir Walter Scott more than any other writings of that class. His mind was cultivated and refined; his manners easy and dignified without the slightest approach to ostentation, and in his intercourse with others he was always gentlemanly and courteous. He was a genial companion, frank, open-hearted, and generous. Those who knew him best, loved and respected him most.

"Your resolutions and memorial, which are so full and expressive that little can be added, will be spread upon the order book of this court."

Mrs. Eliza A. Davison, widow of the late Judge Davison, was the daughter of Robert Robison, of Newtown-Butler, county of Fermanagh, Ireland, where she was born, on the 30th of November, 1809. The family emigrated to America and settled in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1816; some years later they removed to Greensburg, Indiana. On the nineteenth day of April, 1835, she was married to John Test, a lawyer, who afterward died at Mobile, Alabama. April 11, 1839, she married Andrew Davison. She died at Greensburg, July 23, 1878, leaving an only son, Joseph R. Davison, a young man of promise, possessing in a large degree many of the noble traits of his parents. He is heir to a handsome estate, left by them. Mrs. Davison was a woman of brilliant mind, a great reader, and a fine conversationalist. Her society was sought and enjoyed by the most intelligent and refined, as well as by those in need of the sympathy and charity which she so liberally bestowed.

Yours truly

A. C. Downey

DORMAN, FRANCIS RILEY, merchant, and ex-sheriff of Dearborn County, was born March 22, 1834, in Manchester Township, of the same county. He is the eldest son of John and Jane (Truitt) Dorman, both of English descent. The Dorman and Shockly families are widely known in the peninsular part of Maryland, called the "Eastern Shore," where they have lived for nearly two centuries. The ancestors of the mother were the wealthy and numerous Parker family, living in the same locality, not far from the "old Bohemia Manor," the celebrated ancestral seat of the Bayard family, of Delaware. Mrs. Dorman was brought to Indiana by her parents in 1818, two years after its admission as a state, and has lived in sight of the spot where they settled ever since that time. Mr. Dorman came to the state about six years later. They reared a family of five children—Frank, as he is known, being the oldest—and have accumulated a competence. Frank Dorman passed his boyhood in labor on the farm in summer and attending common school in winter. In his seventeenth year he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he undertook a full classical course, under the presidency of Doctor Lucien Berry, who succeeded Bishop Simpson in that institution; Professor Lattimore, since the celebrated Professor of Analytical Chemistry, of Rochester University; and Professor Tingley, still of Asbury University, where he has become famous for his new discoveries in mathematical science. His classmates were, N. S. Givans, now Judge of the Circuit Court; Hon. William M. Springer, member of Congress from Illinois; Judge Wilbur F. Stone, Chief Justice of Colorado; and Robert Hitt, private secretary to President Lincoln, and Secretary to the French Legation at Paris, France. In his senior year, Mr. Dorman went home and remained for one year, and then entered the State University at Bloomington, under the charge of that wonderful orator, President William M. Daily, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1857. He afterward received a diploma from Asbury University. Not desiring to study any of the professions, deeming them already too full, he turned his attention to farming. In March, 1865, he married Geneva Jordan, second daughter of the late W. W. Jordan, an old and reputable merchant of Manchester, Indiana, and began life with little more than hope and good resolutions. They have an interesting family of children, four in number—Blanche, Earl Jordan, Frank Parker, and Haynes Shockly. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Dorman was made township trustee, which office he held for several years. It was the ability with which he managed the township affairs that suggested his name for sheriff of Dearborn County, to which responsible office he was elected twice successively. The last time he was nominated by acclamation, and had no opposition at the polls, a conspicuous compliment in a county where party feeling is very bitter. He acquitted himself in this, as in every position, with honor to himself and his party. During his term of service a number of desperadoes, who had long terrified the citizens of South-eastern Indiana, were captured and convicted of their crimes. Thus, through his indomitable courage and firmness, lawlessness and violence were suppressed, and beneficent results were felt for many years. It was also while he was discharging the duties of sheriff that two successive attempts were made by mobs of masked men, in imitation of the "Seymour vigilantism," much in vogue at the time, to take prisoners charged with murder from his custody. Their efforts were baffled, however, through his watchfulness and courage, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his prisoners fairly tried. They were adjudged guilty, and sentenced to hard labor for life. After his official term expired, Mr. Dorman entered upon mercantile life in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and rapidly rose to be the leading merchant in the city and county; and in every situation in which he has been placed, whether public or private, has shown unmistakable business ability, and has made many friends. Mr. Dorman is public-spirited, enterprising, and free from narrowness. Politically, he is a liberal Democrat.

DOWNEY, ALEXANDER C., of Rising Sun, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 10, 1817. His parents were John Downey, born August 12, 1786, and Susannah (Selwood) Downey, born October 28, 1791. They removed to the southern part of Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1818. The subject of the sketch was one of a large family. His father died July 19, 1863; his mother, April 9, 1874. Both rest in the cemetery at Rising Sun. Receiving the rudiments of education in the log school-house of pioneer days, he pursued his studies in the county seminary at Wilmington, under the instruction of Professor Lawrence, subsequently distinguished for his prominence as a geologist. He maintained himself by farming and coopering, by making several flat-boat trips down the Mississippi River, by carpentry and cabinet-making, and by teaching school. He studied law with James T. Brown, an able and eccentric lawyer of Dearborn County, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He was in partnership with Amos Lane for a time, and with Theodore Gazlay. Ohio County was organized in 1844, out of that part of Dearborn County lying south of Laughery Creek, and in which was the home of his boyhood. He then removed to Rising Sun, which was made the seat of justice of the new county, where he has ever since resided. In August, 1850, he was appointed Circuit

Judge by Governor Wright; elected by the General Assembly under the old Constitution the following winter, and elected by popular vote in the fall of 1852 under the new Constitution. He served until August, 1858—eight years in all—and then resigned to engage in practice. During his first term his circuit was composed of the counties of Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Jennings, and Bartholomew, and the salary was eight hundred dollars per annum. The next term Ripley and Brown Counties were added, making in all seven counties, to constitute the first circuit. It extended from the Ohio River on the east more than half-way across the state. The addition of these two counties made an increase in his salary of two hundred dollars per annum. He made a tour of the circuit twice each year, reaching the remote counties, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant, by stage, over rough roads, around the head-waters of swollen streams, or often on horseback. During his service he was treated by the bar and the people with marked respect; and in turn sought to administer with great care and conscientiousness the responsible duties of his high trust, awarding to each suitor equal and exact justice. In 1854 he undertook to conduct a law school in Asbury University. The term commenced in November, after the close of his fall terms of court, and continued until February, 1855. Two classes, junior and senior, were organized. He continued there during three succeeding terms, the last ending in February, 1858. Not a few who received instruction from Mr. Downey at that time have since held responsible public positions. Recently, at least four of his pupils were circuit judges, one occupying the bench of the first circuit, which he then held. He continued practice in Ohio County and adjoining counties until December 31, 1870. In the fall of 1862 he accepted, as a war Democrat, the nomination for the state Senate, on the Union ticket, and was elected. In the session of 1863, being listed as an Independent, because elected by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, he had the difficult duty to perform of refusing to be amenable to the partisan claims of either; but on each occasion he spoke and voted as he thought was right. His vote in favor of the adoption of the resolution ratifying the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States secured its passage, and, so far as Indiana was concerned, the abolition of slavery. He was earnestly in favor of all proper measures for the prosecution of the war. As a member of the Judiciary Committee he was careful and painstaking in the examination of legal questions. His term as Senator expired in October, 1866. He attended the regular sessions of 1863 and 1865, and the special session convened by the Governor in November, 1865. Upon the passage of "An Act to establish a House of Refuge for the Correction and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders," approved March 8, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Baker as one of the three commissioners constituting the board of control, and was associated with the eminent Friend, Charles F. Coffin, of Richmond, and General Joseph Orr, of Laporte. Having visited and inspected houses of refuge and reform schools in other states, they adopted the family plan, and employed a superintendent to whom it was familiar. The institution was established on a farm near Plainfield, selected and purchased by the Governor, and was opened for the reception of inmates, January 1, 1868. Mr. Downey's legal judgment and careful business management were valuable to the state in founding an institution which has now grown to large proportions. His term as commissioner expired with the year 1870. Having been nominated by the Democratic state convention, in January, 1870, and elected in October following, he was sworn into the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and took his seat January 2, 1871. His associates, elected and qualified at the same time, were John Pettit, James L. Worden, and Samuel H. Buskirk. Andrew L. Osborn was added, by appointment of Governor Baker, in 1872; and was succeeded by Horace P. Biddle—elected in 1874—in January, 1875. His six years' term was one of close application to the severe and monotonous labors of the office. Of the cases in Indiana Reports, Volumes XXXIII to LIII, numbering two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, which went into judgment of the court, as thus constituted, one thousand and sixty-three were disposed of by opinions prepared by him. Renominated by the Democratic state convention in April, 1876, he declined to be a candidate; and, since January 2, 1877, has been engaged in the practice of law. In 1861, when the active militia was organized along the Ohio River, as the Indiana Legion, he became a private in Captain Wells's company, at Rising Sun, and, because of his height and soldierly bearing, was appointed first corporal. This gave him position at the right of the company, and in the front rank. His activity in the organization of the militia, and his devotion to the cause of the Union, commending him to Governor Morton, commander-in-chief, he was by him promoted from the ranks and commissioned a brigadier-general. In command of a part of the forces along the border during the war, he rendered acceptable service. As a Free and Accepted Mason, he traveled with the venerable Samuel Reed, grand lecturer, visiting lodges in South-eastern Indiana, and receiving and giving instruction. A member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 6, he was its Worshipful Master. For several terms he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. His annual address in May, 1861, wherein he referred to the war recently begun, received marked attention for its opportune and patriotic sentiments. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Asbury University in 1858, and by Indiana University in 1871. In religion, he is

a Methodist, and has consistently trained his family under the influence of that form of Christianity. For many years he has been chosen by the conference in which he resides a trustee of Indiana Asbury University, and has been for thirteen years honored by an election as president of the joint board of trustees and visitors. He married, April 19, 1846, Sophia J. Tapley, born May 10, 1825, only child of Daniel Tapley and Susan (Chandler) Tapley. Her father was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, and was born July 14, 1791; her mother was born September 15, 1798, in Accomack County, Virginia. They were married at Rising Sun, December 20, 1820, and resided there until their death; that of the former occurring October 22, 1878, and that of the latter, June 10, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Downey have had eight children: Samuel Reed, born in 1847; Daniel Tapley, born 1850; Harry Selwood, born 1853; Alexander Coffin, born 1856, died in 1858; George Eddy, born 1860; John Chandler, born 1863, died in 1866; Anna Winona, born 1865; and Frank Merritt, born 1868. The first three have been educated for the law, and have entered into its practice. Judge Downey possesses a large and well-developed body; his head is large and well shaped, with high, broad forehead and prominent nose. He is more than six feet in height, with broad shoulders, full chest, firm, erect carriage; and weighs over two hundred pounds. His manners are distinguished by a quiet native dignity that, upon occasion, is singularly impressive, without sternness or severity, but full of the gentleness and firmness which become the Christian, the jurist, and the Mason. Despite the exhaustion incident to years of judicial labor, which has removed from life two of his associates, he shows but little the weight of threescore years which rest upon him, and bids fair to realize the hopes of many friends, that he may have ample strength of body and mind to enjoy their society beyond the limit of fourscore years, common to his ancestry.

DUFOUR, PERRET, of Vevay, Switzerland County, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, August 21, 1807. His father, John Francis Dufour, settled in Kentucky in 1801, and was a native of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, village of Montreaux, near Vevay. His mother, Mary (Crutchfield) Dufour, belonged to a family from North Carolina, which had settled on the opposite side of the Kentucky River in 1801. In 1806 his parents were married, and in March, 1809, they left Kentucky, came down the Kentucky River to its mouth, and then up the Ohio to what is now the city of Vevay. In a little log-cabin built among the primeval forests, and surrounded by numerous Indian neighbors, the childhood of Perret Dufour was passed. Here his father cleared a small farm, and the son obtained his first lessons at a log school-house about a mile distant, French being the language spoken by teacher and pupils. In 1813 the town of Vevay was laid out, John Francis Dufour being the prime mover and actor in the undertaking. To him belonged the honor of giving the town its name; and afterwards, on the organization of the county, being privileged by the territorial Legislature to name that also, he called it for Switzerland, the land of his birth. He was the first clerk of the county, serving all through the territorial government, and for seven years after Indiana was admitted as a state. He was also Justice of the Peace, county surveyor, and assessor of property for taxation. He was elected one of the Associate Judges, and in 1827 became a member of the state Legislature. He was afterwards elected Probate Judge, and was subsequently re-elected Associate Judge, which position he occupied at the time of his death, in 1850. In 1810 he had been appointed postmaster of Vevay by Postmaster-general Gideon Granger, and served in that capacity twenty-six years, until October, 1836. Perret Dufour assisted his father in the clerk's office and also in the post-office. At about sixteen years of age he went to Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, and was engaged as clerk in a store, remaining five years, with the exception of a short interval spent in flat-boating on the river. In 1829 he returned to Vevay, and the next year engaged in the mercantile business with his father, continuing until the fall of 1834, when they retired. The next year Perret formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Abner Clarkson, whose daughter, Eliza M. Clarkson, he married, December 30, 1830. Mrs. Dufour is still living. Her father died at the advanced age of ninety-three. The partnership with Judge Clarkson continued until after the Civil War, their business including trading and buying produce. They were successful in making money, but suffered very severely by the operation of the bankrupt law of 1841. Mr. Dufour was at this period called upon to occupy various public positions of more or less prominence. In 1832 he was elected Justice of the Peace for five years, and in 1837 was re-elected for a second term of five years. In 1837 he was appointed postmaster at Vevay, and served until 1841. He was again appointed postmaster in 1845, and served until 1849. In 1842 he resigned the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected to the state Legislature on the Democratic ticket, serving during the term of 1842–43. In 1851 he was appointed by the county commissioners to appraise the real estate of the county. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace for four years; was re-elected in 1874; and, in 1878, the person elected to succeed him having failed to qualify, he held the office until a successor was elected. In 1850 a turnpike company was organized, the charter of which was drawn up by Mr. Dufour and his father, known as the Vevay, Mt. Sterling

and Versailles Turnpike. His father was the first president, and one of the nine original directors, only three of whom now survive—Messrs. Schenck, Grisard, and Armstrong. Mr. Dufour was elected first secretary, and still holds that position. From 1832 to the present time he has been particularly active in the politics of the county, and no man within its borders knows more of its history. In the centennial year he wrote a concise history of the county, full of interesting matter relating to its settlement and progress, which was published in installments in the Vevay *Réveille*. As a source of reliable information on the county history it can not be excelled, and should some day be published in book form. For nearly fifty years Mr. Dufour has lived within a radius of one hundred feet of his present residence at Vevay. Every vote that he has ever cast has been deposited within the city limits. He has voted at thirteen presidential elections, and each time his suffrage has been given to the Democratic candidate, his first vote having been cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. For the last half century he has had a voice in every enterprise in which Vevay was interested. Although past his seventy-first year, and commencing to feel the infirmities of age, his faculties are as keen and his perceptions as quick as in his younger days. His counsel is still sought, and carries with it the weight of experience and matured judgment, and he is held in respect alike by young and old. His is a familiar household name in Switzerland County, and will undoubtedly survive the changes and chances of many generations.

DURHAM, JAMES F., one of the proprietors and managing editor of the Versailles *Index-Dispatch*, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, August 2, 1850. He was the fourth son and seventh child of Hon. Noah C. and Ann (Ramsey) Durham. His father, a farmer and miller, is still an active business man; and has done much for the county in bringing farms under cultivation and building mills. He was formerly one of the leading Democratic politicians of his county, which he represented in the Legislature from 1853 to 1857. James F. Durham lived on his father's farm and attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered Moore's Hill College. There he spent three years; and, upon leaving the institution in 1870, entered the law office of Judge Noah S. Givans, of Lawrenceburg. In 1871, he entered the county clerk's office of Dearborn County, where he remained two years. Having been admitted to the bar in 1871, he began the practice of his profession in 1873, and continued it until 1876. During this time he wrote many articles for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, taking the *nom de plume* of "Fernando;" and in 1874 he became connected with that journal, traveling through the state of Indiana as its Indiana correspondent. In 1876 he went to Washington, and wrote for the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Returning to Indianapolis, he became a member of the *Sentinel* staff; and for a short time kept books for his father. In 1878 he assumed in Versailles the practice of his profession, which he continued until the spring of 1879, when he purchased an interest in the *Index-Dispatch*. In politics, Mr. Durham is an active Democrat, and conducts the paper in the interest of his political faith. During the campaigns of 1876 and 1878 he made political speeches in parts of the state, thus aiding in advancing the interests of the Democratic party.

FISHER, REV. DANIEL WEBSTER, D. D., president of Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, was born near Arch Spring, in what is now Blair County, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of January, 1838. His father was a farmer. His mother was a sister of Ner Middleswarth, who in Whig times was a prominent leader of that party in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of four brothers, one of whom is dead, and two of whom occupy the paternal estate. Doctor Fisher received his primary education in the common schools near the home of his childhood, and his preparation for college at Milnwood Academy, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and at Airy View Academy, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1854 he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1857, taking one of the honors of a class of between fifty and sixty members. The same fall he entered the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, located at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and completed the full course of three years in the spring of 1860. In the spring of 1859 he was licensed by the presbytery of Huntingdon to preach the gospel, and spent the summer as a missionary in Jackson County, West Virginia. In the spring of 1860 he was ordained as a missionary to Siam, and soon afterward married Miss Amanda D. Kouns, of Ravenswood, West Virginia. Through providential causes the mission to Siam was abandoned, though with great reluctance. In the fall of 1860 he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and took charge of what is now known as the Franklin Memorial Church. On account of the secession of Louisiana and the outbreak of the Civil War, he thought it wise to return North in June of the following year, although the Church reluctantly parted with him. In August he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, West Virginia, in which charge he continued for fifteen years. In West Virginia, Doctor Fisher was prominently connected with not only the ecclesiastical affairs of his denomination,

James B. Foley

Member of the

but also with most of the general philanthropic and benevolent movements of the region. He was one of the first regents of the deaf and dumb and blind institution, supported by the state, and had much to do with its successful inauguration. The pastorate at Wheeling covered the stormy times of the war and the period which succeeded it. On account of the divided feelings of the people, the position was one of great difficulty, but it was so filled as to command universal respect, and to avoid all just cause of blame from any quarter. The Church greatly prospered under this ministry. In the spring of 1876 Doctor Fisher resigned the pastorate at Wheeling and sailed for Europe, where he spent the summer in travel through Ireland, Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. It had been his intention, also, to extend his journey to the East, but the threatened outbreak of the Turkish-Russian War led to a change of plans. Returning home, he spent the winter in preaching and in some literary labors. In the summer of 1877 he made a journey to California, and in the fall he removed to Madison, Indiana, and took charge of the Second Presbyterian Church. In July, 1879, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of Hanover College, Hanover, Jefferson County, Indiana. Doctor Fisher has been a prolific writer for the public press, including secular and religious newspapers and the higher reviews. He has the reputation of a high order of scholarship and literary culture. He has repeatedly been called to deliver the annual addresses before various collegiate societies, and he sometimes lectures for lyceums and similar organizations. In 1874 Muskingum College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is the father of three children, the eldest of whom is in the midst of his collegiate course. In height Doctor Fisher is about five feet nine inches. He weighs about one hundred and forty pounds. His hair and whiskers are black, and his countenance rather dark. His manner of preaching is without manuscript, but after careful preparation. His type of theology is Scriptural and evangelical. Though true to his denomination, he is free from narrow sectarianism. His administration of the affairs of his college has been highly successful.

FOLEY, JAMES B., ex-Congressman, Greensburg, Indiana, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 18, 1807. His mother, Mary (Bradford) Foley, was the daughter of Benjamin Bradford, superintendent of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War. His father dying when James was but seven years old left his mother, who had meanwhile become blind, with eight children dependent upon her for support. He therefore received no education except such as he gained from contact with the world. At the age of sixteen he engaged as cook on a flat-boat bound to New Orleans. He next served as deck-hand and steersman on two succeeding trips, and then commenced freighting, from Maysville and Dover (Kentucky) down the Mississippi, on his own account. He continued in this business for fifteen years, during which time he had owned as many different boats. At the age of twenty-one he commanded a credit of twenty thousand dollars, a remarkable showing for a man who had just attained his majority, and, poor and friendless, had commenced life as a deck-hand on a Mississippi flat-boat. It would seem, however, that the very obstacles he had to surmount in his efforts to realize a competency, by developing his energy, resources, and invention, were the means best adapted to the end, as his subsequent career has proved. June 15, 1834, he removed to Greensburg, Indiana, and opened a dry-goods store, in which business he continued successfully for two years. In 1837 he abandoned merchandising and purchased a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, about two miles from Greensburg. This farm, on which he has ever since resided, is not only in a high state of cultivation, but is one of the most valuable in the state. He engaged in pork-packing in Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati, which he continued with varying success until 1877, his transactions in a single year amounting frequently to eighty thousand dollars. During the entire course of his mercantile and public career, a period of sixty years, he has never been the defendant in a lawsuit—an honorable record, justifying a pardonable pride, and one of which but few men can boast. In 1841 he was elected treasurer of Decatur County, serving the full term. He was elected in 1850 to the Constitutional Convention at Indianapolis, at which were also present, as delegates, Michael J. Bright, Schuyler Colfax, William S. Holman, Robert Dale Owen, and Judge Pettit, and William H. English was its secretary. He was the author of several important provisions in the new Constitution, among which were those fixing the terms of state and county officers, and making the Governor and Lieutenant-governor ineligible to re-election, and other state and county officers ineligible to a second re-election; and the provision prohibiting the state from giving aid to railroads, canals, and other public improvements. Throughout the convention he was an active opponent of the thirteenth article of the Constitution, which forbade the immigration of negroes into the state. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Wright brigadier-general of militia for the Fourth District. In 1856 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. His competitor was the now celebrated Will Cumback, at that time the incumbent, and desirous of re-election. The canvass marked an epoch in the political history of that district.

Party feeling was well-nigh suspended, the election being an issue of personal popularity between the two men. The friends of Cumback, relying on his party record, his oratorical powers and knowledge of wire-pulling, freely backed their favorite with large sums of money, which were in turn as quickly taken by the adherents of his less brilliant, but more astute and clear-headed opponent. When the result became known, it was found that General Foley had beaten Mr. Cumback by fifteen hundred votes. While a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, the celebrated Lecompton Constitution, the outgrowth of the Kansas troubles, came before that body. Though a Democrat, General Foley opposed the bill with all the stubbornness of an honest man fighting an iniquitous measure, and though personally importuned by President Buchanan, and his colleagues in both Houses, he remained unchanged in his determination. At this juncture, Senators Bright and Fitch threatened to remove certain persons whom the General had had appointed to office in his congressional district. Meeting them both at their rooms one day, he denied their ability to make these changes, and then, suddenly removing his coat, offered to settle the matter on the spot by recourse to the "manly art." The honorable gentlemen, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," wisely avoided the combat, and the General heard no more of their threatened interference. Calling upon Mr. Buchanan a few years later, the President referred to Mr. Foley's conscientious attitude on the Lecompton Constitution, and, laying his hand on his heart, said, in a tone which the General never forgot, "Had they all [meaning the Democratic members] been as honest as you were, I should have had less occasion for the regret which I now feel." Mr. Foley was one of the original projectors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, and Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railroads. He has also liberally endowed Bethany and Butler Colleges, and is, in short, a man whose hand and purse are ready to promote any enterprise for the welfare of the community. In 1874 he was again offered the nomination for Congress, but declined, since which time he has retired from active business, and on his beautiful farm, surrounded by his children and his grandchildren, he is spending the evening of his days in that peace and content which can come only from a pure heart and a clear conscience, and is best appreciated after the vicissitudes of half a century of active life. General Foley was married, April 2, 1829, to Miss Martha Carter, of Mason County, Kentucky. Six children blessed this union, three of whom are still living. The second son, Benjamin, died in New Orleans, August 19, 1848, while returning from the Mexican War. He was again married March 4, 1848, to Mrs. Mary Hackleman, of Decatur County, Indiana, by whom he has three children. The eldest child of the second marriage, William O. Foley, has been for some years the Deputy Treasurer of State, at Indianapolis. Mr. Foley belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and is a member of the Christian Church. In person he is of medium height, stoutly and compactly built, possessing a pair of keen, penetrating eyes, which meet the gaze clearly and unflinchingly, and are perhaps the best index of the man's character—shrewd, honest, and brave. As a friend, he has always been found faithful; as a companion, he is exceedingly interesting and convivial. Gentle as a woman in his ordinary moods, when aroused in controversy he displays almost lion-like power. God made him for a purpose, and he has accomplished it.

FREEMAN, AMZI WHITEFIELD, minister, of Aurora, Dearborn County, was born in South Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, June 10, 1821. His ancestors came, as early as 1667, from Connecticut to Newark, and soon after took a prominent part in the formation of the Mountain Society, which by an ecclesiastical change became the first Presbyterian Church of Orange. In the records of this organization several generations of Mr. Freeman's paternal ancestors are represented among its officers as deacons or elders; the last being his father, who led a colony and founded the Presbyterian Church of South Orange. His mother (*née* Tichenor), was descended from the same Puritan stock, and her grandfather honorably distinguished himself in the War of the Revolution. When the subject of our article was fifteen years of age, his father died, leaving him a patrimony to be expended for his collegiate education, with the prayer recorded in his will that he might become a minister of the gospel. Before the son was aware of this clause in the testament, the prayer was in effect answered by his consecration of himself to that work. After his preparation for college, which was completed in the academy at Morristown, in the autumn of 1840, he entered Nassau Hall, at Princeton, from which he graduated in 1843. After a year spent in teaching in Sparta, Sussex County, Mr. Freeman entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1847 he came to Indiana, which has been his adopted state. His first settlement was at Covington, Fountain County, where he labored four years. During this time he had also the care of the Presbyterian Church in Perrysville, on the opposite side of the Wabash. During his stay his congregation at the former place erected a house of worship, and his people at Perrysville purchased an edifice already built from another denomination. In 1852 he was invited to take charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, where he remained two years. About July 1, 1854, he was called

to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, where, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, he still continues to minister. Here, too, soon after his coming, he had the pleasure of seeing a house of worship, only the basement of which had been finished, entirely and elegantly completed. Besides his pastoral and pulpit labors in this prosperous and influential Church, Mr. Freeman has taken a great interest in the prosperity of the city and in the general improvement of society. Both a vocalist and instrumentalist himself, he has done much towards the cultivation of music. In the cause of education he has always been especially interested. Indeed his love of teaching has been such that during the greater part of his life he has had under his care either private pupils or classes. Often has he been solicited to make teaching a profession, but his attachment to his people has prevented. This interest led him to take charge of the public schools of Aurora for the period of two years, during which time they were first thoroughly and systematically graded. For many years Mr. Freeman has been a trustee of Hanover College. In 1861–62 Mr. Freeman's resources were greatly increased by a year's travel in Europe and Palestine. During his absence he was a regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and on his return he delivered to large audiences, in a series of lectures, his personal observations in the lands of the Bible. As a pastor, Mr. Freeman is sympathetic with those in affliction, helpful to the poor, and watchful over the young. As a preacher, he is studious in his preparations and earnest in his delivery. He has been successful in his efforts to do good, and has a claim to be numbered among the benefactors of our state.

GAFF, THOMAS, merchant, banker, and manufacturer, of Aurora, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, July 8, 1808, and came to the United States with his parents, James and Margaret Gaff, when only three years of age. They settled in Springfield, New Jersey, where Thomas Gaff received his early education. At the age of sixteen he learned his father's trade—paper-making; but, on the introduction of improved machinery, he learned the distilling business from an uncle, Charles Wilson, of Brooklyn, New York. With his brother, James W. Gaff, he engaged in the same business in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for a time they were successful. Finally, a change in the duties, operating to their disadvantage, rendered their business unremunerative, and they disposed of their establishment and removed to Indiana in the year 1843. They settled in Aurora, where they laid the foundation of what is now the flourishing establishment of T. & J. W. Gaff & Co. This firm has done much toward building up the city of Aurora. The Gaff Brothers were the first to undertake the construction of turnpikes, and to establish daily communication by steamboat between Aurora and Cincinnati. Thomas Gaff was also one of the original stockholders and directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Their enterprises have been various and extensive, including farming, mining in the Rocky Mountains, foundry and machine-works, mercantile business, and banking. Mr. Thomas Gaff is also a joint partner in the extensive flour and hominy mills at Columbus, Indiana, vice-president of the Aurora Gas-light and Coke Company, and president of the First National Bank of Aurora. During the late Civil War, Mr. Gaff strongly supported the cause of the Union, furnishing steamboats and supplies for the use of the government. The beautiful and fast-sailing "Forest Queen," which, under the command of Captain C. D. Conway, of Aurora, Indiana, successfully ran the blockade at Vicksburg, under a storm of shot and shell from over two hundred cannon, was principally owned by the Gaff Brothers. She was afterward burned at St. Louis, Missouri, by emissaries of the Confederates. Mr. Gaff has partially retired from active pursuits, his business interests being to a large extent managed by his brother-in-law and confidential partner, Mr. Henry W. Smith. Though his early educational advantages were limited, Mr. Gaff has always been a diligent reader and student. As a financier, he is regarded as one of the best in the country. His executive ability is remarkable. No transaction within the range of his complicated affairs escapes his observation. He is generous, and ready to relieve the deserving poor. Few men have been more liberal in their contributions to religious and charitable objects. By his honorable life he has won the esteem of all who know him. His wife, who was Mrs. Sarah T. Whipple (*née* Darling), of Providence, Rhode Island, is a Christian lady of great refinement and culture, and of remarkable personal beauty. Of their six children, two only survive, both happily married.

GAFF, JOHN H., retired merchant, late of Lawrenceburg, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, September 13, 1820. He was one of the family of five sons and five daughters of James and Margaret Gaff, who emigrated to this country from Scotland about the year 1811. His father was a paper-maker, and was considered an expert at his trade. His mother, a pious and worthy woman, lived to a ripe old age, enjoying the hospitalities of her children and grandchildren. John H. Gaff received in his boyhood a common school education; and in 1835 was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade with Mr. Acker-

man, of New York City. He remained in New York, working at his trade, for six years, when, feeling a desire for a change, he visited Mexico. He remained at the capital of that country for four years, working at his business and making a specialty of diamond setting, in which he was remarkably expert. He was a resident of the City of Mexico when Santa Anna was crowned Dictator of that country. In 1845 he returned to the United States, and settled in Aurora, Indiana, where he engaged in distilling with his brothers; first as clerk and afterwards as partner. While a resident of Aurora, he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, and served two terms as mayor of that city. On the sixth day of May, 1851, he married, in the village of Newburg, New York, Miss Margaret G. Lendrum. She is a very estimable lady, and was in every sense of the word a helpmeet to her husband, and a most admirable coadjutor in his many plans for the welfare of the community. In 1864 Mr. Gaff, with his family, removed to Lawrenceburg, where he continued to reside until his death, February 16, 1879. The partnership with his brothers at Aurora culminated in one of the largest distilling interests in the country; and, on his removal to Lawrenceburg, he continued the business with his brothers and Mr. Anson Marshall. On the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall from the firm, a new firm was organized, consisting of Mr. Gaff and Charles L. Howe, under the firm name of John H. Gaff & Co. This firm continued until the year before Mr. Gaff's death, when, owing to feeble health, he retired. His business career had been one of intense earnestness, and drew heavily upon his physical resources. The people of Lawrenceburg looked upon Mr. Gaff with a feeling of respect and confidence to which few men attain in a community. He was actively identified with the educational interests of the city; after the organization of the graded schools he was elected first trustee, and was for several years a member of the board of education. In this position he acquitted himself with so much satisfaction to his constituents, and won such universal respect, that the school was closed and the school bell tolled during his obsequies, in appreciation of his services. He was a thoroughly honorable man. His high regard for the rights and feelings of others insured him from enmity; a rare thing for one occupying his position in life. He was an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church; a quiet, unassuming gentleman of pleasant social nature; and, in the family circle, a devoted husband and tender father. He was buried with the honors of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member; and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Besides his wife, four daughters and one son survive him. Two daughters are married: Mrs. Aggie Andrews, of Cumminsville, Ohio: and Mrs. Roger Spooner, of Madison, Wisconsin.

GAVIN, JAMES, lawyer and soldier, late of Greensburg, Indiana, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 31, 1830. His parents moved to Franklin County, Indiana, and settled about two and a half miles from Brookville. James Gavin was the youngest son of a large family, and was reared, as boys usually are on a farm, to work early and late, a habit which he never lost. He spent his time in this way until about fifteen years of age, going to school a few months, and studying at home under the supervision of his brother, David. About this time he went to Brookville, and became clerk in the store of Andrew Shirk, after which he taught school. In 1851 he married Martha E. Tucker, and continued teaching near Dublin, Indiana. In 1852 he removed to Greensburg. He had studied law while teaching, and, entering upon its practice, soon succeeded in obtaining an excellent business. About the year 1857 the firm of Gavin & Hord was formed, and commenced the revision of the Indiana statutes, known as the Gavin & Hord Statutes; but Mr. Gavin did not remain until the completion of the work, on account of the breaking out of the Civil War. Previous to that event Mr. Gavin was a Democrat, and a warm supporter of Douglas; but he immediately took up the cause of the Union, and aided in organizing the 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made lieutenant and adjutant. At the expiration of its term of three months the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service, with E. Dumont as colonel and James Gavin as lieutenant-colonel. Dumont was immediately appointed brigadier-general, and Mr. Gavin became commander of the regiment. Under Colonel Gavin, and its subsequent colonel as well, the 7th Indiana became essentially a fighting regiment. Colonel Gavin was by no means a martinet; he thought much of his men, and held their comfort and their safety ever in his mind, but when the time came they must fight, and they did fight, cheerfully and well. While at home on a furlough, the excitement over an expected raid from John Morgan caused the calling out of the thirty days' men, which Colonel Gavin commanded, at Henderson, Kentucky. In that vicinity Colonel Gavin and a small party of his men were ambushed by Morgan's troops; and Lieutenant Braden, who happened to be in full uniform—while Colonel Gavin, by accident, had on a civilian's coat—was literally riddled with bullets. Colonel Gavin's horse was killed under him, and he himself was wounded in the hand. All the party were wounded; but they succeeded, by taking to the bushes, in escaping and reaching the camp next morning. At the second battle of Bull Run, on the evening of the second day's fight, Colonel Gavin was shot through the right breast. From the effects of this wound he was long in recovering fully, and in 1863 resigned his commission, while in charge of a brigade.

In the fall of 1862, while at home and confined to the house by his wound, he was nominated for member of Congress, against W. S. Holman, but was able to make no canvass, and, sharing the fate of many others, was defeated. Upon resigning his position in the army, he was nominated and elected clerk of Decatur County, but vacated his office in 1864 to take command of the 134th Indiana Volunteers. After the return of this regiment he was re-elected clerk, and filled the office until 1867, resigning when the Republican party divided. He followed the Johnson element, and, having always claimed to be a war Democrat, he returned to the Democratic party, with which from that time he was in full accord. In the Greeley campaign he was one of the candidates for elector at large. July 4, 1873, he died, being but little over forty-three years old, and having raised himself from poverty to his position in the law, in the army, and among the people, solely by his own exertions. Colonel Gavin left a widow and three children—Frank E., William J., and Addie M. Gavin. Frank E. Gavin is a member of the law firm of Miller & Gavin, of Greensburg; William is reading medicine.

GIVENS, NOAH S., Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, was born in Dearborn County, September 30, 1833, and is now, therefore, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His parents are both dead. The father, who was called Joshua, was an early emigrant of that county, having arrived there from Maryland, where he was born, in 1835. His mother was a native of the same state, her maiden name being Henrietta Davis. The father followed the occupation of a farmer, and the son's earlier years were passed alternately in assisting in agricultural labor and in going to school. At twenty years of age he entered Franklin College, which he attended three years, afterwards going to the State University at Bloomington, and remaining there for two years, when he was graduated in the literary department. This was in 1858. A general course of study in law was then begun with Judge Buskirk, strengthened by attendance at the law school; and, receiving his license in 1859, he opened practice at Washington, Daviess County, staying there five years, and then removing to Lawrenceburg, in the same county, where he now is. He was prosecuting attorney there for two years, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative to the state Legislature on the Democratic ticket. He has held various official positions since living in Lawrenceburg, for which his party has chosen him. In 1872 he was a Representative, serving two years; in 1874 a Senator from Dearborn and Franklin Counties for four years; and in 1878 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, for a term which has not yet expired, it lasting for six years. He has been a councilman and a school trustee for several years, and a county examiner for two or three years. He is a Democrat in his political views, and his standing is very high in his party, as was shown by his nomination for elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876, a position which is esteemed a most honorable one; but he has never been a wire-puller or enthusiast. He frequently speaks from the stump, and is considered an able and effective orator. He was married, on the 17th of October, 1866, to Miss Mary Martin, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but whose family resides in Dearborn County. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, M. D., of Rising Sun, Indiana, was born in Ohio (formerly Dearborn) County, Indiana, June 17, 1821. He is of pure Scotch descent. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Robertson) Gillespie, the former a native of Leith, Scotland, where he was born in 1793; Mrs. Gillespie being born at Falkirk, near Edinburgh, in 1799. They emigrated to America in 1819, and settled in Cass Township, Ohio County, Indiana, where Mr. Gillespie practiced medicine until his death, in 1846. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, having received the degree of Ch. M. (Master of Surgery); was considered the leading physician and surgeon in Ohio and the adjoining counties, and enjoyed an enviable reputation, both professionally and socially. William Gillespie spent his youth in Cass Township, where he studied medicine under his father's tuition. He graduated at Evansville in 1850, and commenced practice in Rising Sun. In 1856 he took a second medical course, at Jefferson College, and in 1861 entered the army as surgeon's mate of the 7th Indiana Three Months' Volunteer Infantry, under General Dumont. On the organization of the 7th Indiana for the three years' service, he was appointed assistant surgeon, and, with his regiment, took part in the first battle of Winchester, under General Shields. A few days after he was appointed post surgeon at Strasburg, Virginia, and, after the retreat of General Banks from the valley, was captured by Stonewall Jackson while on duty at the hospital there. He remained for eight days in the enemy's lines on parole, and, after the retreat of the Confederates on the advance of General Fremont, went to Washington and Alexandria, Virginia. From there he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, to take charge of the Union encampment of paroled men. On September, 1862, he was discharged from the 7th Regiment, and commissioned medical inspector of the 83d Indiana, at Lawrenceburg, with the rank of first assistant surgeon. He was with his regiment on the Coldwater march; went thence to

Vicksburg, and participated in the first attack on Haines Bluff, under General Sherman. About January 1, 1863, he was detached for special service on the hospital boat "Adriatic;" a month later was placed on duty at the officers' hospital at Milliken's Bend; soon afterwards was ordered to assist in the small-pox hospital at the same place; and, subsequently, was stationed at the small-pox hospital on Paw Paw Island, above Vicksburg. In the fall of 1863 he was sent by General Grant to take charge of a contraband hospital, where his duties were of the most arduous kind. He was then promoted to the rank of surgeon of the 83d Indiana, and ordered to join his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi. The regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga. After that battle it went into winter-quarters at Larkinsville, Alabama; and, in March, 1864, Doctor Gillespie received his discharge from the service, on account of disability. He had been engaged almost incessantly in exhaustive labors; had performed nearly every operation known to surgical art; had been exposed to extreme privations, as well as to the contagion of small-pox hospitals; and even his vigorous constitution gave way under the strain. It was nearly a year before he had recovered sufficiently to resume his practice. He is imbued with an intense love for his profession, especially the surgical branch; and his reputation as a physician and surgeon is excelled by none in the county. Doctor Gillespie is a stanch Republican, but not an office-seeker. He has served three terms as mayor of Rising Sun, and takes a lively interest in the prosperity and good government of the city. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. In 1850 he married Miss Margaret Boyle, of Ohio County, a lady of Scotch descent. They have a family of three sons and three daughters. In his religious opinions he is inclined to Unitarianism. His practice is not confined to Ohio County, but extends for a long distance into the counties adjoining. He takes his father's place in the esteem of the community, and does full credit to his sturdy ancestry. His constitution is hale and vigorous, and his form of a robust type. Few men of his age are more active and energetic than Doctor Gillespie.

GOODWIN, JOHN R., M. D., of Brookville, Indiana, late president of the Brookville Bank, under the title of J. R. Goodwin & Son, was born in that town July 15, 1820, and was at the time of his death the oldest person born there who had maintained an uninterrupted citizenship in the precinct. He was the son of Samuel Goodwin, who came to Brookville from Warren County, Ohio, in the spring of 1816. He was a natural leader of men, and had a strong and penetrating intellect. The grandfather, Thomas Goodwin, was originally from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of civilization in the Miami Valley. John R. Goodwin passed his early life about the farm and in the tannery which his father carried on. He was early deprived by death of paternal care, but resolutely began laboring for himself. He left home in his twenty-first year to attend college, and entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where he was a classmate with Senator Harlan, of Iowa, graduating with distinction in 1845. Thence he went to Cincinnati, joining the Ohio Medical College, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1847. He returned to the neighborhood of Brookville and settled down, and not long after married Miss Rachel Goudie, daughter of Joseph Goudie, one of the earliest residents of that section of the state. Their married life was long and happy, although Mrs. Goodwin has never been in strong health. During the years from his graduation until the breaking out of the war he lived on a farm, four miles east of Brookville, and with his father-in-law conducted the business of farming, while at the same time he practiced medicine, and had the editorial charge of the agricultural department of the *Indiana American*. He was successful in his profession as a physician; his acquirements in the schools were joined to a native sagacity that made him much sought after at the bedside. He filled many stations of trust, and discharged their obligations acceptably. When the war broke out he knew that his duty called him to the conflict, and raised a company, of which he was elected captain. It was Company G, 37th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Within an hour, however, of his election he received a commission from Governor Morton as surgeon to the 3d Indiana Cavalry. Desiring to go into the service with the company he had raised, he exchanged his offered position for that of assistant surgeon of the 37th Regiment, and served in that capacity during the war with credit and distinction. Much of the time he was in charge of one of the principal hospitals at Nashville. At the close of the contest Doctor Goodwin returned home, but was soon appointed disbursing clerk to the Department of the Interior at Washington City, a position in which he remained until July, 1871, when his private interests at home required that he should resign the position. During the six years of that service he drew from the treasury and disbursed money to the amount of many millions of dollars, without error or complaint. Within two weeks from the time of his resignation he settled his accounts without the discrepancy of one cent. At the Republican State Convention of 1872 he was chosen elector for the Fourth Congressional District, and had

Martin R Green

the honor of casting the vote of his district for General Grant. After the fall of 1872 he was connected with the banking business in Brookville. For several years he was cashier of the Brookville National Bank, and when that institution closed he became the founder of the Brookville Bank, its president, and its principal owner. He was a trustee of the university from which he graduated, having been elected by the South-east Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which body he belonged. He was an ardent and enduring Christian; his whole heart was in his work, and he had been chosen by his associate laymen to represent them in the great parliament of Methodism, the Quadrennial General Conference. Its first meeting was held in Cincinnati on the 1st of May of the present year, and at that session he had been present. He returned home for Sunday, the 2d, and was preparing to return the next day, when he was struck down by the hand of an assassin. Doctor Goodwin was a man of the kindest disposition, a friend to the poor, a help to the widow and the fatherless, an upholder of Christianity, and a man with a strong love of humanity. He was a well-known temperance speaker. His social standing was very high, and his friends were agitating his name as that of a candidate for Governor this year. His abilities were thought to be equal to any position. He leaves a widow, a lady who has for thirty years borne him companionship; and one son, Charles, part owner of the Brookville Bank.

GREEN, EDWARD H., mayor of Aurora, was born March 1, 1837, and is the youngest son of Stephen and Martha J. Green. His father was a native of Kentucky, and removed to Indiana at an early period. He was for many years treasurer of the city of Aurora, and held various official positions for a great part of his life. He was never but once defeated for office. Edward H. Green took a scientific course of study in Franklin College, Indiana, under President Silas Bailey. He then read law with Judges Holman and Haynes, and commenced practice in Aurora. In 1861 he enlisted for one year in Company I, 16th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed orderly sergeant. He was with his regiment in Virginia and Maryland, and was located for a time at Harper's Ferry. On the day after the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, the 16th covered the retreat of the Union forces; and in the spring campaign of 1862 marched up the Shenandoah Valley to Manassas, Centerville, and the Rappahannock River. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1862, and Mr. Green immediately assisted in raising a company of cavalry, which was tendered to Governor Morton, but was refused unless it should be used in filling depleted companies of regiments already in the field. The company was then accepted by the Governor of Kentucky; and, armed with Spencer carbines, was assigned to the 11th Kentucky Cavalry as Company E. Sergeant Green was commissioned second lieutenant of Cavalry Volunteers, and afterward captain. He was with Burnside at the siege of Knoxville, with Sherman at Atlanta and its approaches; and was engaged at Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Big Savannah, and Kenesaw Mountain, where the men, following the example of their leader, bore themselves nobly. His company for a time formed the escort of Major-general J. J. Reynolds. After the battle of Stone River he pursued Morgan through Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and assisted in his capture. Upon the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and in 1866–7 served in the Lower House of the state Legislature, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Aurora, the place of his nativity. Upon the expiration of his first term as mayor, so popular had his administration of the office rendered him, that he was re-elected for two more years without opposition. In 1862 he married Miss Lizzie Shirley, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. They have had four children; but only one, a promising daughter, is living. Mr. Green has done some very efficient service for his party. During the last campaign he spoke at various places in the state with acknowledged ability. He is clear, logical, and forcible in his style of delivery, and has been eulogized by the press as one of the most eloquent speakers in the state.

GREEN, MARTIN R., of Patriot, Indiana, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, September 27, 1809. His father was Rev. John Green, and his mother was Pallas Ruter, a sister of the late Calvin W. Ruter, so widely known in Indiana as one of the ablest and most earnest of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church; as also of Rev. Martin Ruter, a pious, devoted, and eloquent divine of the same Church, who fell while engaged in the missionary work in Texas, before its annexation as a state of the Union. Mr. Green's parents left New Hampshire the year after his birth for Marietta, Ohio, one of the principal points to which emigration was directed in the then "Far West." In 1822 they removed to Quercus Grove, Switzerland County, Indiana. In 1828 his father died, and Mr. Green took upon himself the responsible task of providing for the family. Although a young man, he performed his self-imposed duty well—as, indeed, he did every thing he undertook. In 1834 Martin R. Green was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he held until May 2, 1837, when he resigned. Jacob R. Harris and Henry Waite were his sureties, and his is the first

on the county register of official bonds. In 1838 Mr. Green was elected to the state Senate on the Democratic ticket, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1848 he was again elected a member of the Indiana state Senate for a term of three years, the length of the term before the adoption of the new Constitution. In his political career Mr. Green gained a popularity which he retained until the day of his death, and his counsel was sought and listened to with that respect which his age, experience, and well known fidelity to principle so justly demanded. He obtained great notoriety during his last term in the state Senate, as the original purchaser from the state of the famous Georgia swamp lands, which afterward passed into the hands of wealthy New York speculators, and became the subject of much litigation and special legislation. In 1856 Mr. Green was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he voted fifty-four times for the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency. June 11, 1843, Mr. Green married Mary Harris, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. In the same year he removed to Donahue's Deadening, in Mexico Bottoms, above Patriot, where he resided about two years, when he removed to Patriot, where he engaged in the business of selling dry-goods. In 1853 he removed to his farm, one mile above Patriot, where he resided until three years before his death, when he again removed to Patriot. His wife died September 25, 1868. Mr. Green had always enjoyed good health until March, 1878, when he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he partially recovered, and seemed to be continually improving in health until September 25, 1879. On the evening of that day he retired, feeling even more comfortable than usual. The next morning he arose at half past five and came down into the sitting-room, dressed as usual. He was first noticed by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. William M. Green, kneeling as if in prayer, from which position he arose and seated himself, and was then suddenly attacked by disease. His son William was called, who attempted to relieve him by bathing his head, but without success, as he in a few minutes slipped from his chair to the floor and immediately expired, September 26, 1879, exactly eleven years after the death of his wife, and within one day of being seventy years of age. Three sisters, one brother, and four sons are left to mourn their loss. Mr. Green, early in life, became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in that faith; he was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and his funeral was largely attended by members of that order, Judge A. C. Downey reading their beautiful burial service at the grave. Thus closed the ripe life of one, who, by sterling integrity and industry, had acquired much means and high position, and left a noble example.

GRISARD, CAPTAIN FREDERICK L., of Vevay, Switzerland County, was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, August 14, 1808, and is the son of Frederick and Mary A. Grisard. When he was ten years of age his parents left their native land, and set sail for the United States. After a voyage of forty-four days from Havre de Grace they arrived in New York. Remaining one month in Philadelphia, they then went to Pittsburgh, the next stage of their westward journey. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh Frederick Grisard and his mother were weighed as merchandise, and made the journey under those novel conditions. From Pittsburgh they worked their way down the Ohio River in small boats, and arrived at the Swiss settlement at Vevay December 15, 1818, about four years after the town was laid out. Here they built a log-cabin in the woods, and the father worked at his trade of blacksmith, and cleared some land in the vicinity of his home. Amid such surroundings, and under such circumstances, Mr. Grisard spent his boyhood, sharing in the vicissitudes incidental to pioneer life, and educating himself as best he might. In 1825 he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade in Cincinnati, and served three years. He worked at the trade in Vevay until 1845, at first in connection with his father, and after the death of the latter in 1838 remained alone until 1845. He then went into the general hardware business on the site of his present store in the city of Vevay. While engaged at his trade he also manufactured agricultural implements. He made the first steel plow ever used in Switzerland County, and helped to build the first steam-engine ever used in Vevay. He has always been successful in his business, which has been large and flourishing. In the days of flat-boat trading on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers he was very active in that line, and accumulated a competence. His name has been identified with every enterprise for the improvement of the city of Vevay, and he has never been backward in furthering any thing that commended itself to his deliberate judgment. He was elected first treasurer of the county, under the new organization, in 1840, and has been for several years school trustee. He has been a director in the First National Bank of Vevay since its organization; and since 1850 has been president of the Vevay, Mount Sterling and Versailles Turnpike. Almost from his boyhood, Mr. Grisard was captain of an artillery company organized at Vevay, and when the Civil War broke out he was appointed by Governor Oliver P. Morton captain of a company of artillery mounting three pieces. This connection was the immediate cause of his suffering a serious loss. His large warerooms and store-rooms, supposed to contain government supplies, but containing only private property, were burned to the ground by Confederates or Confederate

sympathizers, involving a loss to him of about fourteen thousand dollars. He has been a Democrat all his life, but a strong Union man, and never a bitter partisan or an aspirant for political honors. April 24, 1828, Captain Grisard married Miss Zella C. Simon, a native of the canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, and a lady of rare accomplishments. She still survives, after a happy married life of more than half a century. Her father was a college professor, and left Switzerland to join the Swiss colony on the Red River, South; but, by an unfortunate mistake, the party were taken to the Red River, North, and landed near Hudson's Bay, at Lord Selkirk's settlement, thousands of miles from their destination. During the long and tedious voyage they were several times ice-bound, spending weeks at a time fastened to icebergs, occasionally visited by polar bears, and the native Esquimaux. The trials and vicissitudes of the long journey from that region to Southern Indiana will never be forgotten by the family of Mrs. Grisard. Her mother and herself were the first white women who ever traversed the wild waste of country between the British settlements and the United States, and they had many hair-breadth escapes and numerous adventures among the Indians. They were obliged to subsist for weeks together upon what the hunters of the party provided for them. They arrived in Switzerland County in August, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Grisard have had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Two sons and three daughters survive. Frederick is associated with his father in business; James S. Grisard is with the Meader Furniture Company, of Cincinnati. The eldest son, Perret J., died in infancy. Rudolph F. lost his life in December, 1877, while saving a little girl from a runaway horse. The daughters are, Louisa A., wife of F. L. Dubacs, of Hannibal, Missouri; Zella, wife of A. P. Dufour, of Vevay; and Lucilla, wife of Mr. Jagers, who resides with her parents. Captain Grisard is essentially a self-made, self-educated man. Coming from a robust race, he enjoys a strong constitution, is upright in his bearing, and though past threescore and ten is still hale and vigorous. No one in Switzerland County bears a better reputation for sterling worth; few men have been more faithful and energetic in business; and few are more happily situated. His residence in Vevay is considered one of the finest in Switzerland County.

HALL, WILLIAM, cashier of the First National Bank of Vevay, is a native of the county of Down, Ireland, where he was born, March 31, 1817. His education was obtained in the public schools of Ireland, whence he emigrated in June, 1837, being then in his twenty-first year. His history, like that of a great majority of the self-made men of our country, repeats the story of the triumph of industry, perseverance, and indomitable energy over the disadvantages of early poverty and limited opportunities for culture. His first start in life, after his arrival at Vevay, was as deputy clerk in the court-house, the county clerk being his distant relative. This position he occupied—and a part of the time that of deputy recorder and deputy sheriff—four years; and in 1842 he was appointed county treasurer, to fill a vacancy in that office. In 1844 he was elected on the Democratic ticket for a term of three years, and in 1847 was re-elected for three years, making a continuous term of eight years during which he served in that capacity. He then engaged in wharfboating and dealing in produce, at first on a small scale, but gradually increased in business until it assumed large proportions, and he had acquired a very comfortable income. In 1864 the First National Bank of Vevay was organized, and he was elected cashier, which position he has held ever since. He is also the senior partner of the mercantile firm of Hall & Lewis, at Vevay, and is interested in the Union Furniture Manufacturing Company. He is also a stockholder in the Vevay, Mount Sterling, and Versailles Turnpike. On July 27, 1842, Mr. Hall married Miss Sallie Singer, of Vevay, whose family were among the old settlers of Switzerland County. They have no children living. Mr. Hall is a gentleman of agreeable manners and fine social qualities. He is a careful and methodical business man, rather conservative in his views, and not inclined to be carried away by visionary schemes; but, where his head approves, his heart is always ready to engage in any enterprise for the benefit of his community. He is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Switzerland County.

HARRIS, JACOB R., one of the earliest pioneers of Switzerland County, was born in Kortright, Delaware County, New York, May 20, 1802. He was the son of Robert and Lucretia (Kennedy) Harris, who were well known for their industry and frugality in the neighborhood in which they lived. His father, who was born in 1766, was a gallant soldier for three years of the Revolution, and after his discharge was appointed major of the home militia. He continued to reside in the place of his nativity until 1782, when he removed to Delaware County, New York. The family continued to make New York state their home until the year 1817, when they emigrated to what were then the wilds of Indiana, settling in Switzerland County. Robert Harris was a man of more than ordinary ability, and received the advantages of a good education. But with a large family of children he was kept in indigent circumstances, and often found it diffi-

cult to provide for their wants. His principal occupation was that of a farmer, although, being a natural mechanic, he at times found recreation in working at the carpenter's trade. In those primitive days the facilities for education were very limited, and the subject of this sketch was allowed only two weeks' schooling after reaching the age of eight years. By careful training at home and his own eagerness to learn, he was prepared on reaching maturity to teach a small school, which employed his attention for one winter. When he had attained his majority he was intrusted with the settling up of his father's business in New York state, and proceeded by water to Pittsburgh, and thence on foot to his native town. After an absence of eighteen months he returned to Indiana, with four hundred dollars as the result of his trip. He was offered remuneration by his father, but it was refused. He had earned fifty dollars during his absence by working as a farm hand at six dollars and seventy-five cents per month, and, being anxious to possess a home of his own, he borrowed an additional fifty dollars and bought from the government eighty acres of land, situated in Switzerland County. The land office was then located in Cincinnati, and to enter his purchase he had to proceed on foot to that city, a distance of thirty-five miles. He returned the same way, and was soon at work clearing his land and hewing timbers for a log house. He had made a vow in his early youth that he would never marry until he had a house of his own to which to take his wife. Accordingly, as soon as one room was completed, he was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Scott. This was on the 5th of January, 1826. She proved a true helpmate to him, and with his strong physical powers and his willing hands he soon began to make visible inroads upon the forest. In about eighteen months he had cleared this farm and earned sufficient means to purchase an additional hundred acres. This, however, was but the commencement of his career as a farmer, for at one time he owned not less than one thousand acres, part of which was under cultivation. In 1837 he began in the mercantile business, which engaged his attention, in connection with his farm pursuits, for twelve years. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and acted in that capacity for a long time, and was also county commissioner for nine years. He served for four years as one of the charter members of the State Board of Agriculture. He was initiated into the different temperance organizations at an early day, and has always been a stanch advocate of total abstinence. At the age of sixteen he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which for sixty-two years he has been a consistent member. He is recognized throughout the community as an earnest Christian gentleman. In politics he was first an old-line Whig, but when the Republican party came into power he united with them, and has ever since been a decided and influential member of that body. He and his estimable wife have lived together for fifty-four years, and have raised a family of eight children, all of whom have reached the estate of manhood and womanhood, and with the aid rendered by their parents have pleasant homes, and are surrounded with happy families and the comforts and luxuries of life. Mr. Harris has reached his present position of usefulness without assistance, impelled by an innate force that no obstacles could resist. He is for the most self-educated, but is superior to many who have been trained by qualified instructors. Through great industry, good judgment, and fine executive ability, he has accumulated a handsome fortune, which he has liberally used in his family, and for the advancement of public improvement. Although past the allotted age of man, he is still a type of splendid physical and intellectual manhood, and bids fair to live many years of usefulness. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities; he is genial and affable, and is highly esteemed for his noble bearing and sterling integrity.

HENDRICKS, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, LL. D., of Madison, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of November, 1782, and died at Madison, Indiana, May 16, 1850. His parents were Abraham and Ann (Jamison) Hendricks. The Hendricks family in America are descended from a French Huguenot of that name, who fled to this country from France, by way of Holland, during the persecution of the seventeenth century, and settled in New Jersey. Governor Hendricks was brought up on a farm. He educated himself; and taught school in order to obtain money with which to support himself during more advanced study. He attended college at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1810. Immediately after he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law in the office of Mr. Corry, supporting himself by teaching school. In 1812 he removed to Madison, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1813, in connection with William Cameron, he established a printing-office, and published a paper called the *Western Eagle*, which in 1815 he sold to Mr. Cameron. In the mean time, in 1813, he had commenced the practice of law. In the winter of 1812–13 he was made secretary of the territorial Legislature, at Vincennes, which was then the seat of government. In 1814 he was elected representative to the territorial Legislature. In June, 1816, he was appointed secretary of the Constitutional Convention, which was held at Corydon, the capital of the new state. In August, 1816, he was elected as the first and sole Representative to Congress from the state, and served three successive terms,

until 1822, when he was elected Governor. During the last winter of his term as Governor he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned his position in order to take his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1825. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1830–31; and served altogether twelve years. His political opinions were truly Democratic. Party lines in those days were not so distinctly drawn as now; Governor Hendricks was never elected to any position as a partisan, and never gave a partisan vote; but voted for those measures which in his belief were best for his constituents and for the country. When he ran for Governor he had no opponent. No other man in the history of the state has been so honored. In 1840 he was one of the state electors on the Van Buren ticket; and it was during this campaign that he contracted bronchitis, from which he suffered all his subsequent life. This was his last political campaign, as the condition of his throat prevented public speaking; and he was afterwards engaged only in his personal business. May 19, 1816, at Madison, Indiana, Governor Hendricks married Miss Ann P. Paul, eldest daughter of Colonel John Paul, one of the original proprietors of the town of Madison, and one of George Roger Clarke's men in the campaign against the Indians in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in the years 1778 and 1779. She is still living (1878), at the age of eighty. The eldest and youngest sons of Governor Hendricks fell while fighting for the preservation of their country; the eldest, Colonel John A., at Pea Ridge; the youngest, Thomas, sergeant-major, commanding a company of the 67th Indiana Volunteers, at Icaria, Louisiana. Governor Hendricks was a man of imposing appearance. He was six feet in height, handsome in face and figure, and had a ruddy complexion. He was easy in manner, genial and kind in disposition; and was a man who attracted the attention of all, and won the warm friendship of many. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, early united with that Church, and lived a consistent, earnest Christian life.

HAZEN, ZACHARY T., attorney, of Versailles, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, March 15, 1848, and is the second son of Amasa and Eliza (Van Zile) Hazen. His father was a farmer and trader, and was prominent in politics in the county in which he lived. Zachary T. Hazen remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, and attended the common schools. In 1866 he entered Brookville College, where he spent two years. He then taught school for a time, after which he attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, for one term. In 1871 he entered Moore's Hill College, and in the following year the state university. Having been reading law for several years, he was enabled to graduate from the law department of this institution in the spring of 1873. He immediately established himself at Versailles, and, being admitted to the bar in April, began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. In politics he is a Republican. In 1878 he was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney, but, though he made a fine canvass, was defeated through jealousy of local politicians. April 14, 1873, he married Eliza Martz, daughter of John Martz, a farmer of Ripley County. By close application Mr. Hazen has built up a fine practice, and is regarded as a rising man. He is an honored citizen of the town and county.

HENRY, W. CRAWFORD, M. D., of Aurora, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1841. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his ancestors settled in the United States early in the history of the country. During boyhood he attended the public schools of Ohio, where he acquired a knowledge of the usual English branches, including the higher mathematics, and also studied Greek and Latin, besides paying some attention to elementary anatomy, with a view to entering the medical profession. At the age of twenty-one he left school and enlisted for three years as a private in Company A, 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant, and participated in Grant's campaign in the Chickasaw Swamps against Vicksburg and its approaches until after the fall of the place, in 1863. While in the army his health having become impaired, he was sent home on sick leave, at the expiration of which he reported at Indianapolis, and was detailed to hospital duty, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his term of service. While thus employed he gave special attention to his duties, with the view of making the profession of medicine his avocation in life; and, on leaving the service, immediately entered the Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio. There he pursued a preparatory course for two years, after which he studied medicine with Doctors Baker and Barrett, of Wooster, Ohio. Subsequently, he attended two courses of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. He first practiced at Tipton, Missouri, about eighteen months, and then removed to Aurora, Indiana, where he has since been one of the most successful physicians. His course of study included special instruction on treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, under Doctor E. Williams, and he has since given much attention to this branch of the profession. During the prevalence of the epidemic in the state in 1874, Doctor Henry contributed a valuable paper on trichinæ to local journals, which attracted much attention at the time, and was favorably commented on by

the profession generally. Immediately after his graduation, in 1870, he married Miss Kate Lindsay, daughter of John F. Lindsay, contractor and builder, of Cincinnati. Doctor Henry's reputation as a skillful and painstaking physician is well known. He is an active member of the Dearborn County Medical Society, and of the Indiana State Medical Society, having been for the past five years secretary of the former body. He is also city physician of Aurora, surgeon by appointment of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and has been for two years a member of the city council, in which he takes an active and prominent place. His politics are those of the Democratic party. Doctor Henry is a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has reached the Blue Lodge; and is also identified with the Knights of Honor, holding the position of dictator in his lodge. He is an active member and elder in the Presbyterian Church, at Aurora. From this brief outline it will be gathered that he occupies a prominent place not only in his profession, but in the Church, in society, and in local politics. He is now in the prime of his manhood, and is highly esteemed for his agreeable social qualities.

HOLMAN, JESSE L., was born October 24, 1784, at Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky. During his early infancy his father, in seeking to relieve a block-house beleaguered by hostile Indians, in which his wife and children had taken shelter, was killed, leaving his family in poverty. Judge Holman's early opportunities for instruction were extremely limited, but by persistent efforts and unfaltering determination he, almost unaided, obtained the benefits of a common school education, and in later life became accomplished in the higher branches of mathematics and general literature. Before he reached his majority, under the encouragement and auspices of Henry Clay, who was several years older than himself, he published a novel entitled "The Errors of Education," in two volumes, which obtained a large circulation for that period, and a few copies of which are still extant, although at a later period, impressed with the belief that the morals of his work of fiction were not sound, he bought up and destroyed the edition, as far as he was able. Some of the first scholars of that day, however, have expressed the belief that the moral tone of "The Errors of Education" was at least as elevated as the better class of fictitious literature of the early part of this century, and that the author pronounced too severe a judgment on his work. Judge Holman studied law in the office of Mr. Clay, at Lexington, Kentucky, where Mr. Clay had settled a few years before, and commenced its practice when scarcely of age at Port William, now Carrollton, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Masterson, a most estimable lady of superior accomplishments, and of tastes similar to his own, who survived him five years. And soon after he determined to remove to the Indiana Territory. In 1810 he built a cabin on the range of hills that rise abruptly from the Ohio River south of the city of Aurora, in Dearborn County, and to this new home, remote from other settlers, he removed his family, wife and daughter, in the same year. They brought with them and emancipated a large family of negro slaves, which had descended to the wife from her father. He called his place, with the taste of a poet, "Veraestan," a name it has ever since borne. It commands one of the finest landscapes on the Ohio River, overlooking a magnificent valley on either shore, with an extended view of the Great Miami, as it approaches the Ohio. Here he cleared up a farm, and the embellishment of this rural home was a labor of love, and occupied the leisure hours of his life. From the time he settled in the Indiana Territory his life was almost uninterruptedly devoted to public employments. In 1811 he was appointed by General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, prosecuting attorney for Dearborn County. In 1814 he represented that county in the territorial Legislature, and was elected president of the legislative council; and in the same year was appointed by Governor Posey Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the territory. In 1816, on the admission of the state into the Union, he was appointed one of the three Supreme Judges of Indiana by Governor Jennings, the first Governor of the state, and remained on the Supreme Bench for fourteen years. In 1831 he was defeated by General Tipton, before the Legislature of Indiana, by only one vote, for United States Senator, although the Legislature was strongly against him politically. In 1832 he was elected superintendent of common schools of Dearborn County. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson, and confirmed by the Senate, United States Judge for the District of Indiana, and held the office until the time of his death, March 28, 1842. After the death of Judge Holman, the members of the bar of Indiana presented to the Circuit Court of the United States, then in session at Indianapolis, resolutions expressive of their sentiments in relation to his death, Judge John McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding. Judge McLean said:

"The court will direct that the proceedings of the bar on this mournful occasion shall be spread upon its records. It is fit and proper that it should be done. For years past the name of Judge Holman has been intimately connected with the proceedings of this court. That connection is now broken by death, but the memory of his labors here remains of record; and it is appropriate that those who so long and so often mingled in ardent discussion before him, and in the exhibition of professional skill, should express their opinion of the

deceased, and their sorrow for his loss. None had a better opportunity than the members of this bar of knowing the qualities of his mind, and the purity of his motives. It was not until 1837, when my official relations with Judge Holman commenced, that I became acquainted with him. My acquaintance with him was not long, but it was long enough to impress me deeply with his high merit as a man and a public officer. His mind was sound and discriminating. Of his legal research and acumen, he has left enduring evidence; but what most excited my admiration was his singleness of heart. He had no motive but to discharge his public duty uprightly. Most truly and deeply do I sympathize with the members of this bar in the loss we have sustained—a loss which is felt by the community at large. But this has been infinite gain to him. He has left behind him the influence of a high moral example. This will be widely felt, and its salutary effects can not be lost on society."

Judge Holman was not ambitious of public employments, but loved the quiet of country life. His tastes were eminently domestic and social, and, although so long on the bench, he was more devoted to literary employments and to the society of friends than to the profession of the law. He read the poets with the ardor of one, and wrote many short poems, which were published in his life-time, and two extended ones, which still await publication, both legends of Indian life. Judge Holman was a Baptist preacher, and connected with that Church from boyhood; and he was, for years, the pastor of the Aurora Baptist Church, preaching regularly when not away on public duty. He organized a union Sunday-school, believed to be the first in the state, and was its superintendent up to his death. As trustee for an association composed of himself and several other gentlemen of Ohio and Kentucky, he laid out the present prosperous city of Aurora, making provisions for the Churches of all denominations, and ample appropriations for education and a public library. His charity and affectionate interest in the unfortunate knew no limits, and he earnestly supported every measure which promised the elevation and improvement of mankind. He was active in the establishment of Indiana College, now the state university, and was one of the earliest and most devoted friends of Franklin College, Indiana, the leading institution of learning of the Baptist denomination of the state. He left surviving him his widow and a large family of children, most of whom are still living; and his beloved "Veraestan" is still occupied by members of his family.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM S., is a native of Indiana. He was born at a pioneer homestead called Veraestan, on the Ohio River hills, near the city of Aurora, in Dearborn County, Indiana, on the sixth day of September, 1822. Here his father, Judge Jesse L. Holman, had settled in 1810. He obtained the benefits of a common school education in the schools of his neighborhood, and studied at Franklin College, Indiana—an institution in which his father took a lively interest—for two years. He taught school for some time, but the early death of his father terminated his opportunities for completing his education. Before reaching his majority he married Miss Abigail Knapp, a young lady of excellent education and refinement. He studied law, and when of age was admitted to the profession, at once engaging in its practice in his native county, and the same year (1843) was elected Probate Judge of the county. In 1849 he was chosen prosecuting attorney, and in 1850 he was elected the senatorial delegate from Dearborn County to the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the state Legislature, the first held under the new Constitution. Although one of the younger members, he was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. He supported most of the measures of reform which were incorporated into the revised statutes of 1852, and among other acts introduced and secured the passage of the bill which extended the township system to the several counties of the state—a system modified since by providing for one instead of three trustees. In 1852 he was elected a Common Pleas Judge. During his incumbency he received a commission as Circuit Judge of his circuit, but held the office of Common Pleas Judge until the end of the term. In 1858 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Fourth District, and entered the Thirty-sixth Congress. He introduced in the House, on the 16th of December, 1860, the resolutions condemning the doctrine of secession, and declaring it the duty of the Federal government to maintain the union of the states by the employment of all its powers—the first introduced in either House. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1860, to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862, and to the Fortieth Congress in 1866, from the same district. Under the redistricting of the state, in 1867–68, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868, from the Third District; and re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses in 1870 and 1872; and under the redistricting of the state, in 1872–73, he was chosen to the Forty-fourth Congress, from the Fifth District of the state, in 1874. During a large portion of the time he was in Congress Mr. Holman served on the Committee on Claims, and on that of War Claims after its organization, and on Commerce. He was a member of the Select Committee on Government Contracts during the war, of which Hon. E. B. Washburne was chairman, and which held sessions in all sections of the country; also of the special committee to inquire into the cause of the decline of our commerce, which held sessions in the leading cities. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was chairman of the Com-

mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the second member of the Committee on Appropriations; and during the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress he was chairman of both committees. It is claimed by his friends that the expenses of the government for that year were reduced something more than ten millions lower than for any year before or since during the last nineteen years, with no deficiencies. During the war Mr. Holman was classed as a Union Democrat. He has always acted with the Democratic party. He supported the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and all the appropriations made for the conduct of the war. He brought forward many of the measures which became laws, touching the increase of pay and the bounties of the Union soldiers. He was an earnest advocate of the homestead policy, and was opposed to any other method of disposing of the public lands except as bounties to the soldiers of the Union army. Mr. Holman earnestly opposed the subsidy system from the public resources, either in bonds, lands, or money, to promote private enterprises; and it is claimed by his friends that the series of resolutions on that subject which he succeeded in carrying through the House broke down—for the time, at least—the entire system of subsidies. He opposed all forms of class legislation. He introduced and carried through the measures which relieved the commerce of the Ohio River from the oppressive tax imposed upon it at the Louisville and Portland Canal. Mr. Holman, since the close of the Forty-fourth Congress, has been actively engaged in his profession, and, with strong local attachments, still lives at the old homestead on the Ohio River hills.

HUNTER, W. D. H., of Lawrenceburg, was born on the 8th of January, 1830, in that city, and is the only surviving son of James W. and Harriet Hunter. His father, who was prominent and influential among the early citizens of Lawrenceburg, died in 1835. His mother was afterwards married to Judge Isaac Dunn, of the same place, a wealthy and eminent citizen, who died in 1870, leaving her for the second time a widow. She is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and is greatly respected by all who know her. Doctor Hunter received his primary education in the best schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen years entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he took a scientific course. In the spring of 1851 he removed to Mexico, Missouri, where he read medicine with an elder brother. Later, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Returning to Missouri, he entered upon the practice of his profession, but, owing to the exposure incident upon the discharge of his duties in that part of the country, and a predisposition to consumption in his family, he gave up active practice, and engaged in the drug business in the young but thriving town of Mexico, Audrain County. There he conducted a successful business for some twenty years, during which time he gained many warm friends. He was several times mayor of the city, for a long time councilman, and served one term as clerk of the county court. He was also for some time postmaster of Mexico, under President Pierce's administration. In 1861 he was nominated by the conservative party to represent the district composed of Audrain, Pike, and Lincoln Counties in the Constitutional Convention called to consider the question of the position of Missouri in relation to the Civil War; but, on account of the excitement attending the election, he declined to run. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Audrain County to the state Legislature. He immediately took a very prominent position in that body, being foremost in the counsels of his party, and the recognized leader of the Democracy in the House. In 1866 he was appointed, by President Johnson, assessor of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Missouri. He represented the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri in the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and was a member of the committee on permanent organization in that body. He was also for fourteen years editor and proprietor of the Mexico *Ledger*, a sharp, conservative paper, devoted to the political and agricultural interests of Missouri. While in the Missouri House of Representatives, Doctor Hunter made a memorable speech on the proposed amendments to the new Constitution in regard to the "test oath," which was afterward printed by the state executive committee and used as a campaign document. He also introduced many important bills for the welfare of his constituents, and, though belonging to the party in the minority in the House, held the following responsible positions: Chairman of the Committee for Visiting State Asylums, a leading member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Internal Improvements, and State University; also, of the committee appointed by joint resolution to examine the accounts of the State Auditor and Treasurer; chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Revision of School Laws; chairman of the Committee on the Memorial of the St. Louis Medical Society, requiring physicians to give evidence of qualifications, etc.; and a member of the committee to escort Hon. B. Gratz Brown to a seat within the bar of the House. Concerning his appointment as assessor of internal revenue, the *Democratic Register*, of Lawrenceburg, has the following:

"We are gratified to learn that Doctor W. D. H. Hunter has been appointed United States assessor of the Fourth District of Missouri. He was a member of the last Missouri Legislature, where he achieved lasting honors, and is now promoted to a lucrative and responsible position, in which he will no doubt sustain him-

Wm. D. H. Hunter

self, and administer its affairs to the satisfaction of the government."

The Mexico *Ledger*, in referring to the same appointment, says:

"We congratulate the people of the district and the department on this judicious selection. A place of honor, profit, and trust, we believe, was never more fitly bestowed. Doctor Hunter is eminently qualified for the duties of the position, and is every way worthy. His friends will never cease to remember with pride the sublime heroism with which, in the last Legislature, he led a forlorn hope, in opposition to the infamous radical majority of that body; and will rejoice to know that he has been suitably rewarded."

The St. Louis *Republican*, the leading Democratic paper of the West, in speaking of the same episode in Doctor Hunter's career, says:

"Besides being a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, he is an upright and honorable citizen, one who will discharge the duties of his office without favoring political friends or oppressing political opponents. In the late Legislature he was a decided, active, and efficient conservative member. Notwithstanding his decision and activity, his integrity of purpose was never doubted. . . In his new and important position he will be sure to discharge his duties correctly and honorably, and so secure the esteem of honorable men."

Doctor Hunter was a member of the state board of managers of the Missouri State Insurance Company, and president of the board of local managers for Audrain County; he was also director of the Life Association of America at St. Louis. The death of his stepfather, Judge Isaac Dunn, in 1870, left his mother burdened with the management of a large estate. Mrs. Cornelius O'Brien, her only daughter, was able to lend her little aid. At the urgent solicitation, therefore, of his mother and only sister, he consented to return to Lawrenceburg, and in February, 1871, took up his residence in that city, not, however, with the intention of remaining permanently; but the past few years of residence in the city of his boyhood have established his social and business relations, and it is presumed that Lawrenceburg will be his future home. In 1875 he was appointed, by Governor C. H. Hardin, of Missouri, commissioner of deeds for the state of Indiana. Doctor Hunter, during his residence in Missouri, was an active friend to every enterprise that had a tendency to build up his county, and was, therefore, among the first to call the attention of the people of his section of the country to the building of railroads. As early as 1854 he took an active part in securing the location of the North Missouri Railroad, now known as the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, and was for a time a director of the company. He was one among the first projectors of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, now the western extension of the Alton and Chicago Railroad, of which he was several years a director, and took an active part in raising subscriptions to its stock in the different counties through which the road was built. Doctor Hunter was married, November 21, 1854, to Miss Lucy J. White, of Audrain County, Missouri, who lived but a few months after her marriage. He was married in Mexico, Missouri, October 15, 1857, to his present wife, Miss Fannie A. Cauthorn, daughter of Ross and Sarah Cauthorn, of Essex County, Virginia. They have two children, Hattie and Bessie, both accomplished young ladies. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lawrenceburg, and is a trustee and the treasurer of the Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained the rank of Senior Warden. He is president of the board of education of the city of Lawrenceburg. Since 1877 he has been editor and one of the proprietors of the Lawrenceburg *Register*, and holds a high rank among the editors of the state of Indiana. He is vice-president of the Southern Indiana Editors' Association, and president of the South-eastern Indiana Editorial Association. At the Democratic state convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, June 9, 1880, he was chosen a member of the state central committee for the Fourth Congressional District, to serve two years. Since taking up his permanent residence in Lawrenceburg, the city of his birth, Doctor Hunter has in every way justified the record that he made among the people of Missouri. His culture and intelligence, his active temperament and untiring devotion to all that is noble and pure, make him a power for good in the community; while his social nature and winning manners render him very popular even among those who differ with him in politics. In his domestic relations he is blessed with great happiness, and his home combines all that is attractive and pleasant in life.

JOHNSON, CAPTAIN GEORGE S., of Brookville, was born in Aurora, Indiana, February, 23, 1843. His father was a slave-holder in Mississippi, where he reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. He afterward removed North and settled in Aurora. Mr. Johnson was a conscientious man, and before leaving the South disposed of his thirteen slaves in a manner most likely to advance their best interests—although he thus sacrificed the money he would have gained by selling them as chattels in the slave mart. Returning to the Southern States in 1846, he fell a victim to that dreaded scourge, yellow fever, and died in New Orleans. His widow is still living, at an advanced age, with her son, who is cashier of a bank in Aurora. Another son is a professor of music, and was connected for years with the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Company, Cincinnati. George Johnson, the immediate subject of this sketch, obtained a fair educa-

tion, principally by his own exertions. Unlike the other members of the family, he possessed a natural taste for mechanics, and has directed his studies more particularly to that subject and its cognate branches. Of mathematics, mechanics, and philosophy, he has a good knowledge, and so thoroughly has he mastered the mechanical arts that a few years ago he built a traction-engine that could be guided and directed, and used successfully, on our common roadways. This engine when completed weighed six thousand pounds, and the first journey made was from Connersville to New Castle, a distance of thirty-one miles. The time occupied was eight and one-half hours. Twenty-five passengers were carried on this trip, and it was found that by reversing the engine in proportion to the grade or declivity of any hill a very steep descent could be easily and safely made. A few years previous to the late Civil War, Mr. Johnson was employed in the shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Cochran, Indiana. George B. McClellan, afterwards major-general in the United States army, was then superintendent of that road, and Horatio G. Brooks was master-mechanic. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Johnson volunteered as a private, and became a drummer in Company E, 7th Indiana Regiment. His regiment was sent to West Virginia, and served in the battles at Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford. He was regularly mustered out of service that year, and returned to his old employment. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted part of a company, and was elected orderly sergeant of Company I, 83d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by General Benjamin Spooner. He was soon promoted to the rank of lieutentant, and finally to that of captain, which position he had nominally held for some time. He also served as staff officer for General Sweeny, General Jones, and others. His regiment was in the Atlanta campaign. At Vicksburg he was wounded in the hip, and at the battle of Resaca he was wounded badly in the shoulder. On being mustered out of the service, in 1865, he began work in Richmond, Indiana, in the shops of Gaar, Scott & Co., and went from there into the employment of P. H. & F. M. Roots, at Connersville. While there he superintended the building of one of the largest force-blast blowers in the world, to be used on the underground railway in New York. The shafts of this blower were twenty-two feet long and seven and one-half inches in diameter. It had two gear-wheels, each weighing three thousand pounds and eight feet in diameter. It weighed, when completed, sixty-five tons; was twenty-two and a half feet long, twenty-two feet high, and fifteen feet wide; and was capable of producing an air pressure of fifteen thousand pounds, hurricane speed. After leaving Connersville he managed some machine works of his own for four years, and was very successful. He finally took charge of the Brookville Machine Works as proprietor, building portable, stationary, and traction engines. He has here every appliance for the manufacture of all kinds of tools, agricultural implements, and the different kinds of engines. His trade is rapidly growing into large proportions; and, from the fact that every thing is cheaper in the country than in the city, he is enabled to make the lowest bids, and compete with the largest shops of the kind in city or country. He married, August 2, 1865, Miss Clara Gill, an intelligent and educated lady of Hingham, Massachusetts. Her brother married a Miss Burbank, a sister of the wife of Governor Morton. Captain Johnson is yet a young man. He possesses fine business qualities in addition to his ability as a mechanic, and has also the reputation of being scrupulously honest in his work and in his dealings with men. He is a Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church. He designs to improve his traction engine and put it upon the market. He is now making money; but he started as a poor boy, and has lost several thousand dollars through dealings with others.

JONES, JOHN, of Brookville, was born January 10, 1813, near the town of Denton, Caroline County, Maryland. The circumstances of his early life were peculiarly unfortunate. He is a posthumous child, his father, Robert Jones, having died two months before his birth. His mother, Elizabeth Jones, died in 1816, leaving six children, five sons and one daughter, friendless and entirely destitute. Finding them in this sad condition, one William Lucus, an overseer of the poor, took charge of them, and finally found homes for all except John Jones, the youngest, and the immediate subject of this sketch. Two years afterward a home was procured for him in the family of Zedrich Ferrens, in the county of his birth, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, about which time Mr. Ferrens died. From his youth Mr. Jones was a man of great industry and energy, and endured untold privations and hardships. He knew nothing of social or educational advantages; for few privileges or opportunities were accorded to the friendless orphan, bound to a task-master, in an impoverished, slavery-stricken state. He was compelled to toil like the veriest slave, and received little more compensation than did the slaves with whom he labored. During his term of service he worked on the farm, and did much toward rearing and supporting the Ferrens family. In consequence of their early separation, Mr. Jones has never been able to ascertain the whereabouts of his brothers or sister. He married Maria Colescott, of Caroline County, on the 17th of September, 1834. He continued farming about three years, but the soil was so poor, and the hand of God

seemed to be so strongly against that country and its fostered institution of slavery, that he and his good wife resolved to emigrate to Indiana. They crossed the mountains in a wagon, and in November, 1837, reached Marion, Ohio, where they remained until the following spring. During this time Mr. Jones was engaged in cutting cord-wood, for which he received only a trifle; but his disposition then, as now, was never to be idle, and he was willing to work for what he could obtain. Accompanied by his wife and child, he arrived at Brookville, Indiana, on the 24th of May, 1838. It being too early in the season to commence farming, true to his industrial habits, he at once engaged himself to the company at that time employed in building the White-water Valley Canal. He labored incessantly wherever his services were most needed; sometimes digging in the ditch, sometimes cutting timber, sometimes laying piers and helping to erect bridges. He began farming in the spring of 1839, renting the Sullivan-Colescott farm, east of Brookville. After long and tedious years of toil, through industry and unceasing energy he extricated himself from the slough of poverty, and has for nearly twenty years enjoyed the blessings of a good home. He now owns a spacious and comfortable residence, on a beautiful farm of nearly three hundred acres, which overlooks the city of Brookville. It is the joint product of his own labor and that of his estimable wife, who has been, in every sense, a helpmeet to him. Their lives have been made successful by their united efforts against obstacles that oftentimes seemed insurmountable. Eight children have been born to them—William Henry, James Thomas, John Wesley, Richard Franklin, Oliver Pitt, Alexander Hamilton, Anna Maria, and Charles Fremont Jones, of whom all are now dead except William H. and Charles F., the eldest and youngest. Oliver P. died November 26, 1862, aged seventeen years; James T. and John W. died December 10, 1862, aged respectively twenty-three and twenty-one years; Richard F. died November 1, 1873, aged thirty; Anna M., the only daughter, died November 20, 1874, aged twenty-three; Alexander H. died October 19, 1876, aged twenty-eight. Thus the hand of affliction has been relentless and severe. Of these deceased children we give the following brief sketch: James Thomas Jones, after graduation, chose the profession of law, and was prosecuting his studies at the time of his death. Possessing no ordinary mind, he excelled as a student, and while affable in his manners was firm and determined. He was reared on the farm, and knew something of the hardships and struggles of the family. John W. was also brought up a farmer, and as early as possible contributed his mite toward assisting his father. At the time of his death he was a member of Company H, 68th Regiment of Indiana Infantry, having volunteered for three years in the war for the Union. He had been through a campaign, but in an engagement with the enemy was captured, with most of his regiment, and subjected to the hardships of a prisoner of war. Finally he was paroled, and returned home on a furlough. While there he was attacked by illness, doubtless the effect of exposure in the service, which resulted in his death. He was a promising youth, patriotic and true. The early life of Richard F. Jones was also spent in the country; in the summer working with his father, and in the winter attending school. Even during this period he exhibited many of the rare traits which in his subsequent life bound him to relations and friends more firmly than the endearing ties of blood. On arriving at manhood he entered upon a course of study in the Brookville College, which he pursued with few interruptions, and graduated, with much honor, in the class of 1867. His intellectual powers were of a peculiar order, and his sound, practical sense was a safe guide to him in all the emergencies of his brief career. He was little disposed to wander where prudence did not lead the way; and, once having a purpose in view, his force of will led him onward to its accomplishment, although frequently his powers of endurance were overtaxed by his efforts in well-doing. At the conclusion of his collegiate course, he chose the profession of teaching, in which, as in every undertaking, his labors were crowned with success. In a few years, however, failing health compelled him to abandon his work and return home. Oliver P. Jones was a straightforward, honest, and industrious boy, and an exemplary youth, admired by all who knew him for his excellent qualities. Alexander H. Jones was also reared on the farm, but found time to acquire a good education, and, like two of his elder brothers, chose the profession of law, graduating in the Law Department of the Indiana University in 1875. His character was adorned with excellent qualities, and those who were admitted to his friendship could not escape the conviction that they were brought into fellowship with a noble, generous young man. All who knew him remarked in him peculiar earnestness, and the ability to become one of the leading men of the country. To him life was inviting and full of promise. He was a hard student, a fluent and eloquent speaker, and excelled in all his undertakings. Anna M. was an accomplished and most estimable young lady, of rare attainments. Her character was of that high order that commanded the esteem and admiration of all with whom she came in contact. A sketch of the life of William H. Jones, the eldest son, appears elsewhere in this work, and it now remains only to speak of the youngest son, Charles Fremont Jones. After obtaining a good English education, he spent some time in traveling as the companion of an afflicted brother. After his return home, like three of his elder brothers, he chose the legal profession,

and completed his studies at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1879. Soon after, he commenced the practice of law in his native city. He is a bright and earnest student, an attentive and honorable business man, and has the prospect of a successful future. He married, October 23, 1879, Mary, the accomplished daughter of the late Samuel Rose, of Fairfield, Indiana. He is a stanch Republican. John Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which all his children have united. He was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party, ever true to its principles and devoted to his country. Mr. Jones has done much good, not only in guiding his own family in the right way, but in elevating and helping others. He is a man of firmness and integrity, and has many friends.

JOHNSON, RICHARD, starch manufacturer, Madison, was born at Belfast, Ireland—a place noted for the number of business men of prominence it has given to this country—January 11, 1829. He is the eldest son of John and Margaret (Waring) Johnson. His father was a soap merchant, and educated him with a view to a profession. But, preferring mercantile life, he went into the office of Mr. O'Neill Bayley, of Belfast, with whom he served his time. After this he went into the produce business on his own account. In 1850 he concluded to sell out and go to America. He was offered, as inducements to remain at home, situations with some of his relatives, who were extensive ship-owners and shippers, doing business with the East Indies and America; but these offers could not make him alter his determination to strike out for himself and seek his fortune among strangers. Shortly after his arrival in New York he obtained a situation in a commission house, where he remained for more than a year, and then came West. After traveling through different parts of the Western States, he finally settled at Madison, Indiana. Here he was employed in the pork-packing establishment of Mr. O'Neill Bayley, with whom he had served his time at home. He remained with Mr. Bayley several years, attending to his pork business here, and in different cities of the West, and, during the summer months, when business was dull—there was no summer packing in those days—would seek such other employment as it was offered. He could not endure idleness, and often worked as a laborer during the day and attended to his bookkeeping at night. In 1856 Messrs. O'Neill Bayley & Co. purchased the Crystal Starch Works at Madison, and appointed Mr. Johnson superintendent, which position he held until the failure of that firm in 1859. The next year Mr. Johnson and Mr. John Clements, under the firm name of Johnson & Clements, purchased the same starch works. This had hitherto proved a failure and a bad investment for its owners, but, under their careful and judicious management, a large and profitable trade was established. In 1872 they talked of moving their works to some other locality, and, after looking around for some time, they finally chose Leavenworth, Kansas, as being a suitable place. When the citizens of Leavenworth heard of this possibly large addition to their manufacturing interests, they sent a committee of three citizens to confer with them in regard to the advantages of that locality. Upon the return of this committee, the city of Leavenworth made Messrs. Johnson & Clements the flattering offer of a gift of about fifty thousand dollars to locate their works there. An act of the Legislature was passed to enable them to issue bonds for that purpose. This offer was taken into consideration, but, on account of the possible failure of crops in that state, they decided to remain at Madison, and a short time afterwards dissolved partnership. The same offer was then made to Mr. Johnson to build at Leavenworth that was made to Messrs. Johnson & Clements, but, for the above reason, was not accepted. He then associated with him his son John, under the firm name of R. Johnson & Son, and erected at Madison one of the largest corn-starch works in the country, with all the modern improvements, and in a locality unsurpassed for convenience by that of any other establishment in the state, having the Ohio River on one side and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad on the other. The starch bearing their brand is well and favorably known, and finds a ready sale in all the principal markets of the world. Mr. Johnson is engaged in other enterprises, but the starch business receives the most of his attention. He has always been very successful and persistent in his undertakings, and his opinions and judgments are formed only after the most careful consideration. Having once decided upon a course of action he pursues it with fortitude, devoting his whole energy and constant efforts to the attainment of his object. He has been twice married, and is the father of seven children, five of whom are still living. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and has always given liberally for charitable and other objects.

JONES, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H., lawyer, of Brookville, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, July 1, 1836. The distinguishing features of his boyhood were poverty, hard work, and an ungratified thirst for knowledge. Up to the nineteenth year of his age his education had been acquired in that unsatisfactory and desultory manner better described as being "picked up;" that is to say, a grain of knowledge here and another there, as chance afforded the opportunity,

Richard Johnson

Yours Fraternally
James Lamb M.D.

and a leisure moment the time. At the age above mentioned he entered the Brookville College, and graduated with credit four years later. During this time he lived at home—a distance of about two miles from the town—where, morning and evening, he assisted on the farm, in addition to working in the field during the hot, enervating days of summer. It is possible, however, that, hard as his lot then seemed, the very difficulties he encountered laid broad and deep the foundations of that energy, perseverance, and strength of will that have characterized him in all the pursuits of life. On leaving college, he quietly began his routine labors on his father's farm, teaching school occasionally, when he could be spared from home, and slowly but surely acquiring the funds necessary to defray personal expenses while studying law, to which profession he had long resolved to devote himself. He had just commenced his law studies, in the office of Howland & Barbour, at Indianapolis, when the death, in rapid succession, of his brothers, Pitt, James, and John, recalled him to Brookville. This sad event necessitated his remaining at home, where, in the office of Holland & Binkley, he again plunged, with all the ardor of youth and enthusiasm, into the dry mysteries of Coke and Blackstone. He speaks with a gratitude that is truly refreshing of Messrs. Holland & Binkley, by whose kindness he was enabled, as a notary public, while yet in their office, to earn an occasional dollar in fees. He passed some time in studying law, assisting his father, and occasionally teaching school, as in his college days. At the breaking out of the war he joined one of the three months' regiments, and participated in the first West Virginia campaign. By Governor Morton he was afterward commissioned captain in the Indiana Legion, which did service as effective though less glorious than that of their comrades in the field. His record as a soldier closes with a short campaign as first lieutenant of the Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. He was admitted to the bar the year following, and was at once appointed deputy district attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court. January 1, 1867, he was admitted as an equal partner in the firm of his old preceptors. His star was now in the ascendency. He had toiled for years amid the rocky and barren fields of poverty and want, but was now beginning to reap the well-earned reward of his merits. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, and in the spring of 1872 received the appointment of United States commissioner, which position he still fills. Judge Holland died in 1875, and the year following Mr. Jones dissolved his partnership with Mr. Binkley; a twelvemonth later the present firm of Jones & McMahan was formed. Mr. Jones is a most radical Republican; and as a political speaker and delegate has in several campaigns rendered his party efficient service. He married, May 16, 1864, Miss Aurelia H. John, daughter of the late Robert John. One child—a daughter of thirteen—is the result of the union. Captain Jones is a man of strong, well-knit frame, of prepossessing appearance, and manners so unassuming that they might be termed diffident. He possesses a strong constitution and is capable of performing an almost unlimited amount of work. He has an excellent practice, which has handsomely remunerated his years of hard labor. His reputation as a lawyer is equaled only by his worth as a private citizen. His domestic life is charming in its refinement and culture; sympathetic and charitable, he has a kind word for all. There is much in his life to admire; in his character there is still more to respect.

LAMAR, JOHN HOWARD, merchant, of Aurora, is a native of the state of Kentucky, and was born on the 4th of September, 1850, in Maysville, Mason County. He is descended from English and French ancestors, and is the eldest living son of William W. and Elizabeth (Blake) Lamar. He was educated in the Maysville Seminary under the tuition of President Richardson, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and a successful educator. After taking a full classical course he graduated with honors, and soon after went with his parents to Newport, Kentucky. In 1864 his father removed to Aurora, Indiana, where, assisted by his son, he conducted a successful dry-goods trade. In the early part of 1878, Mr. J. H. Lamar purchased his father's store, and is now carrying on the business. In 1878 he married the accomplished daughter of J. J. and Caroline Backman, of Aurora. Miss Backman spent two years in traveling under the tutorage of Rev. Doctor Burt, visiting, besides various parts of Europe, Egypt and the Holy land. In the fine arts she has displayed skill and versatility, and some of her landscape paintings are executed with surprising exactness. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while Mr. Lamar belongs to the Episcopal Church, of which he was appointed junior warden by Bishop Talbott, of the diocese of Indiana. Mr. Lamar is an active and enterprising business man, and one of Aurora's most wealthy and popular citizens.

LAMB, JAMES, M. D., of Aurora, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on Oil Creek, near the first oil well, February 15, 1818, and was the oldest son of the thirteen children of David Hamilton and Margaret (Kidd) Lamb. His paternal ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland before the Revolutionary War, and General John Lamb was the first collector of the port of New York under Washing-

ton. Both his grandmothers were of Scotch-Irish descent. One was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. When he was only nine years of age his parents removed to Indiana and settled in Jefferson County. At the age of fifteen he became clerk in a dry-goods store in the village of Canaan, and after one year was sent by his employers with Mr. Goodrich on a coasting trading boat down the Ohio River. Although among other duties he was obliged to sell intoxicating liquors, he never indulged in their use. After disposing of his goods and boat, he entered the employment of two brothers who were extensive farmers, merchants, and suppliers of wood to steamboats. He was engaged to take charge of their store, all the money taken in their extensive business passing through his hands. He early acquired studious habits, and spent his evenings in reading aloud to his employers, who became so well pleased with him as to offer to educate him at the Catholic institution at Beardstown, Kentucky. He had made preparations to accept their kindness, when he was stricken with a disease from which he did not recover for eighteen months, and was obliged to return home. Preparatory to moving West, his father, David Lamb, sold his farm, taking in part payment notes which matured some two years after. He then returned to Pennsylvania, received his money, and invested in a fleet of coal-barges. They were wrecked in a storm near Cincinnati, and Mr. Lamb never fully recovered from the loss. He died in 1866, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife survives him, and is eighty years old. James Lamb's educational advantages were very limited. After mastering Pike's and Smiley's arithmetic, he wished to procure a grammar; and in order to procure the necessary means took some corn on horseback nine miles to Madison, where he sold it at twenty cents per bushel. He then bought one of Professor Kirkham's grammars, and by close application mastered it. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, which he continued twelve years, spending his leisure in study. In the autumn of 1845, after he had been teaching one year, he commenced the study of medicine, reciting to Doctor John Horne, of Moorefield. He afterwards studied with Doctor Buel Eastman, and, later, with Doctor Benjamin Tevis, gentlemen of culture and ability. He commenced practice in May, 1849, just previous to the great cholera epidemic of that year, and treated many cases successfully. In 1856 he performed *paracentecis abdominis* for a lady thirty-six years old, who had become so large that respiration was seriously impaired; and in twenty-three tappings, in a period of fourteen months, drew away one hundred and twenty-six gallons of fluid. In 1858, in company with Doctor Butz (since deceased), he opened a preparatory college of medicine, supplying it with a very valuable anatomical museum and laboratory, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. They had six students at the breaking out of the war, five of whom, including a brother of Doctor Lamb, entered the army, and either were killed on the field, or died of disease or wounds. During the small-pox epidemic of 1862 in Indiana, out of about one hundred cases treated by Doctor Lamb, only three proved fatal. During the prevalence of this disease he saw no other patients. Feeling a desire for a more thorough medical education, he took a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1853, the second in the class. While a student in the university he was chosen one of the committee to revise the "Serapion," a college literary and scientific society; and at the close of the session received a certificate of honorable membership. He resumed practice in the spring of 1856 at Allensville, Switzerland County, Indiana. In 1865 he removed to Aurora, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. Doctor Lamb was an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican. He cast his first vote for General Harrison, in 1840. He was a warm friend of the Union in the late Civil War, and was only prevented from enlisting by the care of his family and his aged parents. He had four brothers in the army, one of whom, as before mentioned, died from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, and was buried with the honors of war in the soldiers' cemetery at York, Pennsylvania. Another brother, Hugh, was wounded while storming the enemy's works at Richmond; the two others escaped unhurt. Both Doctor Lamb and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he having united with it when twenty-four years old, and she in early youth. In 1862 Doctor Lamb was a delegate to the United States General Assembly at Cincinnati, Ohio; and also to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1870; and was a member of the judiciary committee, composed of the ablest churchmen of America and Europe. He has always been frank and generous, and ready to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, but thinks Church duties of more importance than those of Freemasonry. He assisted in reorganizing the Dearborn County Medical Society, which had been suspended for several years, and which now numbers about fifty physicians, some of whom reside out of the state. He has contributed many papers to this society, which are now on file in the archives; and is always ready to defend the honor and integrity of the profession. In 1874 he was called to treat an obscure disease which, with the assistance of the celebrated Doctor George Sutton and son, was pronounced trichinosis, and as such was successfully treated, only three out of eleven cases proving fatal. Doctor Lamb also operated successfully for a case of strangulated hernia, the patient being fifty-five years old, for which operation he received complimentary notice from the Dearborn County Medical Society. He has devoted a large portion of his

time to the successful treatment of chronic female diseases and diseases of the eye. In November, 1841, Doctor Lamb married Miss Sarah Ann Carnine, of Switzerland County, Indiana. Her ancestors on her mother's side were Hollanders, and remotely connected with the celebrated Anneke Jans. Her grand-parents came from New Jersey to Kentucky, from which state her parents migrated to Indiana at an early date. Doctor Lamb has had four children, two of whom survive. The son, Lamartine Kossuth, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and has a good practice in Tolono, Illinois; the daughter, America Cerella, who completed her musical education under the tuition of Professor Andre, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the wife of Doctor Frederick Treon, also a graduate of Ohio Medical College, and in practice with his father-in-law at Aurora.

LATHROP, LEVI P., late of Greensburg, merchant and banker, was born in that place, April 15, 1832. His father, Ezra Lathrop, a native of Canada, came to Greensburg in 1824; engaged in business as a dry-goods merchant, and retired with a handsome fortune. Levi P. Lathrop received a good education in the Greensburg schools. After a thorough business training in his father's store, he was received as partner at the age of twenty-one. On the 14th of April, 1857, he married Eliza, second daughter of David Lovett. He continued a prosperous business with his father until April, 1865, when he engaged with David Lovett and Samuel Christy in banking. In this, also, he was very successful until his death, which took place September 15, 1874. He died, as he had lived, a consistent Christian, having been for several years a worthy member of the Greensburg Baptist Church. He left a wife and two children.

LATHROP, EZRA, merchant and capitalist, of Greensburg, was born March 12, 1803, at Sutton, Canada, to which place his father, Rev. Erastus Lathrop, had removed from Connecticut a few years previous. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, Rev. Erastus Lathrop went to a place near St. Albans, Vermont, being unwilling to pass through the war against his native country. Here, while a boy, Ezra Lathrop learned much of the excitement attending war. The battle of Lake Champlain was fought in hearing of his father's house, and many adventures with smugglers kept up the excitement until the conclusion of peace. His father, not being satisfied with the country where he was living, sold his possessions there and removed to the state of Indiana in the year 1817. The journey of five hundred miles was made in sleighs during the winter. Such an undertaking, with a young family, required great nerve for its accomplishment. Arriving at Olean Point, a place famous in pioneer history, they embarked on a raft for their point of destination, steamboats being then unknown. The first year was spent in Dearborn County, and at its close Mr. Lathrop purchased lands on the edge of Ripley County, on the hills of Laughrey Creek, the principal object being to find a more healthy location. At this time a few miles back on the north-west was Indian Territory. The block-houses erected by the territorial inhabitants, to which they fled for defense against Indian depredations, were still standing. Three years later the title of the Indians to a large tract of land, the richest and best for settlement in the state, was extinguished, and the land placed upon the market by the general government. Mr. Lathrop determined to profit by the advantages offered, and, selling his farm in Ripley County in the year 1821, made purchases in Decatur County. Returning to his home in Ripley County with a view to the removal of his family, he was stricken down with malarial disease, and died. Then began the real hardships and trials of the subject of this sketch. In the following January, with a younger brother for cook, and a hired man, he found his way through the wilderness to the lands purchased by his father. It was a dense forest, overgrown with spice-wood and great trees, which the woodman's ax had not disturbed. Here, in the month of January, beside a poplar log, a rough camp was improvised for a house, and during the winter and spring ten acres of land were cleared, and a log-cabin provided for the widowed mother and little children. At this time there were but few families in the country. The town (now city) of Greensburg contained but three cabins, while forest trees and spice-wood covered its public square. In the spring of 1822 the family removed to their new lodge in the wilderness. On the 4th of August, 1824, Ezra Lathrop married Miss Abbie Potter, daughter of Nathaniel Potter, who had moved from Kentucky and settled near by. She proved to be a devoted and frugal wife, and aided him in his struggles in a new country in the effort to rise from poverty to competence. They lived together prosperously until her death, which occurred August 21, 1877. His early occupation was farming, but after his marriage, having a taste and aptness for business, he removed to Greensburg, and by employing skilled labor became a contractor and builder in stone and brick. This he continued until he was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1832, in which office he served, with repeated elections, for twenty-four years, doing a large amount of business. In the year 1838 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Zebina Warriner, in the dry-goods trade. After remaining in this relation one year he sold out,

and engaged in the same business in partnership with Calvin Poramore. At the close of a year he purchased the interest of Mr. Poramore, and soon after made his son, Levi P. Lathrop, a partner in the trade. The latter became a successful merchant and business man. He died in 1874, after having acquired a handsome estate for his family; the later years of his life he spent as a banker. In January, 1862, Ezra Lathrop retired permanently from the mercantile business, placing his son, Rev. James Lathrop, who for many years had been employed as an active minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in various parts of Indiana, in his stead in the firm. Mr. Lathrop has since been known as a lender of money, in which he has had a large experience. In early life, in the state of Vermont, he united with the Baptist Church, of which he remains an active member and supporter. Though his head is white with the frost of years, his place is always filled in the sanctuary. At the Sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting, and public congregation it would excite remark if he were absent. His opportunities for an early education were poor, but he acquired sufficient knowledge for the correct transaction of business, and, during his long service as a Justice of the Peace, such familiarity with the laws of the country as made him the legal adviser of many of his neighbors. Now, in old age, bereft of all his family but one son, he is spending a quiet though not indifferent life, looking forward to the near future, when he shall realize that for which he now cheerfully hopes.

LANGTREE, SAMUEL DALY, of Aurora, was born November 12, 1839, in Napoleon, Ripley County, Indiana. His parents, James Hope and Mary Jane (White) Langtree, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1831. His mother was the daughter of a linen-draper, and a manufacturer of considerable means. His father's father was a minister of considerable eloquence and power. Samuel D. Langtree received a common school education, and when nineteen years of age opened a retail grocery in Aurora, in which he was very successful. In 1865 he commenced to ship produce to New Orleans, and in five years shipped one hundred and thirty-five boatloads of produce and plantation supplies to that market with profit. In 1872, in company with Mr. J. W. Gaff, he purchased the old Union Brewery property—now called the Crescent—which, after being improved, became very valuable, and is now the largest and best arranged brewery in the state. The building originally cost two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and when in full operation employs from sixty to seventy-five men, producing, on an average, six hundred kegs of beer per day. A bottling department has recently been added. In 1867 Mr. Langtree married Miss Louisa R. Cornell, daughter of Elias and Esther Cornell, of Ripley County, Indiana, and has two children. Mr. Langtree is an excellent business man, and a wealthy and useful member of society. He is unpretentious in his manner, and a great favorite with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is a Democrat, but takes no specially active part in politics. For the past four years he has been a member of the common council of Aurora.

LITTLE, REV. HENRY, D. D., was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, March 23, 1800. Enoch Little, the ancestor of his father, emigrated from London to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640; and Captain William Gervish, his mother's forefather, from Bristol, England, to the same place, in 1639. Both were Christian men, and their numerous posterity were prominent in the agricultural and financial affairs of the country, taking an active part in the old French and Revolutionary Wars, and did much in organizing schools, Churches, and society in those early times. Trained in the habits of industry and economy upon his father's farm, he became intensely interested in all parts of the business; and, being well educated in the free schools of New England, he taught three months the winter he was seventeen, and for some years following. Becoming a Christian in his early childhood, and taking an active part in religious meetings in all his youth, and being advised by as many as six ministers to make preaching the gospel his life-work, about his twentieth birthday he reluctantly gave up the farm to a younger brother, and began to prepare for college. He graduated at Dartmouth, standing high in his class, in 1826, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1829; and the day after, September 24, with fifteen other home and foreign missionaries, was ordained by the Newburyport Presbytery, in Park Street Church, Boston. His influence had been such with young men as to induce the professors of the seminary to advise him to accept an appointment of the American Educational Society. He worked for them almost a year in New England and another in the West, and in this time induced so many to commence their preparation for the ministry, and raised so much money for their support, as to make these years the most useful of his life. In 1831 the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Ohio, called him to be their pastor. The professors of the university and two hundred students were a part of his congregation, and in less than two years two hundred and ninety-seven united with his Church. September 19, 1831, he married Susan Norton Smith, who was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, May 10, 1810. She was a pupil of Miss Mary Lyon, and, with an associate, had been teaching a

ladies' high school in Chillicothe, Ohio. In her husband's long absences from home she had the principal training of her eight children, and has now the happiness of seeing them all Christians, and the four sons all very successful ministers of the gospel. Known to have been very successful in his work for the American Educational Society, that society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, and the American Home Mission Society, all wished him to be their secretary and general agent, with his office at Cincinnati; but, seeing the immense emigration beginning to flow over the Alleghany Mountains, and the few Churches then in the valley of the Mississippi, he reluctantly left a loving, united Church, and accepted the call of the American Home Mission Society, though it promised less salary, and presented, at that time, more hardships and self-denial, than either of the other three. But it was not yet decided that this should be his permanent work; so, in 1838, he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Madison, Indiana, where he labored successfully for about two years, and was then pressed into the home mission work again, and has continued in it ever since, turning aside once to collect about fifty thousand dollars for Lane Seminary, and at another to raise about ten thousand dollars for the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, and once gave a course of seven lectures to the students of Lane Seminary; and, though twice invited to fill the chair of a professor in college, and to become pastor of the Churches in Lexington, Kentucky; Lowell, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and many other places, he believed he could do more for his Master in the home mission work than by having the care of any one Church. Though his family lived in Madison, ever after 1838, his office was for years at Cincinnati; and as Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois were filling up, and as Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa began to be populated, others came in to help him in his wide and growing field of labor. His duties required long rides on horseback to Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, Southern Tennessee, and all over Indiana, through deep mud, fording and swimming swollen streams. Scarcely once in the fifty years of his ministry did he fail in an appointment. He has never once gone aboard a railroad, steamboat, or a stage in any of the twenty-four hours of a Sabbath day. Often preaching in barns, log-cabins, school-houses, on steamboats, sometimes assisting ministers one, two, or three weeks in their protracted meetings, and in more than twenty Presbyterian camp-meetings, in a large part of the last forty-five years he has delivered the Word on an average as often as once a day, and has seen some thousands become pious under his ministry. In 1865 the title of D. D. was conferred by Wabash College. When he moved his family to Indiana, she had no free schools, and two-fifths of her voters could not read; and always taking a deep interest in education, believing that free schools, where God's Word, the infallible guide to individuals, families, and nations, is read daily, are essential to the prosperity of a state or nation, he wrote seven letters for a Madison paper, urging the authorities to establish graded schools. He gave many lectures in other parts of the state upon the subject, and in the Indiana Centennial School Report his name is given as the principal originator of the first "graded school" of the state. A fuller history of a man who has had so much to do with the wonderful changes and improvements since he first saw Indiana, in 1830, would present some incidents of most striking interest, but could not be expected in this sketch. We close with a part of a letter written in 1867 for the New York *Evangelist*, by Doctor Tuttle, of Wabash College. He says of Doctor Little:

"During a brief pastorate scores were converted, and some of them fill places of great usefulness in Church and state. There is no labor he shuns in prosecuting his work as a sort of home missionary bishop. Along the Miami, the Scioto, the Muskingum, the White, and the Wabash Rivers, in the heats of summer and the tremendous discomforts of a Western winter, he pushes his work, now in the grand old woods, now in the log school-house and private mansion, or in the humble meeting-house, telling men of Christ. He has ridden four continuous days on horseback, in mud and rain, to reach an appointment. From Marietta to Evansville, from Cleveland to Laporte, this man has gone, planting Churches, building up waste places, encouraging home missionaries, searching out the scattered sheep, holding protracted meetings, everywhere welcomed, honored, and loved. Thirty-six years has he been at this work, until he has publicly addressed more audiences, visited more Churches, worked directly in more revivals, in Ohio and Indiana, talked to more people, seen more changes in communities and persons, than any other man that can be named. Go where he will, he meets those who owe every thing to him as God's instrument, those who have been encouraged by him, those who have caught the best impulses of life from him; and now, in this year 1867, this blessed man has preached fourteen times in eight days in one pulpit, placing the gospel in such a cheerful light that his hearers exclaim, 'Would to God we could love as he does!'"

LIVINGS, THEODORE, attorney-at-law, Vevay, was born in Switzerland County, September 15, 1839. His parents, Everson and Lucy (Norton) Livings, are still living, on a farm at Allensville, Switzerland County. His father's family is of Pennsylvanian origin, but his mother is of English descent, and is from Martha's Vineyard. His early education was in the common schools; and he taught for some time, until he decided to enter college. Lacking the necessary means, he resolved, nevertheless, to overcome that difficulty, and in 1859 went to Wabash Uni-

versity at Crawfordsville. Here he pursued his studies for four years, paying his way by his own labor. He was, at the same time, janitor of the college building, sexton of a Methodist Church, and for three hours each day waited at a hotel table for his board. Notwithstanding the encroachments made upon his time and attention by these duties, he not only kept up with his class, but always stood at the head of the roll of honor, and was considered worthy of the distinction of a membership in the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. He thus succeeded not only in meeting his necessary college expenses, but had a little money to spare after educating and clothing himself. In 1862 he left college to enter the army, was active in raising a company, and obtained the first lieutenancy of Company D, 93d Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was appointed post adjutant of the regiment at Madison, where they rendezvoused. From Madison they went to Memphis, where he was detailed on staff duty, acting as brigade aide-de-camp and adjutant during almost his entire term of service, and for some time as inspector general of division, under General Buckland. In 1864 he was commissioned as adjutant of his regiment, with which he was engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Jackson, Guntown, Tupelo, Nashville, Mobile, and Blakely, besides several skirmishes. The 93d Indiana Regiment was in the same brigade during its whole term of service. At Nashville this brigade, on the afternoon of the second day's fighting, was led out to storm the enemy's works, and, while the rest of the command lay watching the result with fearful anxiety, this little band of soldiers broke Hood's lines for the first time that day, capturing sixteen cannon, and more prisoners than the brigade had men. The whole Union line, charging immediately afterward, routed Hood's forces, and followed him most of the night. His term of service expired in August, 1865, and he returned to his home, spent another year at college, and commenced the study of law with Hon. O. M. Wilson, of Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar at Vevay in March, 1868, and has been engaged in the practice of law in that place ever since. He was for two years school trustee of Vevay, for six years deputy United States collector of the county, and for five years deputy prosecuting attorney for the county. While engaged in the last capacity, he conducted several important trials, in every instance proving himself an able and skilful lawyer and a successful prosecutor. In his law practice he was for five years associated with the late W. H. Atkinson. Since 1878, he has been in partnership with Colonel W. D. Ward, under the firm name of Ward & Livings. In addition to his practice, which is reputed the most extensive in the county, Captain Livings does a large business as agent for a number of prominent insurance companies. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd-fellows societies, and is Past Master of the Masonic Lodge. He is also a member of the Baptist Church at Vevay. As a lawyer he has the reputation of being shrewd, clear-headed, painstaking, and industrious. He is a close student, and few men conduct a case with better defined ideas of the points of law bearing on the subject. Mr. Livings is a Republican, and, while never himself a candidate for office, has done active service in speaking for others, both in national and local campaigns. April 7, 1870, he married Miss Mary A. Jackman, daughter of Josiah Jackman. Mr. Jackman, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Vevay, was a founder and machinist by trade, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most singularly ingenious mechanics of his day. He had a rare talent for the sciences, and the construction of scientific instruments; and there are still in possession of the family rare and curious models of his contrivance, including microscopic and telescopic appliances, etc. Mr. Livings has a family of two children, a son and a daughter. He has erected a pleasant residence in Vevay, occupying one-fourth of a square, and has collected many of the comforts of life around his home, where he will probably spend the remainder of his life. Personally, he is a man of fine appearance and good address, a fluent speaker, and popular in his profession and in the community.

LOVETT, DAVID, merchant and banker, Greensburg, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 22, 1809. His parents, Elias and Sarah (Chenoweth) Lovett, both natives of Virginia, were of German and English ancestry. They came to Ohio in 1806, and settling near Dayton engaged in farming. When he was but six months old David Lovett's father died, leaving him to the care of his widowed mother, who after five years removed with him to Pendleton County, Kentucky, where she soon after married Henry Wicoff, a farmer. With a very limited common-school education, Mr. Lovett was industriously employed on the farm at home until he was eighteen years of age, when with the consent of his mother he started out to make his own living. His first engagement was with a farmer two miles away, where he remained six months engaged in common farm labor with the slaves, receiving as his wages six dollars and twenty-five cents per month. He continued at farm labor until he reached his twenty-first year, when, in 1830, he went to Marion County, Indiana, near Indianapolis, and entered forty acres of land. After making suitable improvements he brought his mother and step-father from Kentucky, where they had lost their property, and settled them upon this farm. He then purchased eighty acres of land in the same

Joseph G. Marshall.

county, and after making some improvements sold it and bought one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he remained two years. Selling this he removed to Shelby County, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres, and remained until 1837. He then sold his land, and engaged in the mercantile business at Middletown, in the same county. After two years he sold out, and removed to St. Omer, Decatur County, where he carried on a successful dry-goods trade until 1850. He then disposed of his stock, and in company with Richard Robbins entered into the wholesale grocery business at 68 West Pearl Street, Cincinnati. After one year's experience he sold out, and removed to Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, and again engaged in the dry-goods trade, having a prosperous business until 1865, when he again sold out. One year after, with Levi P. Lathrop and Samuel Christy, he organized the Citizens' Bank of Greensburg, which after five years of successful business was reorganized as the Citizens' National Bank: David Lovett, president; L. P. Lathrop, vice-president; Samuel Christy, cashier; and Daniel W. Lovett, bookkeeper. This bank has been very prosperous, and the fact that it has not lost one thousand dollars since its organization is an evidence of its officers' skillful management and judicious investments. David Lovett has occupied many important positions of trust and responsibility. His varied and useful life has been characterized by honesty and integrity, and is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by industry, energy, and perseverance. He is emphatically a self-made man; having arisen from comparative obscurity to wealth, refinement, and influence in society. He is a kind and indulgent father, a good citizen, and a devoted Christian. He has for many years given the closest attention to business, has been prompt to meet his promises, honest and straightforward in his dealings, and has been deservedly successful. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune, which he enjoys with his family and friends. He gives bountifully of his means to sustain the Church. In politics Mr. Lovett is a Republican. He is a modest man, rarely taking any part in public discussions on any question, but is always found with a clear conviction of what is right and best to be done. David Lovett married, January 10, 1833, Matilda Conner, of Shelby County, Indiana. She died September 1, 1839, leaving three children to his care; one of them, the widow of the late Levi P. Lathrop, is still living. October 1, 1840, he married his present wife, Hannah Wood, of Rush County, Indiana, a lady of superior excellence of character, in every way worthy of the high position she holds in the affection of her family, and in the esteem of a large circle of friends. They have had three children, of whom two sons are now living. At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Lovett united with the Baptist Church in Kentucky, and remained an active member until after his second marriage; he then with his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been an official member to the present time.

LOVETT, DANIEL W., vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, was born at St. Omer, Decatur County, Indiana, March 15, 1845. He was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, and soon afterwards engaged as bookkeeper in the Citizens' Bank of Greensburg. There he remained until 1873, when he resigned his position and formed a partnership with W. W. Lowe, in the St. Paul and Greensburg stone-quarries. After two years of very successful business he sold his interest to Mr. Lowe, was chosen vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, and has since been engaged in banking. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Greensburg, of which he is the corresponding secretary, and one of the most active members. He takes a deep interest in all important enterprises of a public nature, either in Church or state. He is a member of the Republican party. November 16, 1871 he married Caroline S. Sharon, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children.

MARSHALL, JOSEPH GLASS, of Madison, Jefferson County, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, January 18, 1800. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Marshall, a Presbyterian minister of that state—born in Ireland, a man noted for his power of oratory—and of Elizabeth Glass Marshall, born in Virginia. It was under his father's instruction that Mr. Marshall was prepared for the junior class in college. In 1823 he graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, receiving his second degree, M. A., in 1826. In 1828 he entered upon the practice of law, locating at Madison, Indiana. His position as a lawyer became in time one of strength, power, and success, and placed him in the first rank of his profession. He was remarkably gifted with what is called "a legal mind," and although he comprehensively and profoundly understood the law, not only in its humbler relations, but in its higher departments, it was an intuition of what a law must be, independent of the books, more than the learning of his profession, which made him the great lawyer that he was. That he was in possession of this power was the testimony of Judge Blackford, of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On one occasion he was urged for his opinion of the law in a suit of unusual importance, but declined giving it, for the reason he had not time to examine his books. "But,"

added he, "see Mr. Marshall, he can give you the law without turning a leaf; he is the embodiment of law." And upon another occasion he remarked of him, "He is one whose difference of opinion I always felt bound to respect. If he differed from the books, the books were usually in the wrong." Politically, Mr. Marshall was a Whig, and for years was the recognized leader of his party in Indiana. He continued his public speaking when necessary, from 1832 to 1854, often faithfully defending his party's principles in its darkest hours. In 1830 he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County. Subsequently, he served several terms in both branches of the state Legislature. He was the opposing candidate in 1856 to Governor Whitcomb, for Governor of the state. In 1852 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress, but was defeated on both occasions in consequence of the views he maintained in opposition to slavery. He declined an appointment as Governor of Oregon, offered by President Taylor in 1849. In 1836, 1840, 1844, he was presidential elector at large, and he represented his party in various other high and important positions. He was twice his party's candidate for United States Senator, but he was defeated both times (1843 and 1854) by a postponement of the elections, and, consequently, never gained the position where, unquestionably, with his large capacity and superior powers of oratory, he would have ranked among the foremost. It was the opinion of many of his contemporaries (amongst whom were Justice McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, and Henry Clay himself), who knew many of the public men of the country, that if opportunity had been afforded him, Mr. Marshall would have proved himself the peer of Webster, Clay, Pinckney, Wirt, or Calhoun. It is a cause for regret that so many of our greatest men have never had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in national affairs, as that renown is more likely to endure than that gained in the service of the state. While in the Legislature he served with ability and acceptance, always being one of its leading members, and occupying the highest stations. It was to his influence that the internal improvement system of Indiana owed its inspiration. Personally, Mr. Marshall stood high, and few had more warm and devoted friends and fewer enemies than he. He was eminently warm-hearted and generous, and discharged his duties in all the relations of life with fidelity and zeal. He was married, in 1832, to Sarah Sering, daughter of John and Ruth T. Sering, of Madison. In person he was more than six feet in stature, and large and vigorous in proportion, being a man of commanding presence. His hair was of a light reddish color, his forehead broad and square, his eyes blue and penetrating. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man who was considered worthy of holding the highest offices of the state, one who was an ornament to his profession, and in its employment never forgot his character as a man and citizen. He was a man whom even his political opponents eulogized, and one who left no stain of dishonor to sully his memory. He owed much in life to the early training of a most excellent mother, and the religious culture of a pious father. He died April 8, 1855, leaving a family and a host of friends to mourn his loss. His disease was consumption, and his demise sudden and unexpected. He was cut off in the height of his glory and usefulness. "He died for his party and his principles," remarked Colonel Thompson, afterward Secretary of the Navy, "for his death was hastened many years by too much political speaking out of doors. He began in 1832 and never ceased talking, when occasion demanded, until his health completely broke down in the campaign of 1854." He possessed a most remarkable memory, and was gifted with the most glorious powers of oratory. He would hold an audience spell-bound, or bring them to tears. Many are the stories told illustrating his great influence over a jury or upon a crowd. His defense of Delia Webster is cited as one of the most wonderful displays of this power to turn a court-room full of spectators into a violent mob. Delia was a Massachusetts Abolitionist, who had established her headquarters on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, directly opposite Madison. Her mission was to assist runaway slaves into Canada by the underground railway. Of course she was arrested, and for convenience she was temporarily lodged in the Madison jail. But when the officers came to take her to the "sacred soil," Mr. Marshall came to her assistance with a writ of *habeas corpus*. Instantly the news flashed over the city, and in twenty minutes the court-house, yard, and adjacent streets were thronged with men and women. The great advocate bowed to the court, but in his most vigorous manner addressed his fellow-citizens. They heard him for half an hour, until, overcome with sympathy, they demanded the men who purposed "dragging a poor defenseless woman into a Kentucky dungeon because she loved humanity for humanity's sake." Meanwhile the officers, scenting the coming storm of indignation, had taken flight through alleys and back streets to their boats, leaving Delia and Marshall masters of the situation. Such is the brief record of one of Indiana's greatest men. To some future historian must be the honor, and duty, of writing that fuller and more complete biography the life of so great a man deserves, that his memory, his life, and its lessons may remain with us, embodied in the annals of our country; for

> "Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Foot-prints in the sands of time."

NORTH, CAPTAIN BENJAMIN, late of Rising Sun, a citizen and a public man of the highest reputation, was born in a house which stood near the site of his late residence at North's Landing, in Ohio County, February 7, 1830. He was the son of Levi North, a native of that section which has produced many of the best men in the West, New England, and came to Ohio County at a very early day, settling in the south-east corner, on the shores of the Ohio River, in what is now the town of Randolph. To him a family of nine children was born, six of whom are still living. Benjamin North was the third in order. He was brought up as a farmer, and carried on this occupation more or less all his life, although he was an owner of boats upon the river, and for a while sold dry-goods. This last was shortly after his marriage to Miss I. H. Harris, a most estimable lady, second daughter of Jacob R. Harris, of Switzerland County, a widely known citizen of South-eastern Indiana. Her union was celebrated on the 19th of May, 1852. The following year, on the 30th of December, he joined the society of Masons as an Entered Apprentice; on the 28th of January, 1854, he was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and on February 4 was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He paid particular attention to the obligations he then entered into, was punctual at meetings, and zealous in the defense of the principles of the order. He was but little more than of age when the Republican party was created from the ruins of the Whig organization, and had joined their ranks when the Civil War broke out. He became a member of the Union army as first lieutenant of Company C, of the 83d Indiana Volunteers. This was in the autumn of 1862, and he was promoted to the position of captain on the death of Captain Calvert, which occurred May 19, 1863. He took an active part in all the duties of his position, was liked by his men and esteemed by his superior officers; but, unfortunately, he was compelled to retire in September, 1864, on account of ill-health. When he became a soldier he was a strong and vigorous man, full of health and vigor, but the exposure of camp life reduced his flesh and weakened his frame. He appeared wan and pale, and his leaving the army was an absolute necessity. From the hardships he then experienced he contracted the seeds of the disease which resulted in his death twelve years later. On his return he resumed his usual avocations, and was thus employed until 1872, when he was elected to represent the counties of Ohio and Switzerland in the state Legislature. He served during that winter and an extra session of the subsequent year. His constituents were well pleased with his course, and so expressed themselves. He was known as an intelligent and thorough farmer; and it was, therefore, no surprise to his friends when he was nominated as a member of the State Board of Agriculture from the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Clarke, Jefferson, Switzerland, Jennings, Ripley, and Ohio. He rendered most valuable service to the rural portions of the state during his term of office, which lasted from 1867 to 1872, and would not then have resigned except on account of his other business, which prevented him from attending the board meetings. His father-in-law, Jacob R. Harris, was a member when the board was chartered, in 1850. Captain North also was a director of the National Bank of Rising Sun from its organization. By his assiduous attention to business he gained considerable property, which he dispensed liberally to the poor and afflicted of his town and county, and his death was deeply regretted by them. He was interested in the progress of his neighborhood; he devised plans for its improvement, and put his own shoulder to the wheel to put them into effect. In personal appearance he was commanding. His conversation was pleasing, and his manners were those of a gentleman. He died on the twelfth day of January, 1877, of diabetes mellitus. The funeral was largely attended, and he was buried with Masonic honors. One month later their beautiful and highly accomplished daughter Grace died, aged twenty-one years, and was placed, by her bereaved mother, beneath the sod which had been so recently broken for her beloved husband.

PATTISON, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER B., of Aurora, was born May 20, 1835, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He removed with his parents to Dillsborough, Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1841, and to Aurora in 1844. His parents being possessed of little means, he was, at the age of twelve years, thrown almost entirely upon his own resources. He attended the public schools of his county in winter, working in summer to pay for his board and tuition. He also attended a select school for about six months. In 1848 he entered the office of his brother at Cincinnati, where he studied surveying and civil engineering, and, through his brother, obtained the position of assistant civil engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He assisted in making the preliminary survey of that road, and remained with it until its completion, in 1856. He then removed to Nebraska Territory, and settled at a point about eighty miles west of Omaha, at what was then a town only on paper, but, since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, has grown to a city of some importance. He was a member of the convention chosen to organize the county of Platt, and was elected Probate Judge, being the first judicial officer in the county. He returned to Aurora in 1860, and resumed his occupation of surveying and engineering. On the breaking out of the war between the North and South,

he was the first man in Aurora to enlist. His example was quickly followed, companies were organized, and he was elected second lieutenant of Company E, 7th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months. He took part in the campaign of 1861, in West Virginia and Maryland; and was at the conflicts of Rich Mountain, Philippi, Carrick's Ford, and Greenbrier. At the last named battle, while leading his men, he was wounded in the knee by a shell. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted with his regiment and returned to Virginia, having been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and was soon after made captain of Company A. At the engagement at Port Republic he commanded a battalion, and had two horses shot under him. At Port Royal, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville his regiment bore a conspicuous part, and Captain Pattison was early and always in the fiercest of the fight. He took part in all of Grant's campaigns, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the engagement before Petersburg; was at the engagements on the Weldon Railroad, Antietam, and Gettysburg; and was detailed by General Wadsworth, commanding the First Army Corps, to superintend the construction of a line of earth-works on the extreme right. When in camp he was acting judge advocate on General Wadsworth's staff, but on the march and in action he could not be prevailed upon to leave his men, between whom and himself there was a devoted attachment. In December, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Cornett, the accomplished daughter of Doctor W. T. S. Cornett, of Ripley County, Indiana, and settled in Aurora. In 1870 he was appointed to the revenue service as government gauger. In 1876 he was a prominent candidate for State Treasurer before the Republican convention, but, although receiving good support, failed of the nomination. In 1878 he was elected to the responsible position of auditor of the county by a very flattering majority.

POWELL, NATHAN, pioneer, merchant, and banker, of Madison, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 18, 1814. But little is known of his ancestors, except that his grandfather was a patriot of the American Revolution. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Powell, early removed to the West, and settled near Rising Sun, in what was then Dearborn County, Indiana, but is now a part of Ohio County. Mr. Powell received his early education in the country school, and at the age of seventeen began to earn his own living. Before he was twenty-one years old he had saved sufficient money to build his father a barn, and otherwise materially aid him in the care of the family. In 1839 he removed to Madison, and soon became largely interested in the lower river boating trade, shipping large quantities of grain, produce, pork, and flour to New Orleans and the adjacent cities. In this he was very successful, and continued the work until the breaking out of the war between the Northern and Southern States. He was a warm supporter of the Union, and furnished both quartermaster's and commissary stores, besides lending the government a large amount of gold. Although not a politician, his opinion was sought by public men on all important subjects. He is a member of the Republican party, but he has never been a strict partisan, having always cast his vote for the man he deemed most worthy, and having had little reason to regret his choice. As a citizen, he supports all measures for forwarding the best interests of the city. In 1848 he assisted in reorganizing the old Madison Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company. He became one of its largest stockholders, and has been its president since 1851. The company was also engaged in banking and discount until 1865, when, on the organization of the National Branch Bank, the banking interests were transferred to that institution, of which Mr. Powell has long been president. He is an able banker, and, as a financier, takes rank with the first in the country. His ready and clear comprehension of all business transactions dependent upon the aid afforded by banks, his ability to read character, his sound judgment and strict sense of justice, have won for him many warm friends, as well as the confidence of his business associates. No transaction is so minute as to escape his observation. He is one of the few men who by their own exertions have risen from obscurity to wealth and position. He is now sixty-five years old, and, his health being impaired by past labors, he has by advice of his physician retired from active business. His home in Madison is among the finest in the city. He has never connected himself with any religious organization, but is a liberal supporter of all denominations, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. Few men have accomplished as much. He is a good citizen, a kind father, and a devoted husband. October 5, 1846, he married Miss Mary Francis Watts, daughter of Doctor Howard Watts, of Madison. They have had eight children, six sons and two daughters.

QUICK, JUDGE JOHN, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1780, whence he came in childhood to Kentucky, where he grew up and married Miss Mary Eads, a lady whose charitable heart and bountiful hand in after years became a blessing to many unfortunate pioneers of Franklin County, Indiana. From Kentucky Judge Quick moved, in 1805, to Butler County, Ohio; thence in 1805 to Franklin County, Indiana, where he entered land near Brookville, and resided until his death, in 1852. He served

A. Powell

for a number of years as Associate Judge of the county, and was a member in high standing of one of the first Baptist Churches ever organized in Indiana; and, dying four years after his estimable wife, was survived by nine of his ten children, five of whom are still living, and two of whom have always made their home in the county; his third son, Cyrus Quick, now deceased, served for a number of years as county commissioner. Doctor John H. Quick, son of Judge John Quick, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, near Brookville, October 22, 1818, where he was brought up to the medical profession, and, after a course at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, married in 1841 Miss Sarah J. Cleaver, daughter of Doctor John Cleaver, who was one of the first and most prominent physicians of this (Franklin) county. Doctor Quick commenced the practice of his profession near Brookville, and was elected in 1854 to the office of county auditor, and re-elected in 1858, serving eight years. He then renewed his medical practice, in which he still continues, residing on his farm, one mile south of Brookville. To Doctor Quick were born five children, the two oldest of whom, Florence and George, died in childhood. The third, a son, Emmett Wilfred, grew to promising manhood, graduating with honors in the same profession, and from the same college, his father had chosen, and took the situation of house physician in the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he bravely gave his life in combating the cholera epidemic in that city in 1873. Of the two remaining, Edgar Rollin, though occupied in farming, devotes a great portion of his time to scientific research, while Gertrude, the youngest, has chosen to apply herself to the study of drawing and painting. Edgar has made a collection of two or three thousand Indian relics, and various kinds of archæological specimens, while Gertrude has adorned the walls of her father's parlor with fine paintings and some elegant wood carving. The family enjoy every comfort of a pleasant home, and are of high standing in the community.

RABB, DAVID GUILKERSON, an eminent citizen of Rising Sun, Indiana, was born in Staunton, Virginia, in August, 1812. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to Dearborn County, Indiana, and he ever after remained a resident of that section of country. In 1824 he was attacked with the bronchitis, so affecting his voice that he was subsequently unable to follow any calling which required public speaking, and the results of this disease were always afterward to be noticed in his system. He obtained his early education in the schools of Hardintown and Lawrenceburg, but in 1828 went to Cincinnati, where there was then an excellent classical and mathematical school, under the control of Mr. Winwright; it subsequently became known as Woodward College. His health again became impaired, and he entered the service of the American Fur Company, one of those gigantic trading corporations which transacted most of the business with the Indians. Their hunters and trappers covered the whole West, from the British frontier to the confines of New Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Their life was all passed in the open air, and Rabb journeyed with them over the Missouri Plains, through the gaps in the Rocky Mountains, and among the headquarters of the Missouri, for six months, gaining health and knowledge at every step. Returning to Cincinnati, he was for a brief time in mercantile employments, and was for a while in the shop of his father, who was a wagon-maker by trade. Life in the open air had become a necessity to him, however, and he relinquished in-door occupations and became a farmer. He bought some land below Laughery Creek in what is now Ohio County, and with four hundred dollars obtained from his father began clearing and cultivating an extensive tract of land. It was perfectly new and had never been touched. In the year 1823 he was married to Miss Abigail Scoggin, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and made his home at the Laughery island farm, now owned by Mr. Thomas Pate. His wife died soon after from consumption, as did also their infant child, George. He afterward married Miss Margaret Jelley, of Rising Sun. In the year 1847 he bought the farm known as Maple Grove, famed far and near for its beautiful location, and shortly after moved upon it. Here his second wife died of consumption, that dread disease, leaving six children, three of whom have since died from the inherited weakness of lungs. In 1856 he was married to Miss Rachel A. Fitch, of Bedford, Massachusetts, and had by her five children, all of them now living with their mother. Mr. Rabb's farming was successfully conducted, as he understood agriculture thoroughly, and he also was fortunate in his boating experience on the Ohio. When he removed to the neighborhood of Rising Sun he immediately took an active interest in the prosperity and welfare of the place. No plan was suggested for its improvement to which he did not lend a helping hand; and he gave aid to the schools, the Churches, the societies, and to charities, according to his strength and means. He contributed frequently to the public press, especially upon questions which interested farmers, and for many years was a member and officer of the State Board of Agriculture. He became initiated into the Masonic Order early in life, and had passed through all the degrees up to that of Knight Templar, being at the time of his death one of the three oldest Knights Templar in the state, and still being an active worker. For

several years he was engaged in the dry-goods business in Rising Sun, in conjunction with Mr. J. H. Jones, and in 1868 he opened an office for the purpose of attending to the produce commission business. He dealt largely with the farmers in his neighborhood in these commodities, continuing the business until his final weakness compelled him to relinquish it. He was a patriotic man. He could not bear to see the slightest injury offered to his country. During the Black Hawk War he acted as a scout. For the Mexican War he raised a company of artillery, receiving his commission as captain; but the government did not require its services, and it was accordingly disbanded at Indianapolis. August 5, 1861, he received a commission as captain of the 2d Indiana Battery, and went into camp at the state capital. They were removed to St. Louis, where Captain Rabb was attached to the staff of General Fremont, and with the brave pioneer made the celebrated hundred days' march through Missouri. He never entirely recovered from the exposure and fatigue of this campaign. On the 24th of November, with two other officers, he was taken prisoner by Si Gordon's guerrilla band. He was returning from St. Louis to his command, then stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, when the cars were stopped, and the capture made. He received many indignities from the rebels, but was finally paroled by General Price, to remain within the limits of Fort Leavenworth. His actual captors were dissatisfied with this, and intimated their intention of not abiding by the conditions; and he accordingly determined to effect his escape, which he did, although with great difficulty. His former residence in the country did him great service in this undertaking. He was sent to the camp of paroled prisoners, Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was in command for four months. Arrangements were made for an exchange with a rebel officer, but the latter escaped, and the arrangement came to nothing. He was discharged on a surgeon's certificate. Mr. Rabb was eminently a benevolent man. He gave freely to the poor and weak. He was an ardent friend of the colored race. He hated slavery; and this was an inherited antipathy, for it was the cause why his father left Virginia and began life again in a free state. There was no probability that their condition would be changed. He aided the blacks in their troubles. Many gathered in front of his door on the day of the funeral, and accompanied the body to its last resting-place. He was a firm Christian. In the family the regularity of devotion was kept up. He was a diligent student of the Bible, and a regular attendant upon public worship, but, from some singularity, did not unite with any organization until he was sixty years old. Then he became a member of the New-school Presbyterian Church, and was at once made a ruling elder. In his earlier life he attended the Methodist Church. He was one of the members of the first Sunday-schools in Indiana; and, when practicable, always was an active teacher in one. His death, which was on October 7, was occasioned by consumption. It had lasted a long time. He had been hoping to go to California, and preparations had two or three times been made for this end, but he grew too weak. Two of Captain Rabb's sons served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion. John W. Rabb was born in Ohio County, in 1838, on the 6th of August. He graduated at Wabash College, Indiana, afterwards studying law. He began its practice in Rising Sun, and at the same time became editor of a newspaper there. When the call for soldiers in 1861 was made, he at once responded, enlisting in April. He was mustered in as captain of Company I, 7th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This was under the three months call, and his command participated in most of the battles of that spring and summer—those of Philippi, Cheat Mountain, Carrick's Ford, etc. Their colonel was John Dumont. When their term expired he entered his father's battery, the 2d Indiana, as first lieutenant, and, when his father was captured, was promoted to his place. He was in the army under the command, successively, of Fremont, Hunter, Halleck, and Lane, and was in the battles of Round Grove, Hartsville, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and Van Buren. At the latter place boats and quartermaster's stores were destroyed. He served as inspector-general on General McNeil's staff at Springfield, Missouri, and was on the road with him through Missouri and Arkansas, after the rebel generals Joe Shelby, Coffee, and Campbell. He recruited and organized the 2d Regiment of Missouri Light Artillery in December, 1863, and was commissioned its senior major. Stationed at New Madrid, he commanded the south-eastern sub-district of Missouri until after the Fort Pillow massacre, when he was ordered to St. Louis. He was at Pilot Knob when it was attacked by General Price in 1864, and was forced to blow up the caissons of Battery H of his command. He took part in the raid after General Price through Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, in 1864, as part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of General A. J. Smith. After the battle of Nashville he was ordered to Johnsonville, Tennessee, where he was in charge of the port artillery, afterwards becoming commander of the port. He was mustered out of service with four batteries of his regiment at St. Louis, on the 27th of September, 1865. After the close of the war he went to Lafayette, Indiana, beginning the practice of law there. In a short time he was compelled by failing health to return to his father's home, where he died of consumption, in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving a wife and two sons. His brother, George J. Rabb, was also born in Ohio County, in January, 1845. He was a student at the Miami University, Ox-

ford, Ohio, when the war began, and immediately enlisted in the ninety days' service in the company commanded by Professor R. W. McFarland. In this company, A, of the 60th Indiana Volunteers, he became captain. They saw active service in West Virginia. On the expiration of its term he enlisted as a private in the 2d Indiana Battery in August, 1861. He was made a second lieutenant of Battery I, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, February 18, 1865, and was mustered out of service September 27, 1865. On the return of peace he studied medicine, graduating at the Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, and is now practicing medicine at Marshall, Illinois.

ROBERTS, REV. DANIEL, was born in the town of Durham, Cumberland (now Androscoggin) County, in the state of Maine, July 16, 1790, one mile and a half from the village of South-west Bend, situated on the Androscoggin River. His father was Vinson Roberts, who owned and cultivated a farm one mile west of Durham's Corners, where the subject of this sketch was born. Vinson Roberts, who was highly respected for his stern integrity, was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Durham, having located there when it was almost an unbroken forest. Daniel's educational advantages were very limited. He attended school at Durham's Corners, in a log school-house, where greased paper was used for window lights. The parish parson, Herrick by name, was his schoolmaster, who ruled his pupils with a rod of iron. Two years constituted the entire period of his attendance at the public school. Having, however, acquired a thirst for knowledge, and possessing studious habits, he continued his studies by fire-light at home, until he obtained a proficiency in grammar, arithmetic, geography, ancient and modern history. The study of the Bible and ecclesiastical history, for which he showed a fondness while yet a boy, ultimately led him to a life of piety, which he has maintained for seventy-five years. In his old age—having far outlived the time allotted to him by the psalmist—he looks back with pride upon the fact that while yet a boy he obeyed the sacred injunction, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Daniel Roberts married Miss Abigail Goodwin, also a native of Durham, Maine, July 19, 1812. She was a lady of marked good sense, and throughout a long and eventful life, wholly devoted herself to the interests of her family. She died near Manchester, Indiana, March 27, 1867, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. To this marriage twelve children were born, six boys and six girls. Of this number were Professor William O. J. Roberts, a man of learning and excellent moral worth, who died while yet young, near Wheeling, Delaware County, Indiana, in the winter of 1855; and Judge O. F. Roberts, of whom a sketch appears in another part of this work. In 1813 Daniel Roberts enlisted in the Maine militia at Freeport as a private soldier, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Smith. The troops were attached to a brigade under the command of General Richardson, quartered at Portland, to protect the city from a threatened attack of a British fleet then lying in sight off the harbor. His company was stationed near the old light-house, still covering the approach to the harbor at the lower part of the city. He remained there about forty days, when, peace being declared, he was honorably discharged from the service. He was placed upon the pension roll in 1878. In 1817 he determined to seek a home in the West, Indiana being his objective point. Using an ox team for his mode of conveyance, he started on this long and tedious journey. On reaching a point near the falls of the Genesee River, in the state of New York, his money being exhausted, he was compelled to stop and engage himself as a common laborer in order to replenish his scanty purse. Having obtained a small sum of money, he continued his journey until he reached Pittsburgh, arriving there at the beginning of the summer of 1818. He hastily constructed a rude craft, upon which he and his family embarked, and proceeded down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, where he concluded to stop for a time before continuing on to Indiana, his original destination. He remained in Cincinnati nearly two years. During the year 1819, under the ministry of Rev. I. Smead, a powerful and able preacher, he joined the Christian Church, and was immersed in the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking. At the age of thirteen he had joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Durham, Maine, under the preaching of Joshua Soule, afterward a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; but, the forcible sermons of Smead having satisfied him that the doctrine and polity of the Christian Church were more in accord with the teachings of the Bible, he concluded to join that organization. While still in Cincinnati, he was ordained an elder by the minister who received him into membership, and soon after entered upon the itinerant ministry. In 1820 Daniel Roberts, with his family, removed to Indiana, and located near Manchester, Dearborn County. He resided for two years on Pipe Creek, in Franklin County, but with that exception he has made Dearborn County his home. Here he entered fully upon the itinerant ministry. He engaged in farm labor during summer seasons for the support of his large family, but on the Sabbath day and through the fall and winter he would be many miles from home, preaching the Word in its simplicity to the pioneers of the wilds of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. He frequently, through a period of thirty years, extended his travels to Central Kentucky, the Wabash Valley, in Indiana, and the valley of the Scioto, in

Ohio. For this labor he received no compensation, with the exception of small contributions which individuals saw proper, unsolicited, to make to him. The people in general were poor, and unable to aid in the support of the ministry, but he felt that his duty to his high calling was as imperative as if he received a liberal salary. He was the contemporary of Barton W. Stone, Peter Cartwright, Allen Wiley, James Jones, James Havens, and other pioneer ministers of the West, who, in those early days, preached the Word to the people "without money and without price," while thousands received it with gladness. During the active ministry of Daniel Roberts he organized over two hundred Churches, and baptized by immersion upward of two thousand converts. In the prime and vigor of manhood he was one of the finest pulpit orators in the West. He possessed a voice of wonderful force, clearness, and solemnity, which was peculiarly adapted to out-door preaching. But few men excelled him in this regard. During the summer of 1830 he delivered a sermon of great force and power to a large audience, from the front door-step of the residence of General William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, on the general's special invitation. General Harrison afterwards pronounced the discourse one of the ablest he had ever heard, and faultless in point of oratory. As a preacher, Daniel Roberts was beloved by all who knew him. He labored for the good of mankind, and justly won their esteem in return. His name was so familiar throughout his extensive field of labor that he was every-where greeted and recognized by old and young as "Father Roberts." Of him it may be said, that his life has been a continuous example of piety, and earnest devotion to correct principles. No man in Southeastern Indiana stands higher in this respect, or has exerted a more salutary influence on those around him. His life of piety and good works will stand as a monument to his memory many years after he is called hence to his reward.

ROBERTS, OMAR F., of Aurora, was born in Manchester Township, Dearborn County, Indiana, June 17, 1834, and is the son of Daniel and Abigail (Goodwin) Roberts, both natives of Durham, Maine. His father, a minister of the gospel in the Christian Church, now in his ninetieth year, distinguished for his eloquence as a pulpit orator, served in the War of 1812, and is on the pension roll. Omar F. Roberts was brought up on a farm in his native township, where he attended the common schools and was a diligent student of ancient and modern history. At the age of eighteen he entered the Lawrenceburg Institute, then under the control of Professor Benjamin T. Hoyt, one of the most distinguished educators of his day—where he remained three years. He was a laborious student, and acquired a liberal academic education. In 1854 he turned his attention to the study of law, entering the law office of Hon. William S. Holman and John D. Haynes, of Aurora, two of the ablest lawyers in Indiana. He remained in their office until the fall of 1856, when he entered the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington. William M. Daily, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was president of the college; and Hon. James Hughes, once Judge of the Circuit Court, four years a member of Congress, and ultimately Judge of the United States Court of Claims, was professor of law; Judge Ambrose B. Carlton was also a professor in the law department—both eminent in their profession. Mr. Roberts graduated February 27, 1857, and was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceburg in March following. In May he opened an office and began practice at Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1858. At that time his health failed and he returned to Dearborn County, and did not resume practice until December, 1859, when he opened an office at Aurora. In June, 1860, he was nominated for Representative to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and was elected in October following, taking his seat in the House in January, 1861. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in that campaign. This was a time of great excitement over the threatened resistance to Federal authority by the people of the South; and Mr. Roberts, being a war Democrat, and favoring the suppression of the Rebellion at all hazards, soon after taking his seat delivered a speech favoring a vigorous enforcement of the laws. April 24, 1861, Governor Morton, by proclamation, convened an extra session of the Legislature. On the second day of the session Mr. Roberts introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted, "tendering to the general government all the aid necessary, both in men and means, to put down treason, preserve the Union, enforce the laws, and perpetuate the liberties of the people." This resolution and the speech at the regular session of the Indiana Legislature attracted much attention throughout the country. Mr. Roberts adhered to these principles through the entire struggle. During the session of 1861 Mr. Roberts was commissioned major in the militia of the state by Governor Hammond, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel in the Indiana Legion for Dearborn County by Governor Morton. On Christmas day, 1860, at Aurora, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Elden, a lady distinguished for her piety and intellectual ability, who for nine years shared the misfortunes and trials of her husband, in his battle with poverty and ill-health, as he struggled for an honorable position as a lawyer. She died July 23, 1870. In December, 1861, Mr. Roberts removed to Lawrence-

burg, where he opened a law office and practiced his profession. In 1862 he was again elected to the lower branch of the Legislature. During the session of 1863 he supported Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for the United States Senate, and had the satisfaction of seeing him elected. In July, 1864, he was a private in a company of militia from Lawrenceburg that aided in driving General Morgan from the state, when he made his celebrated raid through Indiana. In 1865 Mr. Roberts was elected, in anticipation of a called session of the Legislature, to fill an unexpired term in the lower branch of that body. In 1873, the state having been redistricted for judicial purposes, he was appointed by Governor Hendricks Judge of the Seventh Circuit, to serve until the time provided by law for the election of a judge by the people. He discharged the duties of the office with so much ability that he was nominated for election by acclamation, and although opposed by a very able and popular lawyer he received a majority of votes in nearly every township in the circuit, and was elected by a very large majority. His term of office lasted six years from the date of his commission, October 21, 1873. Probably few judges have commenced their administration under circumstances calculated to so severely test their ability in rapid and accurate dispatch of business as Judge Roberts. The Court of Common Pleas had just been abolished, and all its business transferred to the Circuit Court, and, as causes had been accumulating in both courts for a long time, his duties were at once arduous and complicated. It is but just to say that he evinced a familiarity with legal principles, and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply the one to the other, which at once obtained for him the reputation of a worthy and competent judge. His administration of the judicial office has been characterized by great industry, careful investigation, strict impartiality, and entire independence of all improper influences from every source. Perhaps his most prominent characteristics as a judge are his dislike of legal technicalities and his love of justice. While he never disregards the forms of law, he never permits the ends of justice to be defeated by legal quibbles, if by any reasonable construction it can be avoided. He has had occasion to consider and decide some very important questions, involving the new applications of legal principles, notably the question of the validity of divorces granted without the state to a party residing within the state, neither of the divorced parties residing within the state granting the divorce. The question of the validity of such a divorce, granted under a statute of the territory of Utah, came before Judge Roberts, and he was the first judge in the state to decide the question against their validity. His opinion was ably and elaborately given, being so full and accurate a statement of the law that the Supreme Court of the state, on affirming the judgment on appeal, adopted not only his legal conclusion, but even his language. The case referred to is as follows: About the year 1870 a corrupt system of brokerage in divorce was entered upon all over the country—Utah Territory being the field in which they were obtained—through attorneys in all the large cities of the United States, who devoted themselves to that business alone, some of them amassing fortunes. As a rule, the divorces were obtained fraudulently. Their legality was not called into question, however, until 1877, when one, Nelson F. Hood, was indicted in the Dearborn Circuit Court for adultery. For defense he set up a divorce obtained by him from his former wife in Utah in 1876, thus trying to establish that he was not guilty, as he had been subsequently married to the woman with whom he was charged as living in adultery. Judge Roberts charged the jury that if the evidence showed that Hood and his first wife were residents of Kentucky when the Utah divorce was granted, it was null and void, the Utah court having acquired no jurisdiction to try the case, and grant the divorce. This case being appealed to the Supreme Court, Judge Roberts's rulings were sustained, and the result was the breaking up of the most corrupt divorce system ever known in any country. (See Hood *v.* State, 56 Indiana Record, page 263.) The case attracted wide-spread attention, all the leading journals commenting extensively upon it, commending Judge Roberts in his course. Judge Roberts has a ready command of language, and his instructions to juries are models of clearness and force, always covering and making plain the legal points involved. He has perhaps had a fewer number of cases reversed by the Supreme Court than any *nisi prius* judge in the state. In May, 1876, he was elected from the Fifth Congressional District a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention, in which he supported Governor Thomas A. Hendricks for the presidency. November 23, 1870, he married Miss Mary McHenry, of Aurora. One child, Paul Wickliffe, a bright and interesting boy, was the result of this marriage. In the winter of 1878, while Judge Roberts was holding court at Rising Sun, colored men served as petit jurors for the first time in the judicial history of Ohio and Dearborn Counties, which at the time created quite a sensation. At the April term, 1879, of the Dearborn Circuit Court, held at Lawrenceburg, a married woman testified, for the first time in that county, in a civil suit against her husband for divorce, a step in judicial reform which met his hearty approval. While a member of the Legislature he advocated the removal of all restrictions upon the admission of testimony in courts of justice (except in certain cases as now defined by law), believing that a court and jury trying a cause should be permitted to obtain the truth from all reasonable sources, justice being the aim and end of testimony,

the medium of light and truth in all judicial proceedings, should be free and unobstructed.

ROBERTS, REV. ROBERT, A. M., of Madison, son of William and Henrietta Roberts, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, August 22, 1835. Of his father's family he knows little; they were scattered while he was yet a child. His father, while possessing many excellent qualities of head and heart, was fond of sporting, and loved the fox-chase, so common in his time, and the associations of gamesters. These habits involved loss of time, neglect of business, and the expenditure of money, which, in their turn, brought bankruptcy to the family. His mother, whose maiden name was Pratt, belonged to a wealthy and influential family of Queen Anne County, Maryland. She was an amiable, Christian lady; and in her death, which occurred when her son Robert was but six years of age, he lost his best earthly friend. His father died six years later, thus early leaving him an orphan, without money or influential friends. After spending a few years on the farm with an elder brother, working for his board and clothes, he engaged with a neighboring farmer. The price of his services was to be twelve dollars a year, board for the same length of time, and three months' schooling. The second year he received twenty-five dollars; the third, thirty-six—other things remaining the same. At fourteen years of age he made a profession of religion, and soon after joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he found kind friends. This he now looks upon as the most important step in his life. When about eighteen years old he apprenticed himself to John M. Mason, a cabinet-maker, of Easton, Talbot County. Soon after, his eldest brother, William H. Roberts, of Franklin County, Indiana, being desirous of having all his brothers and sisters in the West, went to Maryland, and brought the four younger children to Indiana. In this state Robert Roberts soon found his way to Connersville, the county seat of Fayette County, and there spent several years, working as molder, tinner, and clerk. Here he deposited his letter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Joseph Cotton was pastor. Mr. Cotton took a warm interest in him, and suggested what had been on his own mind for years, namely, that he ought to preach. He gave him license to exhort; but being young, timid, and conscious of his utter disqualification for the work, he soon surrendered his authority, and gave his attention to business. He was then about twenty years old. The conviction that he ought to preach still followed him, however; and early in the spring of 1857 he commenced the study of theology with his old friend, Rev. Joseph Cotton, who was then stationed in Indianapolis. After remaining here until fall, he was admitted into the South-eastern Indiana Conference, and appointed to Columbia Circuit, near Connersville. Success attended his ministry from the beginning. At the close of his third year in the ministry he married Miss Emily E. Ball, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Asenath Ball. The Ball family is connected with the Methodist Church, and is one of the most wealthy, liberal, and influential in Rush County. After traveling ten years Mr. Roberts, still feeling most keenly his want of educational advantages, resolved to make a bold effort to repair the misfortunes of his early life. He accordingly removed his family to Moore's Hill, and entered college. Notwithstanding the humiliation which, as the head of a family and a member of ten years' standing of the South-eastern Indiana Conference, he necessarily felt upon taking his place in classes with boys and girls, yet he toiled on for three years, taking part with the other students in all the college and society duties. His purpose was to remain five years; but, his eyesight failing, he was compelled to discontinue his studies. He was then stationed in the Centenary Charge, Greensburg, where he served three years, after which he was appointed to Edinburg and Shelbyville. He is now pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, one of the first appointments of his conference. The most prominent characteristics of Mr. Roberts are his unyielding energy and his faith in God.

SCHENCK, ULYSSES P., merchant and manufacturer, of Vevay, Switzerland County, was born in the canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 16, 1811. His parents, John J. P. and Matilda Schenck, came to this country in 1817, and settled on a farm about three miles from Vevay. His father was a tinner, but after his arrival in America turned his attention principally to farming until 1825. He then removed to Louisville, then Shippingport, and engaged in the mercantile trade on a small scale, gradually increasing and enlarging his business until 1832, when he returned to his farm near Vevay, where he soon afterward died. Ulysses P. Schenck was obliged to content himself with the limited opportunities for education which the common schools afforded, and early acquired that self-reliance which proves the best mental discipline. To trace the successive steps by which, from a humble commencement, he gradually rose to be one of the wealthiest men in Southern Indiana, would be interesting as well as profitable; but the limits of a biographical sketch forbid more than an outline of his history. Industry, perseverance, good management, energy, and, above all, strict attention to the principles of honesty and integrity, "point the moral and adorn

Yours Respy
M. F. S. Benck

the tale." He was employed as clerk by his father in Louisville until he came of age, when he was enabled to commence business for himself at the same place. In 1837 he removed to Vevay, and the following year engaged in the mercantile trade on the site of his present mammoth establishment. He was successful from the very start, and added to the profits of his business by sending flat-boats down the river. He soon commenced to deal very largely in produce, and by careful management and judicious investments gradually accumulated a fortune, which, however, he did not lock up, but put into circulation through various channels. His name soon became identified with steamboat interests to a large extent. In 1854, with his brother, he built the "Switzerland," which, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he sold to the government for a gunboat. He has owned and controlled as large a number of steamboats as any one man on the Ohio River. In 1876 the "U. P. Schenck," one of the largest boats on the river, was built for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, and does a fine business. His son, Andrew J. Schenck, was her first captain, and is now her sole owner. As may well be supposed, Mr. Schenck is prominently identified with the manufacturing, financial and other interests centering in the city of Vevay. He is president of the Union Furniture Manufacturing Company, the principal industry of the place, which gives employment to about sixty hands; president of the First National Bank of Vevay, which he was the prime mover in organizing; and has been interested in the Versailles turnpike road since its construction. From the enormous quantities of hay purchased and handled by Mr. Schenck, he was long known by the title of "The Hay King." In 1878 his immense ware-rooms, containing a large quantity of hay, were burnt to the ground, but he has since rebuilt them on a somewhat smaller scale. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for nearly thirty-five years, and has been a liberal contributor to Church enterprises. He expended about ten thousand dollars in aid of the erection of the Baptist Church edifice in Vevay, and has also donated large sums to Franklin College, a Baptist educational institution, of which he was a trustee for several years. On the 22d of September, 1830, Mr. Schenck married Miss Justine Thiebaud, a lady of Swiss extraction, whose family were among the early settlers of Vevay, She came to this country in early childhood, on the same vessel with her future husband, unconscious of the link which was destined to unite them in later years. Of a family of eleven children born to them, only two survive, Andrew J. and Ulysses, who are associated with their father in business, the latter widely known among steamboat men as Captain Schenck. In politics, Mr. Schenck has always been a Democrat, but has avoided official position, except when local and city offices have, from time to time, been thrust upon him. Personally, he is a gentleman of quiet appearance, inclined to be over-modest in his estimate of himself, frank and kindly in his manners. He still gives close personal attention to his affairs, and undoubtedly has many years of usefulness still before him. No name is more familiar to the citizens of Southern Indiana than that of U. P. Schenck. He possesses an extraordinary memory; and, while conducting a more extensive business than perhaps any other man in Southern Indiana, he seems at all times perfectly familiar with every detail of his immense establishment. His patience is proverbial; he never acts hastily, but, coolly calculating the risks of a proposed investment or transaction, giving it careful and systematic consideration, rarely makes a mistake. He is always ready and willing to advise others, and many are eager to avail themselves of his valuable lessons on business matters. In short, he has one of those rare minds that enable their possessors to amass wealth, and to a great extent control public sentiment, without incurring the envy or ill-feeling of those with whom they come in contact.

SCOBEY, JOHN S., of Greensburg, was born in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 2, 1818, and is the son of Timothy and Chloe (Gest) Scobey. He received the education common to the youth of that period, which consisted simply of a few months' tuition during the winter, devoting himself the remainder of the year to work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-two he entered the freshman class of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he remained until the end of the sophomore year, and then commenced reading law in the office of Governor Bebb, in Hamilton, Ohio. Having determined to practice in Indiana, he removed to that state in 1843, and entered the office of Governor Matson, at Brookville. In August, 1844, he was admitted to the bar by Miles C. Eggleston, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the state, at a time when such distinctions were obtained far less easily than at present. In August of the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Decatur County, and served the full term. In 1852 he was elected state Senator from the same county, and the following autumn was on the Scott electoral ticket from the congressional district composed of Decatur, Rush, Franklin, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, and Ripley Counties. When President Lincoln made his call for five hundred thousand troops, in July, 1862, Indiana's quota was one regiment from each congressional district. Receiving a telegram from Governor Morton, Mr. Scobey proceeded to Indianapolis, and was requested by the great war Governor to raise a

company of men in Decatur County. This he succeeded in doing a few days later, and received a commission as captain of Company A, 68th Indiana Volunteers, which almost immediately started for Kentucky. The regiment having gone to the field without a major, Captain Scobey was appointed to fill the vacancy. In June, 1863, Lieutenant-colonel Shaw resigned at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on account of disabilities, and was succeeded by Major Scobey. After the Chickamauga battle, in which Colonel King, of the 68th, who commanded the brigade, was killed, Lieutenant-colonel Scobey was appointed his successor, with the full rank of colonel. Thirty months of active service, together with the hardships of camp life, having made terrible inroads on his health, Colonel Scobey resigned his position in the winter of 1864, and returned to Greensburg an absolute wreck of his former self. In the quiet of farm life, far removed from the stirring scenes in which he had so long been a participant, he gradually regained his physical powers. In resigning his position, which he had won step by step, Colonel Scobey was actuated by that high sense of honor which is ever an attribute of the true soldier. Unwilling to draw pay and share honors for a duty which, by reason of ill-health, he was unable to perform, he wisely concluded to resign, even though such resignation precluded all idea of further military advancement, an event at that time extremely probable. Emerging at last from private life, we find his name in 1872 on the electoral ticket on which Horace Greeley's name appeared for President. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention as elector at large on the ticket represented by Tilden and Hendricks; Daniel W. Voorhees and himself being the electors for the state at large, together with thirteen district electors. In this election Mr. Scobey ran nearly five hundred votes ahead of his ticket, a substantial evidence of his wide-spread popularity. During this canvass he was an indefatigable worker, often delivering three speeches at as many different points in one day. As a mark of personal regard he was assigned the honor of delivering the returns to the president of the Senate at Washington. He married, November 4, 1845, Miss Maria M. Stuckey, at Brookville. Three children were the fruits of this marriage, two of them still living. His oldest son, Orlando B. Scobey, studied law with him, and for the past four years has filled the office of prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit. The other, Daniel L. Scobey, practices medicine in Greensburg. Colonel Scobey was married, May 5, 1856, to Miss Lucinda Davis, of Columbiana County, Ohio, by whom he has had three children. December 30, 1879, he married Mrs. Mary A. Watts, with whom he is now living. Colonel Scobey is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is of medium height, and possesses a countenance at once grave, handsome, and intellectual. Though a man of strong convictions and positive character, he is almost without an enemy.

SMITH, EDWIN, M. D., of Aurora, was born April 29, 1832, in the old Bay State. His parents were Rufus and Polly (Foskett) Smith, the former of whom was of an old Massachusetts family, and the latter of Welsh descent. His father was a shoemaker, and died when Edwin Smith was only eleven years old. His mother being left with little means, he endeavored to aid in the support of the family, at the same time making rapid progress in his studies by improving the limited advantages afforded by the public schools. After he had attained his eighteenth year, he received private instruction from his pastor for some two years, during which he pursued a scientific and literary course, with a view to the study of medicine. He afterward traveled two years in the life insurance business, and then spent some time in the employment of a relative who was a merchant. In 1852 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in business on his own account, which he continued some four years, when, finding it did not agree with him, he retired. He then took a thorough course in a commercial college, and attended two courses of lectures on commercial law, after which he removed to Canton, Ohio, and engaged in teaching from 1857 to 1876. During that time he formed a determination to study medicine. He had nearly all his life been a student of the science after the old school, and had intended to prepare himself for that form of practice, when he became interested in homœopathy. He purchased Dr. Pulte's books and a case of medicines, and in due time commenced treating himself and friends. Being favorably impressed with the results, he gave up teaching, and entered the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati. In addition to the regular course, he gave special attention to gynæcology and diseases of the eye and ear, and received a special diploma in the former branch. He graduated in May, 1877, and was awarded the prize for his thesis on the eye and ear. In July of the same year he removed to Aurora, Indiana, and began practice. His good judgment and ability, and his leniency towards those holding different opinions from his own, have won him honor and friendship. He is a member of Hamilton County Pulte Association, the State Medical Association, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has been a member of the Baptist Church, of which both his parents were life-long members, since attaining his fifteenth year. For a number of years he was secretary of the Church at Canton, Ohio, and has been secretary of the Wooster Baptist Association, and of the Sabbath-school Convention. He

has occasionally contributed to the Church journals, and has been an earnest worker. Dr. Smith has been twice married; first, to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of Hon. Luther Andrews, of Queensbury, Warren County, New York. She died January 11, 1861, leaving an infant son, Edwin Rufus, junior. In 1867 Dr. Smith married Miss Cornelia Whitmore, daughter of Russell and Jane Whitmore, of Georgetown, New York. She died January 1, 1877. Doctor Smith's mother is still living, and resides with her eldest daughter, who is the wife of Professor Charles E. Hamlin, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SMITH, HENRY WINTHROPE, merchant and banker, of Aurora, was born in the town of Hatfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, October 23, 1827, and is the son of Obadiah and Susan (Norton) Smith. His father was a merchant, who first introduced into New York the manufacture of brooms from broom-corn. He was eminently successful in business, and had large and varied commercial interests, through which he accumulated great wealth; but disaster to his shipping interests, consequent upon the War of 1812, reduced him from affluence to very moderate circumstances. The mother of H. W. Smith was descended from prominent New England families. Her father was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and her mother, whose maiden name was Porter, came from a line of ancestors who occupied the judge's bench during a period of over two hundred years. As early as 1659, Samuel Porter was a King's Justice; one of his descendants was a Justice and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, and Judge of one of the first courts that sat after the Revolution. For many years the descendants of the family resided in the old mansion, built in 1713, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In the latter part of 1833 Obadiah Smith went with his family to Missouri, where he died before the close of the year. In 1840 his widow removed to Madison, Indiana, at which time Henry W. Smith was but thirteen years old. He resided in the families of his brother, Rev. Windsor A. Smith, at Lawrenceburg, and his sister, wife of Rev. Henry Little, of Madison, his education being, to a large extent, superintended by these gentlemen. He also received private instruction from the Rev. Benjamin Nice, with the hope of being able to take a complete college course. In this he failed, however, for want of money. At the age of twenty-two he became clerk for the firm of Thomas & James W. Gaff, at Aurora, distillers and rectifiers. He filled the position acceptably for fifteen years, and, in 1864, was admitted as a partner. He is now third member of this firm; senior member of the firm of Henry W. Smith & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky; vice-president of the First National Bank of Aurora, Indiana; and is interested in the United States mail line of steamers between Cincinnati and Louisville, Kentucky. He is also connected with several other business enterprises, employing large capital and requiring first-class ability in their successful conduct. On the 1st of August, 1848, in the city of New York, Mr. Smith married Miss Alexania Gaff, of Aurora, sister of Thomas and J. W. Gaff, a lady of great worth. They have had four children, two daughters and two sons. The elder son died in infancy. The daughters united with the Presbyterian Church when yet children. They both graduated with high honors from the Mount Auburn Female Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and then spent two years in Rev. Doctor Burt's school, traveling in France and Italy. They then traveled with their mother and brother through Europe and the Holy Land, visiting Alexandria and Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus, Constantinople, Athens, and all the cities and points of interest in England, Ireland, and on the Continent. The son, Henry W. Smith, junior, received a good English education, and then entered the employment of his father, in the house of Henry W. Smith & Co., at Cincinnati. In his youth Mr. Smith united with the Presbyterian Church, and is one of its liberal supporters. All obligations, whether written or verbal, are alike sacred to him, and he is honored and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. His home is all that refined taste and means can make it, and his social and family relations are of the pleasantest character.

SPOONER, GENERAL BENJAMIN J., of Lawrenceburg, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, October 27, 1823. His parents, Charles and Mary Spooner, emigrated from New Bedford, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public and private schools of Ohio and Indiana, and was noted among his class-mates for little study and ready recitations. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to learn the tanner's trade. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted in Colonel James H. Lane's regiment, the 3d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, for one year, and was elected second lieutenant of Company K. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, with General Taylor. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and read law in the office of his brother Philip, and John Ryman, Esq. After being admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in Lawrenceburg. He was prosecuting attorney of his circuit two years. He early took an active part in the political issue of the day, acting with the Whig party, and afterward with the Republican party. Upon the breaking out of the late Civil War he was among the first to offer his serv-

ices to the Governor of the state, and raised the first company in Dearborn County, and the second mustered for the three months' service; this was assigned to the 7th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. Spooner received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. They took part in the battle of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford, West Virginia, engaging the enemy almost daily and suffering considerable loss. When they were mustered out of service, Governor Morton complimented both men and officers. In the course of his address he said: "It is difficult to find words fitting to welcome men, each of whom has striven to distinguish himself in the service of his country. The events of this campaign are recorded in your country's history; and it will be pointed to with pride by your children that their fathers were members of the gallant Seventh." The regiment was disbanded, and Lieutenant-colonel Spooner re-commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Regiment of Infantry, under command of Colonel Straight. They immediately commenced a rigid course of drill and discipline, and broke camp December 16, 1861. They moved to near Bardstown, Kentucky, and thence to Lebanon, where they were attached to the Twentieth Brigade, consisting of the 51st Indiana, the 65th Ohio, and the 15th Kentucky. After remaining here a short time they were ordered to Hall's Gap, the key to operations in Eastern Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, and went into winter-quarters about January 15, 1862. The weather had been exceedingly cold and rainy, rendering the march very disagreeable, but encouraging words from Colonel Spooner buoyed up the spirits of his men, and his every order was cheerfully obeyed. On the 7th of February came the inspiring words, "Meet the enemy." They marched back to Lebanon, thence to Nashville, where they arrived on the 9th of March, and were assigned to the Sixth Division, Army of the Ohio, Major-general Wood commanding. From here they marched to Pittsburg Landing, arriving in time to participate in the close of the great battle of April 6 and 7, and were hailed with joy by the brave soldiers of the hard-fought field. On the 9th, General Spooner rejoined his division, and was actively engaged in the movements of the army toward Corinth. After the evacuation of that place by Generals Johnston and Beauregard, he marched to Town Creek, North Alabama, where he tendered his resignation and returned home, the regiment losing a most valuable officer. Yielding to Governor Morton's earnest solicitations, he recruited and accepted the command of the 83d Regiment, establishing his camp at Lawrenceburg. On completing its organization he moved by rail to Cairo, Illinois, by steamer to Memphis, Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Yazoo Pass, Arkansas Post, and all the engagements in and around Vicksburg, until the fall of that place, July 4, 1863. He was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Second Brigade, Second Division, and was with General Sherman as he moved toward Atlanta, *via* Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last named place, June 27, 1864, while cautioning his men, some of whom had become reckless in exposing themselves to the enemy, Colonel Spooner was so severely wounded in the left arm by sharp-shooters that amputation at the shoulder was necessary. He had often been the recipient of favorable mention from his commanding general, and in this, as all other engagements, fought at the head of his regiment. After the battle of Mission Ridge he was presented, by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 83d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with a beautiful gold-hilted sword, the scabbard of which is solid silver, mounted with heavy gold bands, set with jewels. The sword is inscribed: "We remember Chickasaw Bayou, Resaca, Chattanooga, and Arkansas Post;" and its value is over five hundred dollars. His wounds rendering him unfit for the field, he was assigned to duty on the military commission to try the Indiana and Chicago conspirators. In April, 1865, he resigned his commission, and was immediately appointed United States Marshal for the District of Indiana by President Lincoln, this being one of the latter's last appointments, and his commission was issued by President Johnson as one of his first official acts. He held this position continuously from the date of his first appointment until the spring of 1879, when he tendered his resignation. For the past eighteen years he has held positions of trust, either civil or military. His fitness for any place is every-where acknowledged. During the great railroad strikes of 1877, he distinguished himself as an efficient officer of the Federal court, and by the fearless discharge of his duty saved the Indianapolis, Burlington and Western, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, the Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads from great loss. These roads, with the exception of the Terre Haute and Vandalia, were in the hands of the Federal courts, and a writ of assistance was issued by Judge Gresham to Marshal Spooner, to enforce the orders of the court. The prominent part that he took in the suppression of the riots can be gathered from the subjoined extracts from the press notices of his connection with the troubles:

"That riot [referring to the Civil War] made many heroes, among whom we mention with pride General Benjamin Spooner, present United States Marshal for the state of Indiana. Although the General has but one arm, having lost the other in putting down the aforesaid great riot, he found the remaining one amply sufficient to cope with the great road insurrection. Three cheers for the brave and valiant old General Benjamin Spooner! He is our choice for the next Governorship of the state of Indiana; he would not only add dignity to the position, but would be equal to any emergency

in which the laws or good government of the state were in danger."

August 21, 1845, General Spooner married Miss Eliza J. Callahan, orphan daughter of Joseph and Mary Callahan, of Lawrenceburg. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living. The eldest son, John C., is an attaché of the revenue service, and Samuel H. is a practicing attorney in Lawrenceburg.

STEDMAN, NATHAN ROCKWELL, foundryman and engine-builder and pioneer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the 10th of February, 1814. He is the oldest son of Nathan and Melinda (Stebbins) Stedman, who emigrated soon after their marriage from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, to New Jersey, remaining there, however, but a few years, when they went back to Massachusetts, and later removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where the boy received his primary education. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for a term of five years, to learn the molder's trade. When twenty-two he came West to Cincinnati, and took a position as foreman of the Niles Works (foundry and machine-shop), and while in that position superintended the founding of the largest bell at that time cast in the West. It was made for the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1838, he went to Rising Sun, then Dearborn County, but now Ohio County, Indiana, and in company with Mr. Pinkney Jones erected a foundry, and continued business until 1849, when he was induced to remove his works to Aurora, a thriving town on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, receiving as partners in the same Messrs. J. W. and Thomas Gaff, under the title of Stedman & Co. They erected suitable shops—removing their old one—and engaged in a more extensive business, making a specialty in steam-engines and mill machinery, which he has conducted very successfully for many years. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Stedman was cut off, while attending to collections in the South, and forced to remain in Mississippi until after the fall of Vicksburg, July, 1863. During this time he engaged in farming, and made many warm friends in that section. He has been eminently successful as a business man, and is well regarded socially by his fellow-citizens. He has been three times married, to highly respected ladies, by whom he has eleven children. His present wife has adopted a daughter, over whom he exercises a fatherly care. His eldest son, Nathan, is the financial manager of the business. He is a young man of promise, possesses good business capacity, and is well fitted for the duties of his position. His other sons aid him in the business. Several of them are married, and he is happy in being the grandfather of twenty-four children. Only one grandchild is dead. Mr. Stedman takes a deep interest in the Universalist society, and several years ago procured the formation of a Church at Aurora, which is now in a flourishing condition. His wife, a lady highly respected for her amiable qualities, is a member of the Presbyterian organization. He is a strong friend of education, and in connection with Doctor G. Sutton and B. N. McHenry assisted in forming at their city the first graded schools established in South-eastern Indiana. At their beginning they met with much opposition, but their superiority soon became manifest, and the system was almost immediately adopted in the surrounding towns of Indiana.

STEVENS, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, merchant and pioneer, of Aurora, was born near Moore's Hill, on the 31st of December, 1821. His parents were natives of Nova Scotia, and of English descent. His father, Ranna C. Stevens, came to Indiana in 1818, two years after its admission as a state. Crossing the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh, he there procured a flat-boat, and floated down the Ohio River to where one or two log-cabins marked the site of the present beautiful city of Aurora. Deeming the rich bottom lands unhealthful, he settled on the ridge, some twelve miles back of the river, where, surrounded by Indians and wild beasts, he cleared a place in the wilderness. Bears and wolves often intruded upon the inclosure surrounding his cabin, and until a substantial habitation could be erected it was necessary to build fires as a protection against them. Small game and deer were abundant, and by spending an hour with his rifle Mr. Stevens was able to supply his table for days. He built himself a comfortable cabin, with puncheon floors, and made the necessary furniture from the same material. Here, in the quiet solitude of the forest, in the enjoyment of his family, he was happy. He continued to enlarge his clearing until he had several acres yielding rich harvests of grain. The Indians often visited him, and, as he treated them kindly, they became his warm friends. William F. Stevens attended the log schoolhouse near his home until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to the Dearborn County Seminary, at Wilmington, then the only institution of learning of any note in that part of the state. After remaining at this school four years, he read law under James T. Brown three years, teaching school at intervals. As he approached manhood, however, his tastes inclined more to active business, and he became clerk in a store. From 1843 to 1851 he was bookkeeper for T. & J. W. Gaff, after which he was admitted to the firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co.—composed of Josiah Chambers and Levi E. Stevens, his elder brother—of which he is still a mem-

ber. This dry-goods house, for the past fifteen years, has averaged a business of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per year. In 1857 the firm opened the well-known house of Chambers, Stevens & Co., at Cincinnati, which has since deservedly enjoyed a degree of prosperity and confidence in the commercial world unsurpassed by any firm in the state. Mr. Chambers withdrew from this branch of the business in 1875, and W. F. Stevens, C. C. Stevens, and G. B. Maltby now compose the firm. Mr. William F. Stevens has been identified with nearly every enterprise for public improvement in the city which he has made his home, and is highly regarded by his fellow-citizens. He was an active member of the school board for several years. He is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Aurora, having attained the rank of Past Chief Patriarch. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Sabbath-school of which he has been a worker, and for fifteen years was in charge of the largest and most successful school in the city. In 1844 he married Miss Mary Ann Scott, daughter of Abram and Rebecca Scott, of Dearborn County. They have had three children: Ida, wife of Mr. G. B. Maltby, who is in charge of the grocery department of Chambers, Stevens & Co.; Charles C., who is married, and resides in Aurora, where he assists his father in conducting their extensive business; and Abbie, an accomplished young lady.

SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH, late of Madison, Indiana, was born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, July 21, 1794. His maternal grandfather, James Irwin, removed with his family from near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Augusta County, Virginia, in the year 1780. There his daughter Margaret was married to Thomas Sullivan, a young Irishman who had come to this country to escape the oppressive laws forbidding Catholics to hold any office of honor or trust in Ireland, by which his father, a prominent barrister, had lost his position. The young couple settled in Harrisonburg, Rockingham County. Two children were born to them, a son and a daughter, but the death of the latter in infancy left the subject of this sketch an idolized only child. His father, being a Catholic, early destined his son for the priesthood, and the greatest care was exercised in his education and the formation of his character. His mother, a woman of superior ability, was a devout Methodist, and wielded an influence over him which, long after her death, controlled him in both his public and private life. Her principles and example were sufficient to give him a distaste for the life marked out for him. He evinced great thirst for knowledge, and, after receiving all the instruction in the power of the village schoolmaster to impart, he entered William and Mary's College, where, after a thorough course of study, he graduated with honor. Having chosen the law as his profession, he became the pupil of George Harrison, of Harrisonburg, and remained with him, not only as a student, but as a confidential friend, until the year 1816, when he received his license to practice from the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the mean time, with a number of other young patriots of Virginia, he enlisted for the War of 1812, and was commissioned captain for his "bravery and good conduct." When Captain Sullivan finished his legal studies, Mr. Harrison offered, as an inducement for him to remain in Virginia, to make him his partner; but, having resolved to carve out his own fortune, he followed the "star of empire" in its course westward. In company with two young friends, he started on horseback for Louisville, Kentucky. On arriving at Cincinnati, he was advised to go to Madison, Indiana, as a location in every way desirable for a young lawyer. Acting upon this advice, he was so well pleased with the advantages offered that he decided to remain. He opened a law office there, and soon became a leading spirit in the legal fraternity of that day. After securing a comfortable home, he returned the following year to Virginia for his father and mother, and the same year was married to Miss Charlotte Cutler, of his native town. Madison now being his home, and Indiana his field of labor, he applied himself with great diligence to his profession, and the success which intelligent perseverance always brings marked him for a more prominent position. In politics he supported Monroe, and in 1820 was elected to the state Legislature, at that time held in Corydon. It was during this session that the act was passed appointing commissioners to lay off a town on the site selected for the permanent seat of government. To Mr. Sullivan belongs the honor of bestowing the name upon the future capital of the state in legislative baptism. To quote his own words:

"I have a very distinct recollection of the great diversity of opinion that prevailed as to the name the new town should receive. The bill was reported by Judge Polk, and was, in the main, very acceptable. A blank, of course, was left for the name of the town that was to become the seat of government; and during the two or three days we spent in endeavoring to fill that blank there was some sharpness and much amusement. General Marston G. Clark, of Washington County, proposed 'Tecumseh' as the name, and very earnestly insisted on its adoption. When that failed, he suggested other Indian names, which I have forgotten. They also were rejected. Somebody suggested 'Suwarrow,' which met with no favor. Judge Polk desired the blank to be filled with 'Concord;' that also failed. Other names were proposed, but they were all voted down; and the House, without coming to any agreement, adjourned until the next day. There were many amusing things said during the day, but my remembrance of them is not sufficiently distinct to state them with accuracy. I had gone to Corydon with the intention of proposing

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affectionately
Jr. Sullivan

'Indianapolis' as the name of the town; and, on the evening of the adjournment above mentioned, I suggested to Mr. Samuel Merrill, the Representative from Switzerland County, the name I preferred. He at once adopted it, and agreed to support it. We together called on Governor Jennings, who had been a witness to the amusing scenes of the day previous, and told him to what conclusion we had come. He gave us to understand that he favored the name we had agreed upon, and that he would not hesitate to so express himself. When the House met, and went into committee on the bill, I moved to fill the blank with 'Indianapolis.' The name created a shout of laughter. Mr. Merrill, however, seconded the motion. We discussed the proposition freely and fully; the members conversed with each other informally, and the name gradually commended itself to the committee, and was accepted. The principal reason given in favor of its adoption—to wit, that its Greek termination would indicate the locality of the town—was, I am sure, the reason that overcame opposition to the name. The town was finally named Indianapolis."

The above is an official letter to Governor Baker, and is among the archives of the state. In 1824 Mr. Sullivan was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by his opponent, William Hendricks. He had now established his reputation as a lawyer whom no hope of reward, whether of gold or glory, could ever tempt to betray his trust. He was identified with every prominent enterprise of Church or state, and his profession was valued only so far as he could through it advance the cause of morality and religion. In 1828 he was ordained an elder in the Presbyterian Church; but, while his attachment to his own Church, her doctrines, forms, and polity, was sincere, he was no sectarian bigot, and was ever willing to co-operate with Christians of other denominations. The cause of missions among the Romanists he regarded as of vital importance, and followed with money and prayers the operations of one of his favorite societies, the American and Foreign Christian Union. In 1829 he was appointed by Governor Ray commissioner, with full power to adjust the terms upon which the land granted to this state by act of Congress, March 2, 1827, should be conveyed to the state of Ohio for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. This position of trust he filled with such judgment as to elicit commendation from the executives of both states. Until 1836 he was conspicuous in negotiations of the canal and fund commissioners for Indiana, as a man of unblemished integrity. It is not to be wondered at then, that, upon the death of Judge McKinney, Governor Noble should appoint Mr. Sullivan to fill the vacancy upon the Supreme Bench, with Judges Blackford and Dewey as associates, which place he occupied for nine years. During the term of service of this bench, the Supreme Court rose to a dignity and reputation unequaled by any of the newer states, and unsurpassed by any of the older. Their decisions have been, and are yet, quoted on the Queen's Bench, England, as embodying clear and well-defined principles of common law. The characteristics of the three judges were entirely different, yet, combined, served to secure for the bench this high reputation. As a man, Judge Sullivan's character was one of purity and integrity; as an advocate, he was a deep thinker and plain speaker, commanding great power over a jury; as a jurist, his keen appreciation of equity in our own jurisprudence was such that his decisions possessed unusual weight and authority. Like every good magistrate, he bowed to the majesty of the law, yet was always desirous that justice should be administered. Soon after his retirement from the bench he was solicited to accept the nomination of the Whig party for Governor, but he preferred to resume the practice of law. Although for twenty-five years the servant of the public, and away from home the greater part of his time, the training of his children was not overlooked. The loving, tender care of the father was combined with dignity and firmness; and probably no family in the West was more thoroughly conversant with the purest literature of the day than his. Two of his sons followed him in his own profession; the third entered the navy of the United States, where he remained until he passed his final examination. He afterward served with distinction in the late Civil War, rising from the rank of captain to that of brigadier-general. Judge Sullivan remained a very decided Whig until that party was broken up, after which he became a Republican, though taking no active part in political affairs until the commencement of the war, in 1861. Then, with all the ardor of loyalty and patriotism, he lent his abilities and influence to the support of Mr. Lincoln and his policy. In 1869, upon the formation of the Criminal Court of Jefferson County, Judge Sullivan was appointed, by Governor Baker, to organize the court and hold it until the general election; at which time, by the voice of the people, he was again made judge of the same court. The first term of the new court opened on Tuesday, December 6, 1870, when he was to be sworn into office, but on that morning the citizens were startled with the intelligence that Judge Sullivan had passed from time to eternity. The angel of death had been sent to summon him to attend a higher court, and peacefully, painlessly, and without objection, he had passed from earth, in the ripeness of his years and the maturity of his wisdom and usefulness. The resolutions of the Supreme Court of the state show in what respect he was held by the community at large. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald said:

"*May it Please the Court:* I have been deputed by my brothers of the bar to make formal announcement of a sad event, by the news of which you have already been pained. Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan, who was one of the judges of this court from the year 1835 to the year 1846, died suddenly at his home, in Madison, on the sixth day of December, 1870. It is the sentiment of

my brothers of the bar, that the death of one to whom the jurisprudence of the state owes so much, should be noticed in fitting terms upon the records of the high court to which his labors in former years contributed so much of character and respect. As a judge, he was learned and inflexibly just, and an ornament to the bench. As a practicing lawyer, he was able and honorable, and an ornament to the profession. As a sincere Christian, he was an ornament to the Church. As a man of exalted personal character, he was an ornament to society. I respectfully move, your honors, that the accompanying resolutions of the bar be ordered spread upon the records of the Court:

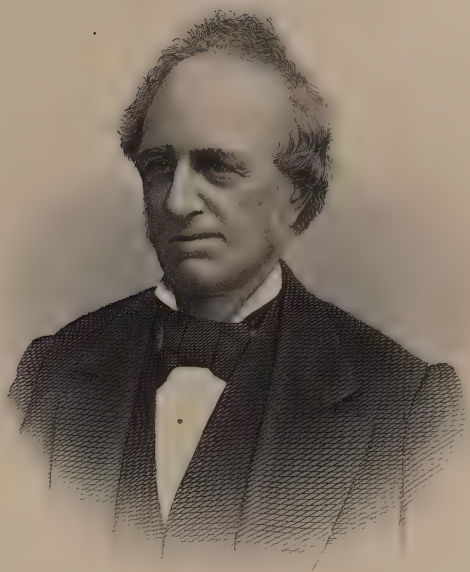
"At a meeting of members of the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, held at the Supreme Court room, on the second day of January, 1871, convened because of the recent death of Jeremiah Sullivan, a former judge of the court, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is fitting that some suitable expression of regard for the memory of Judge Sullivan should be preserved among the records of the high court over which he once presided.

"*Resolved*, That, in the sense of the legal profession of this state, the name of Jeremiah Sullivan should be prominently inscribed in the list of those learned and able judges to whom Indiana will ever remain indebted for their services in laying the firm foundation of its jurisprudence.

"*Resolved*, That we will cherish the memory of Judge Sullivan as that of a learned and upright judge, a devoted Christian, and a man of unsullied purity and integrity of character."

SUTTON, GEORGE, M. D., of Aurora, was born in London, England, on June 16, 1812. His father was of a literary turn of mind. He had a good library, and was remarkable for his memory and colloquial powers. He died in 1850. His mother's maiden name was Ives. She received her education at one of the fashionable boarding schools near London, and was accomplished in music, drawing, and needlework. Her son has a piece of her needle-work representing an Egyptian scene. Although it is now more than eighty years old, it still adorns the walls of his parlor, and is regarded as a masterpiece of art. She died in 1827. In the year 1819 the parents of Doctor Sutton emigrated to the United States, and went on to Cincinnati, where they remained during the winters of 1819 and 1820. In the spring of 1820 the family removed to a farm in the valley of the White Water, in Franklin County, Indiana. There Doctor Sutton received as good an education as could be obtained in those days at the country log school-house. He was fond of field sports, and was a successful hunter of deer and wild turkeys, which were in abundance at that time in that section of country. In 1828 he was sent to the Miami University to acquire a knowledge of Latin and mathematics. In the winter of 1832 and 1833 his father removed with the family to Cincinnati, where in the following summer he commenced the study of medicine, under Doctor Jesse Smith. He was a pupil of Doctor Smith only a few weeks, as his preceptor died from a sudden attack of cholera, at that time prevailing in the city as an epidemic. He afterwards became a student of Professor John Eberle, and also attended a course of private lectures given to a small class by Professor S. D. Gross, now of Philadelphia. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio during the winter, and spent most of his time in the dissecting room in the spring and fall. In the spring of 1835, as he had been a close student, he needed change, and a rest from study. For this purpose, and also to look at the country, he made an excursion with gun and knapsack, going from Cincinnati by the Miami Canal to St. Mary's, down the St. Mary's River in a flat-boat to Fort Wayne; thence on foot to Huntington. Here he purchased a small canoe and floated down the Wabash to New Harmony. From Huntington to Logansport the river ran through an almost unbroken forest. He left Huntington in the afternoon, intending to stay all night at La Grove, about twelve miles distant; but the Wabash was at flood height, and the branches of the trees on each side of the river hung down in the swift current, making it safer to keep in the middle of the stream than to attempt to stop. Night and a thunder-storm coming on just before he reached La Grove, he saw the lights of the town as he floated by, without attempting to land. By the flashes of lightning and the wall of trees on each side of the river, he kept in the middle of the stream until some time in the latter part of the night, when he lodged on the head of an island. To keep his canoe from turning he pushed his paddle down in the sand, and, with his head resting on its end and an umbrella over him, he dozed till morning. At daylight he pushed away the drift-wood that had lodged against the canoe, swung out into the river, and resumed his journey. He stopped a short time at Peru, and visited the Indian village, as the natives at that time had not left the Reserve. On this solitary voyage of several hundred miles down the Wabash he shot wild turkeys and wild geese, and saw other game in abundance. As night approached he occasionally built a fire on the banks of the river, made a temporary shelter, and remained at this camp until morning, then embarked in his canoe and continued his journey. Invigorated in health, he returned to Cincinnati, after being absent about two months, and resumed his studies. He graduated the following spring at the Ohio Medical College, after having attended three full courses of lectures. The title of his thesis was, "The Relations between the Blood and Vital Principle." In the spring of 1836 he commenced the practice of his profession at Aurora. He soon obtained an extensive practice, as



George Sutton M.D.

there was at that time a large amount of sickness on the low malarial bottom lands in the neighborhood of Aurora. On June 7, 1838, he was married to Miss Sarah Folbre, of Aurora. By this marriage they have had five children, four sons and one daughter. He has lost three sons, but his daughter and one son are still living. His wife died in 1868. In the winter of 1838, after failing to obtain a *post mortem* examination of a case in which he felt much interested, he wrote a series of articles on the "Importance of Post Mortem Examinations to the Public." These papers were published in the Dearborn *Democrat*, during the months of December, January, and February, and were his first literary efforts for publication. In 1839 the citizens of Aurora celebrated the Fourth of July in grand style. On this occasion he was one of the orators of the day, and delivered an address to an audience of many thousands. In 1840 he published a paper in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, Volume XXVI, "On Enlarged Prostate Gland Connected with Thickened and Sacculated Bladder." In the winter and spring of 1843, epidemic erysipelas, known by the popular name of "black tongue," prevailed at Aurora, and also in the surrounding country, in Dearborn and Ripley Counties. Neighboring physicians were attacked with the disease. It caused the death of one who resided a few miles from Aurora. The only physician in Wilmington, a little town two miles from Aurora, also had a severe attack, and at one time it was thought would not recover. The illness of these physicians enlarged the range of practice for Doctor Sutton, and gave him an extensive experience with the epidemic. In the fall of 1843 he published his observations on this epidemic erysipelas in the *Western Lancet*. He directed attention to the various forms assumed by erysipelas. He said:

"This disease has either assumed several characters, or we have had several epidemics traversing the county together. . . . It attacks the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages, the tongue, the glands of the throat, the skin in the form of erysipelas; the lungs and thoracic viscera; the uterus and its appendages, producing puerperal fever, as this last disease in several places has also accompanied the epidemic."

At the time this paper was published these were advanced views. The paper immediately attracted attention, and extracts from it were republished in medical journals, and also in Copland's Medical Dictionary, and it was reprinted in full in Bell's edition of Nunnerly on Erysipelas. Doctor Sutton has been closely identified with the formation and growth of the Dearborn County Medical Society, which at the present time ranks among the most prosperous county medical societies in the state. In the spring of 1844 he issued a circular, which was sent to physicians in Dearborn and adjoining counties, and the first meeting of the first medical society formed in Dearborn County was organized at his residence, in Aurora, on the first Monday in June, 1844. This society continued in existence for some time. It was reorganized in 1867, and has since held regular monthly meetings. At this time (1844) he had a large and lucrative practice, and gave much attention to surgery. He was frequently selected to deliver public addresses, and took an active part in the temperance movement. In the summer of 1849 cholera made its appearance at Aurora in its most malignant form. His labor was incessant night and day; and while attending patients he was suddenly attacked with the disease himself. This was about two o'clock in the morning. He had been up during the whole night, and for a number in succession his rest had been broken. The epidemic was most violent in that portion of the town in which he resided. More than half of his immediate neighbors died. His whole family were stricken down one after another. His oldest son died after only a few hours' illness, and his youngest son sank into collapse so low that his recovery was despaired of for nearly twenty-four hours. Doctor Sutton partially recovered from the attack, and although feeble and emaciated again assisted, as far as he was able, in the treatment of the sick. The distress and anxiety of the citizens of Aurora at this time can scarcely be realized, for, in the midst of the pestilence, the destruction of the town by fire seemed at one time to be almost inevitable. On the 23d of July, while Doctor Sutton was rendering all the assistance that he could in his feeble health, at the bedside of a patient in the collapse stage of cholera, the alarm of fire was given, and he was hurriedly called from this patient to attend one of the citizens who had received fatal injuries and burns at the conflagration. The flames for a time were uncontrollable, and the destruction of property was great. A large flouring-mill, distillery, corn-house, and a number of other buildings were destroyed. Seeing the difficulty citizens occasionally had in procuring a physician to attend immediately on the sick, Doctor Sutton, while convalescing from his illness, issued in pamphlet form, for gratuitous circulation, "A Summary of the Symptoms and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera," intended for a guide in the treatment of the disease until a physician could be procured. In 1852 a celebration was held in Aurora on the Fourth of July. He was selected as orator of the day, and delivered an address "On the Danger of Dissolution of the Union from the Question of Slavery." This oration was published in the newspapers, and also in pamphlet form. The danger of civil war, which occurred nine years afterwards, was forcibly predicted. This year he joined the Indiana State Medical Society, and was appointed chairman of a committee to report on the "Medical History of Cholera in Indiana." He issued a circular, which he sent to physicians throughout the state. It contained a series of questions with

blank spaces for answers. He succeeded in obtaining answers and communications from forty-six physicians, showing the extent to which the epidemic had prevailed in thirty-eight counties. A number of these communications were from the most eminent practitioners in the state, and the report, it is believed, contains the largest amount of trustworthy information concerning the prevalence of Asiatic cholera within the state of Indiana that has yet been published. The report was presented to the State Medical Society at its meeting in May, 1853, and is published in its Transactions. In that report he advocated the view that cholera was an infectious disease, and was diffused over the globe by human agency. He also advanced the idea that cholera, like other diseases, presents different grades of severity; and that the choleraic diarrhea, which at that time was regarded as a premonitory system only, was in reality a mild form of the disease. He divided cholera into four phases: the form of diarrhea; the form of dysentery; a mild form resembling cholera morbus; and the malignant form, where there was failure of the circulation, in connection with vomiting and purging, blueness of the skin, cramps, etc. He argues at some length to show how the disease may be spread over the country by persons laboring under diarrhea, and how difficult it is to trace the manner of its diffusion. (See page 168, Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society.) He also advanced the idea, which has since become widely believed, that infection arose from the evacuations; and he directed attention to the local malignancy of cholera, and how this local malignancy may arise from the accumulation of infection, either from the soiled clothes or bedding of the sick, or from throwing the cholera evacuations upon the ground. (See pages 162, 163, and 166.) He says in that report that—

"Six or seven hours before the first case terminated fatally, the evacuations from the bowels passed involuntarily into the bed; consequently, the bed and straw became saturated with these discharges. Immediately after the death of this patient the straw in this bed was emptied upon a vacant lot on the west side of this house. Now, if we can conceive that from this straw there emanated a poison capable of producing cholera, that portion of the town which became infected is just that portion which a vapor emanating from this place would be most likely to pass over."

Continuing to discuss this subject through several pages, he says:

"When the disease prevails, each house at which a fatal case has occurred becomes a source of infection—first from the patient, next from the bed and bedding, and also from the excretions, which from their watery appearance are generally emptied on the ground." (See page 163.)

He believed that cholera could be spread through the community from the clothing of an individual being slightly soiled by this painless or choleraic diarrhea, while the person himself wearing the clothing, although laboring under an infectious diarrhea, would scarcely be aware that he was unwell. It must be borne in mind that these views were formed in 1849, to account for the introduction and prevalence of cholera at Aurora. They were presented to the profession in May, 1853, at the meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society. It is believed that in this report is found the first warning of danger arising from choleraic evacuations, and consequently the danger of throwing them upon the ground. Doctor Snow, of London, in 1854, one year afterwards, presented his theory that cholera poison emanated from the evacuations, but that this poison must be swallowed, either in drinking water or otherwise, to produce its specific effects. Doctor Sutton's report is full of original observations, and is suggestive in the highest degree. It was read to the society at a morning session, and, as the views presented were new at that time, it was made the order of the day at two o'clock for discussion. It was taken up, and "discussed at large by Doctors Harding, Moffat, Lomax, Bobbs, Clark, Ritter, Reid, Demming, Mears, Yeakle, Sutton, and other members of the society, when the report was referred to the committee on publication, and the committee requested to continue the investigation, and report at the next session." On motion of Doctor Lomax, the thanks of the society were "tendered to Doctor Sutton for his able and interesting report on the medical history of cholera." (See pages 12 and 13, ibid.) In the spring of 1856 he was selected by Professor S. D. Gross as one of the collaborators for the Louisville *Review*, and also, in 1857, for the North American *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published at Philadelphia. To both of these journals he contributed papers. This year he furnished a report to the Indiana State Medical Society on erysipelas, which is published in the Transactions for 1857. About this time the remarkable epizootic known by the name of "hog-cholera" made its appearance, not only in Dearborn County, but in other portions of the state, also in Ohio and Kentucky. The disease spread over the country, and the swine died by hundreds and thousands. But little was definitely known at that time of the nature of this disease. Some writers thought it was a species of cholera resembling the Asiatic, from which it took its name, and depended upon an "epidemic influence;" others, that it arose from crowding hogs together in the pens at the large distilleries. Some thought that the slop fed to hogs at the distilleries gave rise to the disease; but none at that time had proved that it was a contagious or infectious disease. Doctor Sutton made a series of experiments to ascertain the etiology and pathology of this disease. By these experiments he ascertained the disease to be highly infectious, that it is self-limited, that this infection had a latent period seldom exceeding twenty days,

and that an attack exempted the animal from a second. He also presented evidence to show that the disease could not be communicated to the human system. From the dissection of sixty-seven hogs, he ascertained that it was not a disease confined to the alimentary canal, but that nearly every tissue bore evidence of inflammatory action. He came to the conclusion that this "disease appears to be intermediate between the specific eruptive diseases and erysipelas, partaking of the nature of each, and not having its exact resemblance among the diseases to which the human system is subject." The first notice of these investigations was published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, January 14, 1857. It was copied into several agricultural papers. A more extended series of experiments and observations was published in the May, 1858, number of the North American *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. Quotations were given in the agricultural reports and newspapers, and a lengthy review was printed in the *Sanitary Review and Journal of Public Health*, for October, 1858, published in London, England, and edited by Professor B. W. Richardson, M. D. Professor Richardson says:

"In pursuance of our previous observations, we this time offer some account of a remarkable epizootic amongst swine in the United States of America. We had heard of the disease incidentally at our last issue, but not with sufficient accuracy of detail to warrant any description. This quarter we are more fortunate. The North American *Medico-Chirurgical Review* for May contains an able article on this subject from the pen of Doctor George Sutton, of Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana. Doctor Sutton has made a long series of researches on the epizootic, and has contributed a paper which will not soon be lost in the rolls of scientific history. From this paper we shall borrow in full all the information as to the origin, nature, and transmission of the new-disease visitor."

In concluding a very lengthy review, Doctor Richardson says:

"We place its history, therefore, before our epidemiologists, as a record of great importance, and in doing so we beg to offer to Doctor Sutton our respectful and earnest appreciation of his laborious and carefully conducted researches."

Twenty-two years have passed away since these investigations were made, and time has confirmed the correctness of the conclusions then arrived at. The epizootic still prevails, and may now be regarded as one of the most remarkable known to have occurred upon our globe. Millions on millions of swine have died from the disease, producing a loss to our country almost incalculable. When the history of this epizootic comes to be written, it will be found that the researches of Doctor Sutton were the first that unraveled the mysteries surrounding the disease, and gave the proper direction for further investigation. Having had much experience with scarlatina in its most malignant form, he published in the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review* for November, 1857, his observations on the diversity of symptoms in scarlatina maligna. He directed attention to the four following modifications: 1. Where the system is suddenly prostrated at the commencement of the disease, as if from a severe shock upon the organic nervous system. 2. Where the violence of the disease is directed to the brain, producing congestion or inflammation of that organ. 3. Where the alimentary canal is the principal seat of irritation, producing symptoms resembling a violent cholera morbus. 4. Where the disease is principally directed to the throat and respiratory passages. He presented cases to show that these symptoms were occasionally as distinct as those upon which scarlatina is divided into the mild, the anginose, and the malignant varieties. Doctor Sutton was fond of the natural sciences, and, although actively engaged in the practice of his profession, he devoted a portion of his time to their study and investigation. In 1859 he delivered a course of lectures on geology, embracing the physical history of his own neighborhood, with which, from careful study, he had made himself familiar. These lectures were delivered in behalf of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, of which he was one of the advisory committee for Indiana. (See Mount Vernon *Record* for May, 1859.) A synopsis of these lectures was published in the Aurora *Commercial* at the time. This year he sent to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institute his observations of the great auroral display of September 1 and 2, 1859. Professor Henry sent extracts from this paper for publication to the *American Journal of Science and Arts* (*Silliman's Journal*), which may be seen in the November number for 1860, page 354. In 1862, a few days after the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), Tennessee, he offered his services to the United States Sanitary Committee, visited the field of battle, and was assigned the surgical ward of one of the hospital's boats, which were, at that time, conveying the wounded and sick from the field of battle to the hospitals at New Albany, Louisville, etc. During the same year he wrote a series of articles of local interest on the financial complications of the city of Aurora with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and certain individuals. These papers were published in the Aurora *Commercial*, and presented the subject of dispute in so clear a form that, at the next election, he was brought out as a candidate for mayor; and, although contrary to his own wishes, was elected by an almost unanimous vote, only twenty-four votes out of the whole, including the different wards of the city, being cast for the opposing candidate. He was elected three times in succession, the last time without opposition. He refused to serve longer, as the office interfered with the duties of his profession. In 1866, as cholera was again approaching the country, he published a summary of observations on cholera, in which he reiterated the views

presented in 1853, with additional observations. (See *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, for April 14, 1866.) In August, 1866, cholera was again introduced into the city of Aurora. The experience which the citizens had had with this disease caused the city council to give the board of health unlimited power to prevent its spread. Dr. Sutton, being a firm believer in the efficacy of sanitary measures, and the power in a great measure to "stamp out" the disease, superintended, as president of that board, the disinfection of all the houses and premises at which the disease had appeared; and a general system of disinfection over the whole city was adopted. The disease was confined to a small locality, and only twelve deaths occurred. In 1877 he presented a report to the Indiana State Medical Society on cholera, showing its introduction and the extent to which it prevailed in Dearborn, Ohio, and Ripley Counties, Indiana, in 1866. (See Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society for 1867.) In 1868 he presented another report to the State Society, the object of which was to show that cholera was not a zymotic or blood disease, in which the poison germ is redeveloped within the blood, but that its development was from the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; and that the presence of the poison germ within the mucous membrane poisons the nerves of the part; and this abnormal condition favors its redevelopment by producing a local hyperæmia of the tissue from which it is reproduced. (Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society for 1868.) This year he also published a new method of reducing dislocation of the hip-joint, by using the femur as a lever over a fulcrum placed in the groin. The paper was delayed in its publication, but appeared in the number of the *Western Journal of Medicine*, published at Indianapolis, in September, 1868. In 1869 he was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, an honor he highly appreciated, as he was not even present that year at the meeting of the society over which he was chosen to preside. Doctor Sutton has full faith in the mission of the medical profession to prevent and cure disease; and, as president in 1870 of the Indiana State Medical Society, he delivered an address in which he discussed the power which mind has over the laws of nature, and that medicines were means, when properly used, by which we could aid and control the laws of human life. (See Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society for 1870.) In 1871 he attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at San Francisco, California, as a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society, and was appointed chairman of the section on medical topography, meteorology, and epidemics. He wrote letters describing his trip to California, which were published in the Dearborn *Independent*. In 1872 he attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, and presided over the section on medical topography, meteorology, and epidemics. Valuable papers were read before the section, which are published in the Transactions. He was reappointed chairman of the same section for 1873. (See Transactions of the American Medical Association for 1871 and 1872.) In 1873 he attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis, and presided over the section on psychology, medical jurisprudence, physiology, and hygiene. (See Transactions of the American Medical Association for 1873.) This year he presented to the Indiana State Medical Society a lengthy report on the medical topography and diseases of Indiana. He sent circulars to a large number of physicians, and procured valuable information relating to this subject in forty-two counties, and also the prevailing diseases. (See Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1873.) In August, 1873, cholera was again introduced into the city of Aurora. The board of health, of which he was president, adopted the same vigorous course of disinfection that was pursued in 1866, and with the same excellent effects. There was the most conclusive evidence of the introduction of the disease this year into the city by infection, and its spread throughout the country by human agency. He read a paper before the Society of Natural History at Cincinnati, the object of which was to show that we occasionally have local thunder-storms which present evidence of a strong wind blowing outwardly in all directions from the center. This paper was published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. (See July number for 1873.) In 1874 he made the discovery that hogs in the neighborhood of Aurora were infected with trichinæ. He was also called to attend a number of cases of trichinosis, produced from eating diseased pork. He published several articles on this subject in the Aurora *Farmer and Mechanic*. These contributions were republished in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, *Gazette*, and *Enquirer*, and other papers, in January and February, 1874. He continued his investigations, and in May, 1875, presented a report on trichinosis to the Indiana State Medical Society. In this report he directed attention to the fact, which he had discovered, that from three to ten per cent of the hogs in South-eastern Indiana were infected with trichinæ, the number of hogs diseased varying greatly in different localities; and also that it was highly probable that trichinous pork was one of the causes of gastro-enteritis, diarrhea, and dysentery—diseases so prevalent in our country. (See Transactions of the Indiana Medical Society for 1875; also, extracts republished in the London *Lancet* and a large number of medical journals.) On the 21st of December, 1874, he read a paper before the Academy of Medicine at Cincinnati on "The Fulcrum as an Aid to Manipulation in the Reduction of Dislocations." He directed attention to its assistance in the reduction of dislocation of the hip-joint, as well as

its aid to manipulation without force in the reduction of dislocations of the shoulder-joint. (See *Clinic* for January 2 and January 9, 1875.) In the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* for January 23, 1875, he published his second case of successful reduction of dislocation of the hip-joint by manipulating the femur over a fulcrum. This case had resisted the usual methods recommended to effect the purpose, but was reduced by this plan in a few moments. In May, 1876, he read a paper before the Indiana State Medical Society on this manner of reducing dislocations of the hip-joint. In this paper he presents seven rules to guide in the reduction of the different forms of dislocation of the hip-joint by manipulations over a fulcrum. He presented additional cases of success in the April and also in the September numbers of the *American Practitioner* for 1876. One of these cases was of twenty-eight days' standing, and had resisted all efforts to effect reduction. On the 18th of November, 1876, he reduced, at the Philadelphia Hospital, a dislocation of the hip-joint of ninety-eight days' duration. From its long standing and the extensive adhesions which had formed, and from the fact that it had resisted all the scientific efforts made at this hospital to effect reduction, he regards this as a most conclusive test case, and as establishing beyond all doubt the efficacy of this mode of reducing dislocations of the hip-joint. His son, Doctor H. H. Sutton, assisted in the reduction and made this case the subject of his thesis, as he was at that time attending the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1877. Doctor H. H. Sutton watched the case from the time of its reduction up to the 10th of March, when the man was able to go about. The hospital record shows that he was discharged cured. In the summer of 1877 Doctor Sutton published additional evidence of the efficacy of this mode of reducing dislocation of the hip-joint. (See Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer* for September, 1879.) On the 23d of February, 1875, he read a paper before the Dearborn County Medical Society on the fulcrum as an aid in manipulating without resorting to force in the reduction of dislocation of the shoulder-joint. (See Records of the society for February 23, 1875.) Doctor Sutton had succeeded in reducing several cases of dislocation of the shoulder-joint by the method proposed, but did not regard them as test cases. On the 25th of June, 1878, Doctor H. C. Vincent, of Guilford, president of the Dearborn County Medical Society, brought before the society a patient in which the humerus was dislocated on the 10th of March, and had resisted all the usual efforts to effect reduction by extension and counter-extension, with a ball or fulcrum in the axilla. From its long standing, extensive adhesions, and the unsuccessful efforts that had already been made to effect reduction, it was thought by a number of the members that no further effort should be made to effect reduction. As Doctor Sutton was not present that day at the society, it was decided to take the patient to Aurora on Thursday, June 27, and if reduction should be attempted this at least would be a test case for the plan which he had presented to the society. The man lived about twelve miles from Aurora, and on the day appointed Doctor H. C. Vincent, accompanied by the patient and by Doctor T. M. Kyle, of Manchester, and also Doctor W. C. Henry, Doctor R. C. Bond, and Doctor H. H. Sutton, met at the office of Doctor Sutton. The dislocation was one of one hundred and ten days' duration, and difficulty was anticipated. The patient was brought under the influence of chloroform, and, assisted by these gentleman, Doctor Sutton reduced the dislocation, by his peculiar mode of manipulating, in less than five minutes. Three months later the patient was again brought to the society by Doctor Vincent, perfectly recovered, with perfect use of his arm, showing that this plan of reducing dislocation of the shoulder-joint is at least worthy of a trial. As a member of the committee on necrology in the American Medical Association he presented biographical sketches of Doctors Isaac Casselberry, Thos. Fry, James P. Debruler, and also G. W. Mears. (See Transactions of the American Medical Association for 1875 and 1880.) He has also furnished for publication biographical sketches of Doctors H. J. Bowers, Nelson Torbet, D. Fisher, Matthias Haines, W. E. Sutton, H. T. Williams, M. H. Harding, junior, and John Hughes. At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Buffalo, August, 1876, he read a paper on the "Evidence in Boone County, Kentucky, of Glacial or Ice Deposits of Two Distinct and Widely Distant Periods." This paper was published in the Proceedings of the association for 1876, and reviewed in the *American Journal of Science* for September, 1877, page 239, and also republished in full in the Geological Report of Indiana for 1878. In 1878 he read a paper before the Indiana State Medical Society on "Placenta Prævia and Its Treatment," which was published in the Transactions of the society for 1878, and also in pamphlet form. In this paper he suggested the importance of collecting statistics on this subject, which has since been done. He kept a meteorological journal for over thirty years, and furnished to the Smithsonian Institute regular meteorological observations for many years. (See Smithsonian Reports from 1859 to 1873.) Doctor Sutton is an independent thinker—has been remarkable for his indefatigable energy, industry, and love of science. Although engaged in a large practice in the different branches of his profession, he found time to direct a portion of his attention to geology, meteorology, and archæology, and also to write for the newspapers on a great variety of subjects. Some of these articles were his best productions. He has written on sanitary science, scarlatina, cholera, geology, a series of articles on the graded school system,

railroad obligations of Aurora, excursion to Niagara Falls, to Canada, to California, and other articles too numerous to mention. He has been selected as orator for a large number of public celebrations, and has delivered addresses and orations, many of which were published in pamphlet form. As president of the board of trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, he delivered an address to the graduating class at Indianapolis in 1877, and also in 1878, which were published in the Indianapolis papers. (See *Sentinel* and Indianapolis *Journal* of February 22, 1878.) He has given much attention to the microscope, and has made valuable discoveries and suggestions on trichinæ and trichinosis, to which allusion has already been made. He has made surgery a specialty, is an expert operator, and has had a large surgical practice. The machine shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway are situated near Aurora, and, as might be expected, many accidents occur at them, requiring prompt surgical aid. Much of this has fallen to his care, and he has performed a large variety of surgical operations. His suggestions in relation to the reduction of dislocations have been extensively republished, and Professor Pooley, in the *Practitioner*, of December, 1876, says:

"It seems to me, therefore, that we are indebted to Doctor Sutton for a valuable improvement; and I do not know a more beautiful and philosophical piece of practical surgery than the reduction of a dislocated hip by Doctor Reid's manipulation, performed over Sutton's fulcrum."

Doctor Sutton is remarkable for his independence in thought and action. He has had the confidence of the public for over forty years, and from an extensive consulting practice and lucrative business as surgeon and physician has, although a poor collector, been able to acquire ample means to live comfortably in his old age. He has always taken a deep interest in the subject of education; was connected with the board of school trustees of Aurora for over sixteen years, and was instrumental in erecting at Aurora one of the finest school buildings in South-eastern Indiana. He directed his attention many years ago to the antiquities of his neighborhood—made notes and drew sketches of the fortifications and earth-works then to be seen, as it was evident that from the progress of improvement all trace of these monuments would in time be lost. He made collections of the antiquities, fossils, and geological specimens found in the neighborhood of Aurora, and has now a cabinet of many thousand specimens valuable for their local interest. He has a fine equatorial telescope—five feet long, object glass three and a half inches—finely mounted, for celestial observations, which he places at the disposal of the astronomical class in the high school of Aurora. Sketches of his life have already been published by the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and also in the "Biographical Sketches of Physicians of the United States." In the sketch of his life in the Transactions of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, Doctor Toner says that "all of his papers have the rare merit of being original and practical." He is an active member of the Dearborn County Medical Society, and also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and was a member of the International Medical Congress of 1876, as a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society. He is a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, of the Archæological Association of Indiana, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, and also of several other societies.

SUTTON, WILLIS EDGAR, M. D., a son of Doctor George Sutton, a well-known physician of Southern Indiana, was born in Aurora, Indiana, June 2, 1848, and died at his father's residence, in Aurora, February 24, 1879. Doctor Sutton was never very robust, having suffered from a severe attack of cholera in the spring of 1849, when it was prevailing so fatally at Aurora, and his life was despaired of; contrary to all expectations, however, he recovered from this disease, though it left his system in an enfeebled condition, from which he felt the effects in after life. As he grew older he seemed to become more vigorous, strengthening his constitution by all kinds of outdoor sports, of which he was extremely fond, and was able to receive a good education, attending first the excellent graded schools in his native town, then Moore's Hill College, and afterward Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. Deciding to become a physician, in the year 1869 he commenced the study of medicine, under the tuition of his father, and attended lectures in Cincinnati, graduating at the Ohio Medical College in 1872. The following winter he went to Philadelphia, to continue his studies at the famous Jefferson Medical College, also visiting the hospitals of that city. On his return home he entered upon the practice of his profession, and having the elements of success, ability and pleasing manners, soon became popular as a physician, and acquired a large practice. He had a great love for his chosen profession, and was conscientious in the discharge of its duties, attending the sick faithfully and with a kindly spirit. He was fond of surgery, and a good surgeon, and had performed delicate and difficult operations with success. He was an excellent anatomist. A good student, close observer, and familiar with the periodical literature of the day, he bade fair to rise to eminence in his profession. Being skillful as

a microscopist, under the direction of his father he was the first to detect trichinæ in the pork raised in Southeastern Indiana, rendering valuable assistance in 1874 in investigating cases of trichinosis that occurred in Aurora. He connected himself with several medical societies—the Dearborn County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In the summer of 1877 he made a trip to Memphis for the benefit of his health. While at Evansville on his return home, he was caught in a storm of rain, his clothing becoming wet, and that night on the boat he was seized with a chill, followed by an attack of pneumonia. The disease assumed dangerous symptoms by the time he reached Aurora, the left lung becoming consolidated. During the summer he went to Minnesota, his health improving somewhat in that climate, and in the fall to Florida, arriving at Jacksonville just as the yellow fever had made its appearance in that city and was creating a panic among the inhabitants. The letters which he wrote on this subject were exceedingly interesting, and some of them were published in the Dearborn *Independent*. While in Florida he kept a daily record of the weather, being interested in meteorology, and took notes on a variety of subjects, as it was his intention to write a paper on Florida as a health resort for invalids. He remained there until the following May, when he returned but little improved in health. The winter of 1878–79 he determined to go to Texas, but finding himself failing rapidly in that state he returned home, and died a few weeks after his return to Aurora, in the thirty-first year of his age. Thus passed away a young man who was high-minded, honorable in every respect, universally liked, and who commenced his professional career with the most brilliant prospects. Immediately after his death appropriate resolutions were passed by several societies of which he was a member. Those of the Dearborn County Medical Society were as follows:

"*Whereas*, In the dispensation of an inscrutable but all-wise Providence, we are called to mourn the loss, by death, of our friend and confrère, Willis E. Sutton, M. D.; and, *whereas*, Doctor W. E. Sutton was a young man of more than ordinary attainments, bidding fair to become a useful member of our society and an ornament to the profession, possessing, as he did, such excellent social qualities as well as a strictly moral and upright character; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, as members of the Dearborn County Medical Society, do most deeply sympathize with Doctor George Sutton and his remaining son and daughter in this their great bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Doctor Sutton and family, as a token of our respect for our deceased brother, and also of our appreciation of the eminent ability in our profession, and high standing in our society, of the bereaved father.

"*Resolved*, That we attend the funeral of the deceased *en masse*."

TARKINGTON, REV. JOSEPH, of Greensburg, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, October 30, 1800. His parents, Jesse and Mary Tarkington, were natives of Tyrrel County, North Carolina, and of English descent. They went to Tennessee in 1796, and settled near Nashville, where they engaged in farming. In 1815 they removed to Harrison's Blockhouse—now Edwardsport, Knox County, Indiana—and the next year to Stanford, west of Bloomington. There they entered land and began its cultivation. They were obliged that year to bring their corn in sacks on horseback from Shakertown, on the Wabash, a distance of seventy-five miles, and then pound it in a mortar before they could make bread. There were then only two school-houses within the territory, and very few books of any kind to be had; Joseph Tarkington's opportunities for an education were consequently very limited. He spent his early years in labor upon the farm with his father. In 1820 he attended a camp-meeting five miles west of Bloomington, and was there converted. Soon after he was licensed as an exhorter, and in 1824 was licensed to preach. Shortly afterward his father and mother, with a number of their neighbors, were converted under his preaching, and received into the Church. August 27, 1825, he joined the Illinois Conference, which met in an upper room in the house of James Sharp, in Charleston—Indiana and Illinois being at that time in one conference. He was sent that year to Patoka Circuit, in the Wabash District, which embraced seven counties and twenty-eight appointments, with Rev. James Garner preacher in charge. Rev. Charles Holliday, afterward agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern, Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was presiding elder. At the first quarterly meeting, held at the house of Jonathan Jaques, Rev. Charles Holliday received thirty-seven and one-half cents, Joseph Tarkington fifty cents, and James Garner one dollar. The pioneer preachers did not receive large salaries: James Garner, being a man of family, received that year twenty-eight dollars; and Joseph Tarkington, a single man, fourteen dollars; the amount being paid partly in money and the remainder in flax, leather, etc. They both traveled the whole year, visiting their homes but twice in that time. In 1826 Mr. Tarkington was sent to Sangamon Circuit, Illinois District, Rev. Peter Cartwright presiding elder. Springfield at that time had no church, school-house, or court-house, but had a jail built of logs, sheltered from the rain by a roof of prairie grass. This jail had one prisoner, who, while drunk, had killed his wife. He was tried, convicted, and condemned to be hanged; and the sentence was executed in the presence of more than five thousand people. Rev. Joseph Tarkington and Rev. Richard Hargrave visited the criminal in jail, and attended him upon the scaffold. From 1825 to 1838 Mr. Tarkington

was continuously engaged as a circuit preacher within the bounds of the Indiana and Illinois Conference, during which time several important revivals of religion took place, and many united with the Church. In 1838 he was at Lawrenceburg, being the first stationed preacher in the place. During that year there was a great revival, and two hundred and thirteen were added to the Church membership, one hundred and seven of whom were baptized by sprinkling, and twenty-seven by immersion in the Ohio River. In 1839 he was sent to Richmond, and went from one station to another until 1843, when he was appointed presiding elder for Centerville District. He remained there two years; spent two years at Brookville, four at Vincennes, and two years at Greensburg. Then he was appointed agent of the Asbury University, at Greencastle, in which service he labored two years. From that time he was constantly engaged in the ministry until 1862, when, on account of failing health, he was placed upon the list of superannuated ministers, and retired to his beautiful home on his farm near Greensburg, where he still resides. As has been already stated, Mr. Tarkington in early life had access to but few books, and had little time or opportunity for study; but, by a diligent and intelligent use of the means at his command, he has become in the strictest sense a self-educated man. He has never omitted an opportunity of acquiring knowledge or of storing his mind with history or philosophy. When admitted to orders in the Church, he passed, without making a single mistake, a rigid examination before a committee of the following ministers (all since deceased): Allen Wiley, Calvin Ruter, James Scott, George Lock, Thomas Hitt, and Samuel H. Thompson. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Roberts, and two years later elder by Bishop Soule. Mr. Tarkington is a man of sound common sense, a safe counselor in Church or in state, and is a warm and devoted friend. He is one of the few who know how to grow old gracefully. His face is always full of sunshine, and years only add to his cheerfulness and good nature. If not in words, in all his conduct he says, "Say not the former days were better than these." Rev. Joseph Tarkington married, September 21, 1831, Miss Maria Slawson, of Switzerland County, Indiana, who still lives to enjoy the esteem of her family and large circle of friends. They had seven children, six of whom are still living, four sons and two daughters: Hon. John S. Tarkington, lawyer, Indianapolis; Dr. Joseph A. Tarkington, Washington, District of Columbia; William S. Tarkington, United States revenue service, Indianapolis; M. S. Tarkington, in charge of the beautiful home farm of two hundred and fifty-two acres, adjoining the city of Greensburg; Martha, wife of Doctor Stewart, druggist, Indianapolis; and Mary, wife of Doctor Alexander, of Milford, Indiana.

TRISLER, J. RANDOLPH, superintendent of city schools, of Lawrenceburg, was born near Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, August 30, 1844, and is the eldest of the nine children of Abraham and Christina (Davis) Trisler. His father was of Pennsylvania Dutch and his mother of Irish descent, and the families of both were noted for longevity. They emigrated to Ohio at an early day and settled on a farm, where, by industry and economy, they acquired a competence, sustaining a well-deserved reputation for honesty and unflinching integrity. J. Randolph Trisler was instructed in the English branches of learning, and early manifested a taste for study. He borrowed books from his friends and neighbors, in this way making up for the want of a home library. At the age of twenty years he engaged in teaching school, agreeing to teach three months for ninety dollars, twenty of which were to be collected by himself in subscriptions from his patrons. He taught in the same district two terms, spending all his available time in the study of scientific works. July 27, 1865, he married Miss Eliza M. Early, a lady of liberal education, and daughter of John and Rebecca Early. From that time he became even more eager for literary culture. Believing that better fields for development could be found, in October, 1866, he moved to Johnson County, Indiana, where he remained five years, teaching during the winter and performing manual labor in summer. His school was three miles from his residence, and he daily walked the entire distance, while, in addition to his arduous school duties, he was obliged to chop wood and perform the various other labors incidental to home-life in the country. Soon after his removal to Indiana he began the study of higher mathematics, Latin, natural philosophy, and chemistry. In all his studies his wife advised and encouraged his persevering efforts, giving him her active sympathy in every new undertaking. In 1871 he was placed in charge of a select school at Nineveh, Indiana, and in the following year was elected principal of the graded schools of Osgood, in which position he remained two years. In January, 1874, he was elected principal of the high school at Lawrenceburg, and in 1876 was made superintendent of the city schools, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having attained the degree of Master in the former, and that of Noble Grand in the latter. His political principles are Democratic, but, as he votes without regard to party, he may be called an independent. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. They have four children—Early Clinton, Nannie, Milton Hopkins, and Maude. Mr. Trisler still applies himself to study as vigorously as in his youth. He makes constant additions to his already large library of professional and scientific works, thus giving his chil-

dren a means of culture of which he was himself deprived. He discharges the duties of his position with zeal and fidelity. His management of the schools under his charge gives universal satisfaction, and has brought those of Lawrenceburg to a high degree of excellence.

URMSTON, STEPHEN ELBERT, of Brookville, a lawyer of that place, and Senator for the counties of Dearborn and Franklin, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 31, 1845. His father, Joseph Urmston, was an honest and faithful man, but did not achieve success in life. He was a local preacher, and also was a dry-goods merchant. In his earlier days he moved about a great deal, but finally settled in Brookville, where he still resides, but is now in a much better condition financially than during former years. The grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Stephen Elbert experienced all the hardships and privations during his early life known to self-made men, and his educational opportunities were limited, in consequence of his time being necessary at home to help support the family. His mother died when he was but three or four years of age, leaving him without that instruction which no one but a mother can give; but he struggled against poverty and these adverse circumstances, making his way until at last he was qualified to teach school. After this his progress was fast. The family moved to Brookville, the county seat of Franklin County, in the year 1860, and here Mr. Urmston entered college in the year 1866. In 1870 he began the study of law under the tutorship of Hon H. C. Hanna, who is well known throughout his district as an able lawyer and an eminent jurist. In 1872, after two years of preparation, he entered upon practice. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit of the state of Indiana, and served two years, and since that year (1874) has filled the office of town clerk of Brookville. In 1878 he was elected to the state Senate from the counties of Dearborn and Franklin, by a majority of over three thousand. By his pleasing manners and legal abilities he has become widely known, and has secured for himself a lucrative practice. All of these facts evince the strength and power of the man, and, when taken in connection with his youth, show conclusively that he is rising, and will, undoubtedly, fill other and more important positions in our government in the future. He is decidedly a self-made man. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been true to his constituents, and has won the confidence and the respect of the public generally. His manners are easy, and in his demeanor you perceive the cultured gentleman as well as the able lawyer. He is a man who has made a host of friends. In September, 1871, he was married to one of his school-mates, the accomplished and beautiful Miss Sarah Calwell, of Brookville. From this union they have one child, a bright little boy. Mr. Urmston and family are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

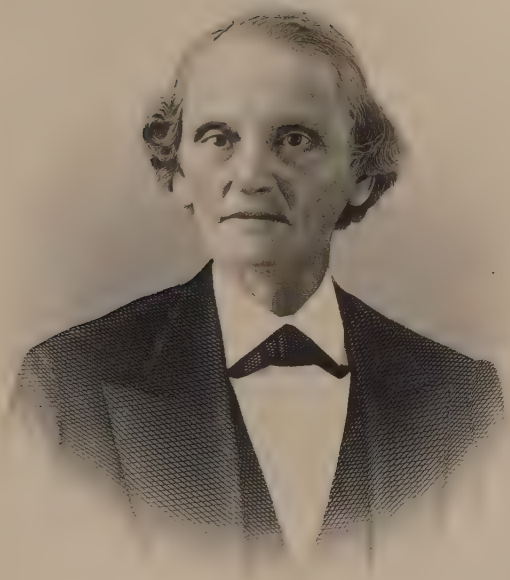
WARD, COLONEL WILLIAM D., of Vevay, Switzerland County, is a native of Ohio, where he was born at Madisonville, Hamilton County, February 1, 1830. His youth was spent in working on his father's farm and attending school. When fourteen years of age, he moved with his parents, Jonathan B. and Mary A. (Hamell) Ward, to Jefferson County, Indiana, where, in September, 1849, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle. He pursued his studies there until July, 1852, when, on account of impaired health, he was obliged to leave college. He then engaged in teaching school until April, 1855; and from that date until November, 1857, was passenger conductor on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, at the same time employing all his leisure in the study of the law. In November, 1857, he entered the senior class of the Law Department of Asbury University, and graduated the same year. On June 10, 1858, he went to Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, opened a law office, and practiced his profession until August, 1861. He then entered the army as captain of Company A, 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which, after organization, was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Torchin's brigade. His regiment was in the advance on Bowling Green, after which it passed on to Nashville, arriving there just before General Grant took possession of the place. After the engagement at Shiloh, the division was detached, and captured Huntsville, Alabama. From there the regiment advanced in front of Chattanooga, where they were engaged in skirmish duty. In Buell's retreat before Bragg they fell back to Nashville, and Colonel Ward's regiment was attached to General Negley's division, and left to hold that city. In the subsequent advance his regiment was hotly engaged in the battle of Stone River, and lost very heavily. In this engagement Colonel Ward had his horse shot under him. He next participated in a skirmish at Bradyville; again at Eel River; crossed the Tennessee River, and was engaged for two days in a skirmish at Pigeon Gap. The regiment was engaged almost continuously, taking part in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge; and, later, in the operations at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, in the general advance on Atlanta, besides several minor engagements at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, etc. On May 27, 1864, Colonel Ward was wounded in the face in a skirmish near Newhope Church. He participated in all the battles of that cam-

paign, down to Jonesville, until the capture of Atlanta. His term of service expired October 23, 1864, and he was mustered out with his regiment at Indianapolis, having seen three years of almost continuous service, and participated in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war. He had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel before the battle of Stone River. At that engagement the colonel of the regiment was disabled, and in all the subsequent movements in the campaign he was in command of the regiment. After the war he returned to Versailles, and resumed his law practice. In October, 1874, he removed to Vevay, where he practiced in partnership with W. H. Adkinson until the death of the latter, in April, 1878. Soon afterwards the law firm of Ward & Livings was formed, and at the present time enjoys the largest and most lucrative practice in the county. Colonel Ward is a Republican. He has never been a candidate for political honors, preferring to give his entire attention to his profession, in which he enjoys a reputation second to none. His powers of memory are wonderfully acute; and he possesses the faculty of grasping, almost at a glance, the points of a case. He is clear, logical, and convincing. He never loses his self-control, or becomes confused by the intricacies of a legal argument. There is not a case of any importance in the county in which the firm of Ward & Livings is not retained. Colonel Ward is a Mason, Past Master, and representative of Versailles Lodge, No. 7. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. He married, May 11, 1853, Miss Sarah J. Todd, of Jefferson County. She died August 8, 1877, leaving a family of six children, four daughters and two sons. Although Colonel Ward's residence in Vevay has been comparatively short, he is known throughout the county; and his genial nature and social qualities make him universally respected and deservedly popular.

WATTS, HOWARD, M. D., pioneer, of Madison, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, October 8, 1793, and died in 1876. He graduated in medicine from the Transylvania University, at Maysville, Kentucky, where he practiced the profession until within a few years of his death. He represented his county in the state Legislature for a number of years; was a member of the city council, and one of the first board of health in the city of Madison. He was public-spirited and generous, and a warm friend to the poor, enjoying in a high degree the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In 1818 he married Miss Prudence Collins, of Boone County, Kentucky, who died in 1865. Three of their children are living—Mrs. Nathan Powell, Mr. William C., and Mr. Henry Clay Watts, besides a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

WELLS, JOSEPH P., attorney-at-law, Madison, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, July 24, 1830. He is the son of John and Margaret Wells, a strict Methodist and a man of exemplary life. He was born in Pennsylvania, and went with his parents to Ohio when he was a child. He married in Cincinnati, removed to New Albany in a canoe, and settled in Jefferson County in 1824. His occupation was that of a farmer. Joseph P. was one of a family of twenty-one children. He received a common school education, such as the times afforded. He made the most of his opportunities, applying himself with diligence, and acquired a good English education. When a boy he bent every energy to this end, so that he might be fitted for after life. On leaving school at the age of twenty, he sought employment as a farmer, an occupation in which he continued until he was thirty-five, when he began the practice of law, having previously made it a study for eleven years. He settled in Madison, where he still remains, in the enjoyment of a lucrative income, being one of the leading lawyers of the city. During the war he spent about six months in the 8th Indiana Volunteers, and for four years was Justice of the Peace at Madison. He is a communicant of the Methodist Church, joining it at the age of sixteen, under the influence of the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, who is now bishop, and has remained a faithful member ever since. Mr. Wells has never sought to fill public offices. He is a Democrat in politics, having before 1854 been a member of the old Whig party. He is a man who stands up for the principles of his organization, though not a strong politician. In all local matters he is independent, voting for the best man, irrespective of other considerations. He was married, March 2, 1852, to Nancy J. Howell, daughter of John Howell, a farmer of Jefferson County. They had nine children, three of whom are now dead. Mrs. Wells died the 9th of April, 1872, of consumption of fourteen years' standing. On the 9th of July, 1873, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Cope, of Kentucky, who, at the time, was superintendent of the State Baptist Orphans' Home. Mr. Wells is a man of good personal appearance. He is eminent as a lawyer, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAMS, HUGH T., M. D., of Rising Sun, ex-Representative of the Forty-first Assembly of the state of Indiana, was born in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, on the 27th of May, 1812, and was the son of Rev. Otho Williams, a Methodist minister of some distinction, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1802. His coadjutors in the ministry were such men as Rev. Doctor Jonathan Stamper, Marcus Lindsay, George Mc-



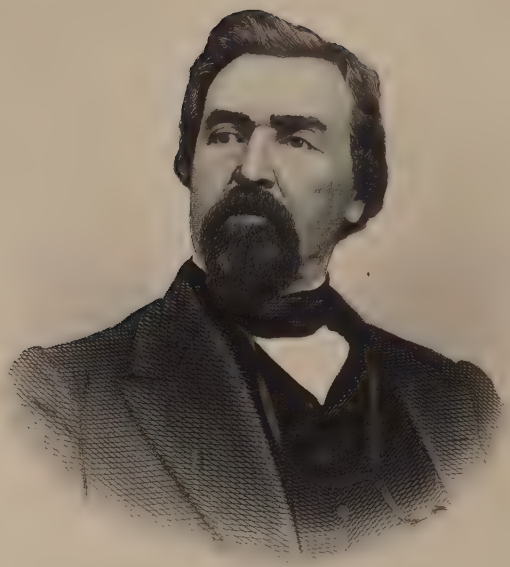
H T Williams

Nealy, George Locke, and Benjamin L. Crouch, all of whom attained eminence in the ministry. Doctor Hugh T. Williams received his education chiefly at home, there being no public schools at that day. When he had reached his twentieth year he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctor Holmes, of Hawesville, Kentucky. During the following year, 1833, his brother, William A. Williams, a merchant of Louisville, died, and he was compelled to abandon for a time the study of medicine and go to Louisville to settle up the business of his deceased brother. While there he engaged in the mercantile business with considerable success until 1837, when the crisis induced by Jackson's war against the United States banks prostrated him, and he was compelled to close. He again turned his attention towards obtaining a liberal medical education, and in the spring of 1840 entered the Louisville Medical Institute, from which he graduated with distinction in 1842. During the summer vacation of 1841 Doctor Williams, together with Doctor Shumard, now of Pennsylvania, Doctor James Jeton, of Texas, Doctor Yandal and Doctor Grant, of Kentucky, all of whom have since gained eminence in the profession, formed a private class with the celebrated Doctor Gross. In the latter part of the same year Doctor Williams was elected resident student in the medical ward of the marine hospital of Louisville, receiving as compensation ten dollars per month, and paying twelve for his board and washing, making it exceedingly difficult for him to maintain himself in his position. But his indomitable will was of great help to him in his times of discouragement, and enabled him to secure some outside work and still provide time for the duties confided to him in the hospital, which were to keep a minute record of all the more important cases that came before the medical class for examination and treatment; and at the time of his death he still had several of these journals, reminiscences of his early professional life. Immediately after graduation he removed to Helena, Arkansas, and commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until the year 1845, when he removed to Rising Sun, Indiana, where he has since resided, having enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the year 1869. He then engaged in the lumber and milling business with some success until 1878, when he again turned his attention to medicine and opened an office with his son, Doctor Hugh D. Williams, and continued in the practice up to the time of his death. During the year 1846, with William M. French and S. F. Covington, he was appointed a committee to draft a charter, and procure its enactment by the Legislature, for the city of Rising Sun. He has been largely identified with the growth and enterprise of Rising Sun, and, with the exception of five or six years, has been either a member of the city council or school board ever since settling there. While a member of the city council the community was largely indebted to him for the erection of the elegant school building which adorns this city, as well as other improvements which have made it a desirable place of residence; and though his persistent efforts occasioned him many enemies, the successful results made him as many friends. Doctor Williams was a member of the Methodist Church and of its official board. He belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, by which order he was buried, and to the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. During the war he was a confidential friend of Governor Morton, and was appointed by him draft commissioner, and enrolling officer of his county, with the rank of colonel of militia. He participated in the chase of the rebel General Morgan through Indiana, and was afterward complimented by Governor Morton for the gallantry and skill displayed on that occasion. At the city of Vernon, Colonel Williams received from General Morgan, under a flag of truce, a demand to surrender the town and forces. The messenger was politely escorted without the lines with instructions to tell General Morgan that if he wanted the city or men he would please come and get them. A second demand being made through an officer who, though probably unintentionally, violated the rules governing flags of truce, he was detained by Colonel Williams until instructions could be received from Adjutant-general Love, of Governor Morton's staff. That officer directed his release, sending word to General Morgan that he could have the city if he could take it. Later in the day General Love directed Colonel Williams to present his compliments to General Morgan, asking two hours to remove women and children from the city. Colonel Williams had the pleasure of conversing in person with General Morgan, who gave him thirty minutes to get home and prepare for action. In the mean time, however, the Confederates changed their course, making demonstrations toward Madison. They soon changed again to Cross Plains and into Ohio. Colonel Williams had in his possession the saber of General Morgan, presented to him as a testimonial of regard by General O'Neal, of Fenian notoriety. He served one term in the state Legislature, representing Ohio and Switzerland Counties, having been elected by a majority of twenty-four votes over Rich Gregg, Democrat, and John S. Roberts, American, and as a member of that body was always on the alert. Possessed of a strong intellect, he was never at a loss what course to pursue; no useless appropriation ever received his vote; no burdensome laws or grievous taxes had his support; no measure which in any way abridged the rights of the people was countenanced by him. His actions throughout won the approval of his constituents. Doctor Williams was well informed on all subjects, a good conversationalist, and

for his many superior qualities was highly esteemed. He was sixty-six years of age and had received his second sight at the time of his death. Doctor Williams was married three times and had one child, a son, by his second wife. His last wife was Mrs. Emeline Loring, widow of B. B. Loring. He died December 22, 1879, leaving an only son and a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.

WOODFILL, GABRIEL, late a merchant of Greensburg, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 6, 1804. His grandfather, Rev. Gabriel Woodfill, was an eminent theologian, a Methodist minister of great power; he was born in Pennsylvania, January 29, 1758, of Welsh and English parentage. His father, Andrew Woodfill, was born in Pennsylvania, March 31, 1781. The family removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, about the year 1800. There Rev. Gabriel Woodfill was engaged in the ministry, and Andrew Woodfill in farming. A few years later they removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, within about four miles of Madison. In this place Gabriel Woodfill labored for many years as a local preacher, while his son was occupied as an agriculturist. They both died in Jefferson County. Gabriel Woodfill, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and spent his youth on the farm with his father. January 28, 1824, he married Miss Eleanor Pullen, a lady of excellent Christian character and attainments. She died four years afterwards, leaving three children—W. S. Woodfill, Mrs. Mary Christian, and Andrew Woodfill, who died when eight years old. April 30, 1829, he married Miss Elizabeth Van Pelt, a woman greatly esteemed by her family and a large circle of friends. She died in 1866, leaving two sons and a daughter—Mrs. Catherine Crawford, James M. Woodfill, and John V. Woodfill, deceased. In 1830 Gabriel Woodfill came to Greensburg, and established a bakery and family grocery, in which business he was very successful. He then entered into the dry-goods trade with a small capital, and in a very few years took a leading position among dry-goods merchants in that city. In the year 1841, when nearly all other merchants in Greensburg either failed or suspended payment, Mr. Woodfill kept his credit good, met his engagements, and made money, supplying the trade for a large district of country. In 1846 he took his oldest son, W. S. Woodfill, into partnership, the firm becoming G. & W. S. Woodfill. In 1854 his next son, John V. Woodfill, having become of age, was added to the firm, which became G. Woodfill & Sons. A few years before his death Mr. Woodfill retired from active business, leaving his store to his three sons. The firm of Woodfill Brothers was continued until the death of John V. Woodfill, since which time the same business has been continued by W. S. & James M. Woodfill, as W. S. Woodfill & Co. The business has been prosperous through all these changes, and still retains its credit at home and abroad as the most reliable dry-goods house of the city. Their new and elegant store-room in the Woodfill Block, situated on the corner of Broadway and Washington Streets, is an evidence of good taste, and is in keeping with the solid trade which the firm has established. Gabriel Woodfill was a successful business man. He was upright in all his dealings. He never entered any outside speculations, but confined himself strictly to his regular trade. He acquired a handsome estate in his active business life of nearly forty years, and his success is an instance of what can be accomplished by close and intelligent application to a legitimate business. He was an earnest Methodist, having united with the Church in 1848. He was always punctual in his attendance upon Church meetings, and was very decided in his views upon the subject of religion, Church government, the manner of conducting the religious services, etc. When the Methodist Church of Greensburg divided some years ago, Mr. Woodfill was the first to join the organization of the Centenary Society, and was one of the largest contributors to the new church building. In politics he was a Whig, then a Republican. His faith in the purity of the party and the truth of its mission was unbounded. So implicit was his trust that he could hardly tolerate any criticisms of its principles or its conduct. He was very hostile in his opposition to slavery, and during the war watched its progress with deepest interest. Great was his satisfaction when the institution was destroyed in the nation's struggle for existence.

WORKS, JOHN D., Representative in the state Legislature from Switzerland County, was born in Ohio County, Indiana, March 29, 1847. His father, James A. Works, is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and one of the oldest lawyers of the state, having practiced law since 1847. His mother, Phœbe (Downey) Works, is a sister of Hon. A. C. Downey, a prominent lawyer and judge, of Rising Sun, Indiana. Mr. Works was engaged in farm labor in his boyhood. When seventeen years of age he entered the army as a private in the 10th Indiana Cavalry, and saw service at Mobile, Vicksburg, Decatur, Alabama, and other places. After the war he commenced the study of law, taking a very thorough course of reading with his uncle, Judge A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of Works & Works. The firm has a very fine reputation in Switzerland County, and does more than its share of the



Yours truly
R. L. Gaudin

law business of that section. Mr. Works was a Republican from the organization of the party until 1874, in which year he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Switzerland County. In 1878 he was elected to his present seat in the Legislature by a coalition of Nationals and Democrats, formed only ten days prior to the election. In the House he is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He introduced the resolution, and was chairman of the committee, to investigate the state Auditor's office. He joined in the minority report, which was adopted by the House. He was also appointed member of the committee to investigate the Attorney-general's office. At the close of the session he was appointed, by the speaker of the House, member of a commission to continue the investigation. Mr. Works married, November, 1868, Miss Alice Banta. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Works has scarcely reached the prime of life. He is a young man of active temperament and strong mental powers; and the future historian of the state will doubtless give him a prominent place if life and health are spared. In the Legislature he made an enviable record. He paid the closest attention to the business of the House, was never absent from his place, and, when he took part in debate, showed himself a correct, pleasing, and fluent speaker. At the bar he is remarkable for the facility with which he grasps the points of law covering a case, and the clearness with which he presents them. He is creating for himself a reputation unsurpassed by any lawyer of his age in his part of the state.

HARDING, STEPHEN SELWYN, of Milan, ex-Governor of Utah Territory and ex-Chief Justice of Colorado Territory, the eldest son of David and Abigail (Hill) Harding, was born in Ontario County, New York, February 24, 1808. At the Wyoming massacre, in 1778, the Harding family, including the father and grandfather of our subject, were made prisoners by the Indians. The day before the battle of Forty-fort, David Harding, then twelve years old, was compelled by threats to turn a grindstone all day, while the Indians sharpened their spears, tomahawks, and scalping knives. In after years the recollection of these terrible scenes formed the subject of many evening conversations, which were listened to with devouring interest by the young lad. In 1820 Mr. David Harding emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Ripley County, where he entered eighty acres of land, and cleared off a farm. Here he resided until his death, which occurred October 6, 1837. At the time of their arrival in Indiana that portion of Ripley County where the Hardings settled was an almost unbroken wilderness. The houses of the settlers were log-cabins of the rudest and most primitive construction, and the character of the people quite in keeping with their surroundings. Amid such scenes the boyhood of Stephen Harding was passed. The educational advantages were meager, and attainable only a few months in the year. He early exhibited a talent for oratory, and when but seventeen years of age was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration at a local gathering of the settlers. This was a memorable day in the boy's life; and, though the promise of those early years has been grandly fulfilled in the performances of his after life, it may be questioned if any act of his subsequent career ever produced the same wild thrill of pleasure as that caused by the plaudits and congratulations of his rough, uneducated audience. His struggles to obtain an education, and the difficulties he encountered in its pursuance, are identical with those of the self-made men of our day whose youth was passed in the backwoods of the then far West. He eagerly devoured every thing that could widen the scope of his knowledge, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching a country school, for the munificent salary of seven dollars a month and board. Having determined on the law as the field best suited to his ability, he entered the office of William R. Morris, of Brookville, and was licensed to practice March 17, 1828. He was then but twenty years of age. He opened an office in Richmond, where he remained about six months, when he determined to go South, and soon after took passage from Louisville to New Orleans. Before starting he was provided with letters of introduction from General James Noble, United States Senator from Indiana, addressed to Senators Cobb, of Georgia, and Sevier, of Arkansas, and one from the Governor of Indiana to the Governor of Louisiana. A trip to New Orleans at that time of slow travel was far different from the same trip in these days of lightning locomotion. Mr. Harding embarked from Louisville on the steamer "Belvidere," with a scanty though genteel wardrobe, and but sixty dollars in his pocket. The fare was fifty dollars, but Captain Bartlett, becoming interested in him, had learned of his impecunious circumstances, and gave him a rebate of half the amount; so that he was enabled to reach his destination with nearly thirty-five dollars. The crowded marts, the cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants, and the noise and bustle of the city, were like the opening of a new world to the backwoods lad. He proceeded at once to a fashionable boarding-house, where the executive of the state and a number of the Representatives were staying, and engaged board. Presenting his letter of introduction to the Governor, he was received by that gentleman with every courtesy. This was followed by an invitation to visit him at his plantation. Meanwhile,

as time passed on, his finances rapidly diminished until but a single dollar remained. He had exhausted every effort to obtain honorable employment, and was seated one evening in his room, a prey to the "blues," which were well-nigh rendering him desperate, when he was handed a note from Captain Bartlett, requesting him to call at the boat. Obeying the summons, he was overjoyed at being offered the position of clerk of the "Belvidere," at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. These duties he performed for a period of four months, when the boat changed owners, and he found himself once more adrift. He returned home, and soon after made a visit to the place of his nativity, in New York state, where he spent the summer in the neighborhood where Mormonism took its rise. Here he met Joseph Smith, the so-called prophet, and his dupes, Martin Harris and the scribe Oliver Cowdrey. Harris was the only one of the original Mormons who possessed any means. He had been a thrifty farmer, and when he embraced the new religion was worth about ten thousand dollars. He became warmly attached to Mr. Harding, and in company with Cowdrey followed the latter to Rochester, while on the way West, and stated that he had had a revelation from God which commanded him to furnish the necessary funds and send Mr. Harding to London, where he would receive further instructions. Here was a temptation that was full of danger. He was young, and as free as the winds, but a moment's reflection satisfied him that its acceptance would degrade him at the bar of his self-esteem, as a hypocrite and a villain. So anxious were these demented zealots that they refused to take no for an answer. They finally departed, after solemnly warning him that his disobedience would debar him from the fulfillment of promise to the latter-day saints. In the light of the world's experience since then, what if he had obeyed this divine (?) injunction? It would at least have made his foot-prints deeper in the sands of time. In the month of December, 1829, he opened an office in Versailles, and, on the thirty-first day of the following October, married Miss Avoline Sprout, of Chautauqua County, New York. Nine children were born to them, five sons and four daughters, all but two of whom—sons—survive. By the exercise of his talents, his income steadily increased. He found himself, when scarcely past his majority, a young man of marked promise, with a future before him rich in grand possibilities. In politics he was a Whig until 1840, in which year he cast his last vote with that party. The signs of the political horizon were ominous; slavery had universal sway; all departments of the government were in the hands of the slave power; and the liberty of the press and of free speech was but a mockery. Mr. Harding early identified himself with the liberty or anti-slavery party. With that zeal and boldness which in all ages have characterized the disciples of any innovation for the public welfare, he became a bitter antagonist of slavery, at a time when such utterances resulted in social ostracism, and an almost total withdrawal of one's friends. In the month of June, 1844, he had an appointment to deliver an anti-slavery address at Versailles. He left home on horseback; and, when he arrived at Versailles, found the streets and commons filled with a motley crowd of men armed with shot-guns, rifles, and clubs. A black flag was hoisted over the court-house, and pieces of black muslin extended around three sides of the building, bearing, in large Roman characters, the words, "Treason! Treason! The Union dissolved this day by the Abolitionists!" Threats of violence were freely uttered at the first attempt to deliver the speech; but it became evident that they were mistaken in their man. Mr. Harding possessed in an eminent degree the very qualities best adapted to the desperate occasion—nerve, coolness, and an unflinching determination. Proceeding to the court-house, he found the doors and windows securely fastened. Ascending the stone steps, he stood beneath the archway that crowned the heavy folding doors, and gazed around him. The entire space before the court-house had become filled with a crowd of desperate-looking men. He began:

"Who am I, and in what country am I? Why do you stand here with loaded guns in your hands, charged with missiles of death? Why do you look upon me as if I were a criminal and outlaw in my country? What have I done to challenge your hate and displeasure? It was not so once. I have partaken of your hospitalities at your own homes, and you have partaken of mine. Am I not an American citizen? May I not exercise the sacred rights that are secured to me by the Constitution of our country—the rights of liberty and of free speech? Contemplate the despotism that would cover all this land as with the pall of death if these sacred and God-given rights were stricken down. Is there a man before me who will stand idly by and see this wrong done to the humblest citizen?"

He continued in this strain for a few minutes longer, when a young man disengaged himself from the crowd, and started on a quick run around the corner of the court-house. There was a sudden crash of broken glass, and then the quick strokes of some one beating down the barricade against the door. The hero of this daring deed was none other than the Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, who to-day stands pre-eminent among the great men of the West. As the doors swung back on their hinges, Mr. Harding entered, followed by a crowd who immediately packed the room to overflowing. By this time his nerves were stretched to their highest tension, and in an address of two hours the words fell like coals of fire on the multitude. He had prepared a speech, but cast it aside as utterly unfit for the occasion. His utterances were extemporaneous, wrung from him by a sense of the great wrongs under which he was

smarting, and were delivered with strong dramatic effect. That day marked an epoch in the history of free speech in that part of Indiana. Well might it have been said:

"And some who came to curse that day
Went home, with better thoughts, to pray."

From this time he took an active part in the great movement that was being inaugurated. He was nominated several times for Governor and Lieutenant-governor on the Liberal ticket. Of course, no one expected it to be elected, under such circumstances; but the party gained year after year, until at last it had the balance of power in many portions of the state. During the presidential canvass of 1852 he met the late Hon. Jesse D. Bright, then United States Senator, at a joint political mass-meeting at Manchester. The relations between the two gentlemen, despite their wide difference in politics, had always been of the most friendly nature. Mr. Bright, before proceeding with his speech, turning toward Mr. Harding, said: "There is my old friend Harding, as clever a gentleman as I ever met. I never see him without thinking what a pity it is that such a man should be foolish enough to spend his time, or sacrifice such prospects as he might have if he would quit paddling his little boat in the dirty goose-pond of Abolitionism." Mr. Harding immediately arose, and rebuked the honorable gentleman for his ill-timed jest. "The world moves," he added; "politics is a revolving wheel; and he who is on top to-day will find himself at the bottom to-morrow." His words were prophetic. On the 31st of March, 1862, Mr. Harding was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Utah Territory, and confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. At that time charges of disloyalty had been preferred against Mr. Bright, and his expulsion from the Senate chamber was demanded. His trial proceeded, and he was expelled from the United States Senate; and his fate as a politician was sealed forever. In May, 1862, Mr. Harding started overland from Fort Leavenworth to assume his new and delicate duties as territorial Governor. The Secretary of War furnished an escort of one hundred mounted men to accompany him as far as Fort Bridger, and, if necessary, to Salt Lake City. Owing to the scarcity of forage on the way, a number of the horses broke down, and at Fort Laramie he dismissed his escort, and proceeded thence by stage. He arrived in the Mormon capital July 7, 1862, without any adventure worthy of special mention. It had always been the custom for the newly appointed Governor to call on Brigham Young. This Mr. Harding refused to do, arguing, very sensibly, that as chief executive of the territory and the representative of the general government, it was obviously proper for the Mormon leader first to pay his respects. Whether this new departure from social custom was displeasing to Mr. Young will probably never be known. It certainly convinced him at the outset that he was dealing with a man who understood the respect due to his position, and had the pluck to tacitly demand it, even in a matter apparently so trivial. The next day President Young, in company with Heber Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, called upon him at the Salt Lake Hotel. This was followed by an invitation to attend a grand ball, a few evenings later, on the anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon emigrants in the "Valley of the Mountains." There Mr. Harding suffered the infliction of unlimited introductions to unlimited Mrs. Youngs. One of them, the youngest and prettiest, whose beauty he describes in glowing terms, has since gained marked prominence in an *exposé* of Mormonism on the lecture platform. The arrival of General Connor, with a regiment of one thousand men, caused a revulsion of popular feeling. Previous to this the liberal views of Governor Harding had led the Mormons to believe that his policy would in no wise conflict with the temporal and priestly power of Brigham Young. In this they were grossly mistaken. When the Legislature convened, Governor Harding sent in his inaugural message. It was logical, concise, and aggressive. He knew the nature of the men he was dealing with, and felt that a temporizing policy would be dangerous. Not the slightest mention was made of it the next day in the Deseret *News*. It was, however, given a prominent place in the columns of the San Francisco and Eastern papers, particularly the New York *Tribune*. Thousands of copies of them were circulated throughout the territory, to the mortification of Brigham and the disgust of his satellites. There was but one expression in the public press in regard to it, and that was in its highest commendation. Perhaps no paper of the kind ever had a more universal circulation or more hearty indorsement at the hands of newspaper men, without regard to party affiliations. On the 23d of February, 1863, it was ordered by the Senate of the United States that "one thousand copies of the message of the Governor of Utah to the territorial Legislature be printed and sent to the Governor for distribution." This, it is believed, is the only instance where the Senate had ever ordered the printing of such a document. It was further ordered, by Mr. Chase, that not one dollar should be expended by the secretary of the territory for legislative expenses until the Governor's message had been fairly printed, and bound with the statutes of the territory. It is a matter of regret that not even a single excerpt from this able document can be given in this biography. It may, however, be found in full in the Miscellaneous Documents, No. 37, of the United States Senate, third session of the Thirty-seventh Congress. On the 16th of January a resolution was introduced in the Senate of the United States, instructing the Committee on Territories "to inquire and report

whether the publication of the message of the Governor of Utah had been suppressed, and, if so, by what cause, and what was the message." The report of the committee, accompanied by a copy of the message, was less complimentary to the Mormons than the message itself. The following extracts will indicate the character of the report:

"The message, on examination, is found to contain nothing that should give offense to any Legislature willing to be governed by the laws of morality. . . . It is the opinion of your committee that the message is an able exposition of the manners and customs of the people of the territory, and as such brought down the censure of the leaders of the Mormon Church; and were it not for the animadversions therein contained it would not have been suppressed."

Each day the breach widened. As an evidence of the hatred and desperation of Brigham Young, some extracts from an address delivered by him in the Tabernacle, before an audience of three thousand people, will be given. After some general remarks, in which he reviewed from his own stand-point the course pursued by Governor Harding, characterizing him as a "nigger worshiper" and a "black-hearted Abolitionist," he said:

"Do you acknowledge this man Harding for your Governor? [Cries of "No; you are our Governor."] Yes, I am your Governor; and if he attempts to interfere in my affairs, woe, woe unto him. [Loud applause.] Will you allow such a man to remain in the territory? [Voices from all over the room, "No; put him out."] Yes, I say, put him out. If Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake do not resign, or if the President does not remove them, the people must attend to it."

In addition to these manifestations, a mammoth petition was sent to President Lincoln, asking the removal of the Governor and the two objectionable Judges, on the ground of "strenuously endeavoring to stir up strife between the people of the territory of Utah and the troops now in Camp Douglas." To this a counter-petition was sent to the President by General Connor and thirty-two commissioned officers of his command, denying these charges *in toto*, and indorsing the official acts of the Governor and Judges with the most unqualified praise. It must be remembered that these important events, so briefly alluded to, occurred during the gloomiest period of the war. All the energies of the government were devoted to crushing out the Rebellion. All troubles of a local nature were either overlooked or wisely disregarded, until the final supremacy of right against wrong should be firmly established. So strong, however, was the confidence reposed in the judgment and statesmanship of Mr. Harding, that the President, seconded by his Cabinet, refused to remove him, in spite of the pressure brought to bear by Brigham Young and his colleagues. Wearied, at length, with the unequal struggle between himself and the Mormon hierarchy, receiving only the moral support of the administration, he resigned his office and returned to Washington. In an interview with the President and Mr. Seward, relating to affairs in Utah, Mr. Lincoln expressed the greatest satisfaction with his administration of affairs, and said in conclusion that he had no idea of relieving him or accepting his resignation until he had a much better office to give him. It is necessary to add in this connection that, previous to his departure from the Plains, Governor Harding had received the appointment of consulate to Valparaiso, Chili, where the entire interests of the Pacific squadron were involved. On the eve of sailing from New York, he discovered that the health of his wife, and other domestic afflictions, rendered it impossible for him to leave home on so long a voyage, and for duties so far distant. The sacrifice was great, but he could not leave home under such circumstances; and he accordingly resigned the office, so much more desirable, in a financial view, than that of Governor of Utah. He asked for nothing, and was preparing, disappointedly, to return to Indiana, when a messenger from the Attorney-general's office laid on his table an official envelope containing his commission as Chief Justice of Colorado Territory. This position he accepted, remaining in Denver until May, 1865, during which time he passed through ordeals so trying in their nature, so replete with temptation, that to be encountered with safety required the greatest firmness of mind and strictest honesty of purpose. During his residence in Colorado it was agreed by the general government that the admission of the territory to the Union as a state should be decided by popular ballot, and a board of examiners, consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice, and United States district attorney, was appointed to examine the returns, and certify to their correctness. Briefly stated, the situation stood thus: A certain class of politicians desired the territory's admission, because of the official power and patronage they would possess; and another class expected, in a subordinate degree, to share these political emoluments. It is proper to remark in this connection that the Governor was more desirous that the state party should have a majority by the certificate of the board of canvassers, for in such case he would certainly be elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate from the state of Colorado. Opposed to these were thinking, conscientious men, like Harding, who objected on principle to allowing a state containing a population of twenty-five thousand an equal representation in the United States Senate with those having a population of millions. After waiting unnecessarily long, the returns were all in, and the examination proceeded. To a man of his clear intelligence and close observation it was apparent at the outset that the returns had been "doctored;" and the vigorous protest made by Mr. Harding

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against this bare-faced swindle was such as to result in an almost personal encounter between the Governor and himself. Pending the examination, which lasted several days, excitement ran high. It was an open secret that with the concurrence of Mr. Harding in the correctness of the returns all obstacles to the admission of the territory would be removed. Before a decision had been reached, Mr. Harding was approached by a gentleman well known in military and civil circles, and his warm personal friend, who assured him that, if he would yield his objections to the returns and sign the certificate with the other members of the board, he had been authorized to say to him that he could have twenty-five thousand dollars in gold. This was to be paid to him under the form of some pretended legitimate business transaction, that would enable Mr. Harding to defend himself, if necessary, against the charge of having taken a bribe, or committed other wrongs in the discharge of his official duties. It is but a frank admission, in passing, that, like many other men of marked promise, Mr. Harding was comparatively poor. The acceptance of this bribe, which involved merely the signing of his name, would place him in comfortable circumstances the remainder of his life. "After all," whispered the tempter, "there is nothing criminal in the act. It is merely sentiment, or, if you will, a matter of principle, that, in comparison with the reward, is slight indeed." Mr. Harding sat for a moment stupefied, and then replied, "General, that is more money than I ever had, or expect to have, at one time, but it is impossible. No; if it were in your power to add to this sum all the gold in yonder mountain, minted into coin, then I would not do it. What benefit would it be to me? I could not flee from myself, and I would end my life in suicide." The result of their deliberations at last ended in a disagreement, and a certificate to that effect was forwarded to the President; and, thus the state of Colorado vanished in a single hour, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind." In concluding this sketch, which does but scanty justice to a man of his varied accomplishments, learning, and eminence, it may be proper to advert to the fact that Mr. Harding has written much in the way of metrical composition, which it is hoped at some future time will be published in book form. The following stanza, which expresses his religious creed, conveys a fair idea of his poetic genius:

"I read, re-read the jarring creeds
That teachers told me are divine,
To satisfy my longing needs
Through all life's phases, cloud and shine;
Then sat me down to ponder well,
For what was truth I could not tell,
And reason made me infidel.
Not infidel to God, and his eternal good,
But infidel to priest and priestly word;
And yet within my longing soul
There was the need beyond control.
Then darkness closed upon my sight,
So dark there was no ray of light,
When softly on my senses fell
A voice, from whence I could not tell:
'Mortal, be merciful, be just,
All else of creed is but as dust.
Be this, not for reward of heaven,
But for the love that God hath given.
Be merciful, be just,
And thou mayst hope and trust.'"

HARDING, MYRON HOLLY, M. D., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is the second son of David Harding and his wife Abigail. He was born on the seventh day of August, 1810, in the town of Williamson, Ontario County, state of New York. At the time of the intermarriage of his father and mother, the former was a widower with a family of seven children, one son and six daughters, by a former marriage, and the latter was the widow of Parley Hill, senior, and had five children, three sons and two daughters. The fruits of this second marriage were three sons and four daughters, as follows: Stephen S., Myron H., Laura Ann, Lorenzo D., Mary Ann, Minerva, and Almira. Laura Ann was a twin sister of Myron H. It is worthy of note that, with a single exception, all of these children constituted one family, and lived to see the youngest daughter grow to the estate of womanhood without a single break in their ranks. Nevertheless, at this writing, only three survive out of that numerous household—Stephen S. Harding, Doctor Harding, and Mrs. Mary Ann Williams. David Harding was the only son of Stephen Harding, who was the son of Stephen Harding, who also was the son of Stephen Harding, a native of the state of Connecticut. It appears from these facts that the name Stephen had been patronymic for three generations at least in the Harding family. David Harding also was a native of the same state. Abigail Harding was a native of Cummington, Massachusetts. Her maiden name was Brown. About the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the father of David Harding removed with his large family to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and in 1778 was taken prisoner by the Indians under the command of the notorious renegade Brandt, and held in captivity for several days. It was during this time that David Harding, then a boy only twelve years old, was compelled to turn a grindstone until he was nearly exhausted, for the Indians to sharpen their scalping knives, tomahawks, and spears, the day before the battle, or rather massacre, of Forty-fort. After the release of the family the father returned to Connecticut, where he remained until peace was restored, when he again returned to Wyom-

ing. It was there that David Harding grew up to manhood, and married a Miss Umphraville. He continued to reside in the beautiful valley until the beginning of the present century, when he emigrated to Ontario County, in Western New York. He purchased a piece of wild land, and by dint of hard work in a few years established himself in a comfortable home. His wife died, and, as stated above, he was left with seven children on his hands. It was under these circumstances that he married his second wife. After the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Mr. Harding became involved in debt, thinking at the time that his transactions would be very profitable; the whole matter resulted in great pecuniary embarrassment, and the cold season that followed the close of the war made it impossible to save the dear homestead, and necessity compelled him to seek a new home with his large family. The fields that he was compelled to abandon to strangers had been changed by his unceasing toil from a wilderness to a garden in the prime and strength of his manhood. But all that could avail nothing. At the age of fifty-three years he looked for the last time on his old home, and turned his face toward the setting sun. He sought the far West, and on the tenth day of May, 1820, settled down in Ripley County, Indiana, then almost an unbroken wilderness. He was unable to purchase a tract of Congress land until two years afterwards, and during that time rented some that had a small clearing, where a log-cabin was erected, into which the family moved. In the summer of 1822, he was enabled to purchase eighty acres of Congress land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. A more comfortable cabin was built for the family, and after it was ready for occupancy the clearing up of a small field was begun by the father and his three boys with a hearty good will. Upon his arrival in Ripley County the whole neighborhood did not contain more than a dozen cabins. A school-house had not been erected, and even the site had not been agreed upon. In the fall of 1820 a log-cabin school-house was put up for the purpose of having a three months' school the coming winter. Not a foot of plank lumber was used in its construction, nor a nail or pane of window glass. Nearly all of one end was filled up with a huge fireplace made of rough limestone, large enough for all of the scholars to warm by at the same time. It was here that Doctor Harding attended the first school that ever was taught in that part of Ripley County. His two brothers, Stephen and Lorenzo, with one or two sisters, also attended the same. Doctor Harding never attended any other schools than those taught in this, his Alma Mater. It was the same with his brother Lorenzo. But, in order to make this part of the boyhood life of Doctor Harding complete, it is proper to return to the chopping, piling brush, and burning the same, in the clearing up of a new farm. Oftentimes when the weather was fair, and more especially on moonlight nights, these three brothers might have been found at work late and early, like so many beavers, chopping down the smaller trees and piling the brush. It is but justice to the memory of the father to state that the boys were not required to work at these unusual hours, but they sought to gain some extra time by which they would be permitted to work a day or two occasionally for a neighbor on their own account, when they would earn from twelve and a half cents to three fips per day, and could jingle the coins in their pockets. Such at that day was boyhood life in the woods of Ripley County. If, perchance, two men with bridles in their hands, on the hunt for stray horses, had passed by this clearing, and had stopped a moment to make the inquiry always at their tongues' ends, "Boys, have you seen any stray horses pass along here?" and one of those persons had said to the other, "Them's small chaps to be clearing so early;" and had remarked at the time, "The biggest boy there will become a lawyer, and be admitted to practice in the courts before he is of age, and will live to be a governor, a United States consul, and a Chief Justice, under the appointment of the President and Senate of the United States; and them two little fellows will graduate in one of the learned professions in some big college;" notwithstanding the wild extravagance of the self-appointed soothsayer, yet they both might have lived long enough to see the prediction verified to the very letter. The father of Doctor Harding lived on his little farm until his death, on the 6th of October, 1837, at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years. Lorenzo D. Harding died on the twenty-second day of August, 1850. He was a regular graduate of the Ohio Medical College. Had his life been spared, there is not a doubt but he would have gained very high honors in his profession. It seems a mystery how the subject of this memoir acquired even the rudiments of the most ordinary education. His opportunities before coming to Indiana were very limited, indeed, even for a boy of his age. Nevertheless, when he was eighteen years of age, he assumed the duties of schoolmaster himself, and became a decided favorite wherever he appeared in his new character. Suffice it to say, during all of these unpromising years he lost no time in the ordinary sports and games so common with boys, but might have been found in some secluded spot with book, and perhaps slate and pencil, mastering the difficult problems before him, oftentimes insoluble in the hands of other boys older than he, even with the assistance of the schoolmaster. Doctor Harding may be called, in every sense of the word, a self-made and self-educated man. Every day of his life added something to his store of knowledge. His moral conduct was founded in principles so high that they gave color to his very being.

O. P. Cobb

At the age of twenty he entered on the study of medicine, under the tuition of Doctor Cornett, of Versailles. In securing so competent an instructor he was most fortunate. After applying himself to his books for a few days, he asked to be examined by his tutors, who took a lively interest in the progress of the student. After reading about one year, he was thought to be able to stand an examination before the medical society of Dearborn County. In this he was not mistaken, and from that time practiced as a licentiate up to the year 1837, when he graduated with full honors of M. D. at the Ohio Medical College. In the mean time he had more than paid expenses. In 1838 he married Miss Lucy S. Plummer, of Manchester, a young lady of fine abilities. By this marriage six children were born, three sons and three daughters. Of these only three survive, to wit: Isadore Robins, wife of Doctor Robins; Laura Ann Wymond, wife of W. Wymond; and David Arthur Harding. Lucy S. Harding died in 1864, and in 1865 the widowed husband was joined in marriage to Mrs. Mary Ann Hill, the widow of Doctor Parley Hill, junior, of Madison, Indiana. Doctor Harding has always had too many patients on his hands to engage in politics, otherwise he might have made some reputation as a politician. For the last forty years he has resided in the city of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. His practice during this long period has been most extensive, and his skill and learning in his profession have never been questioned. He has never found time to engage in authorship; nevertheless, he has written several articles of great interest to the profession, which have appeared in medical journals. In addition to his general business, he has served as United States pension surgeon since his appointment in 1862. He was president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1866, and delivered a learned and able address upon "The Effects of Climate and Temperature upon Health and National Character." He has also been president of the Dearborn County Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association since 1859, and is an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. He has taken a warm interest in the progress of medical science. Such are the outlines of the life of a self-made and self-educated man, whose indomitable will and unblemished moral character deserved the success that has crowned the life of Doctor Harding.

COBB, O. P., of Aurora, president of the Aurora Iron and Nail Company, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1817. His mother, Nancy Cobb, was the daughter of Colonel William Crawford, who did good service in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. He was of Scotch and German descent. His father, Joshua Cobb, was born in Vermont, of Welsh parentage, but removed to Pennsylvania, and was there married. In that state they remained until 1819, by that time having a family of six children. While a resident of that state he made six trips to New Orleans, as captain and pilot of keel-boats, one of which he cordelled and poled back to Pittsburgh. At the termination of two of the other trips he sold his boats in New Orleans, and made his way home on horseback; and on his last trip he walked the whole distance from that city to his home near Pittsburgh. This was his last journey on foot, for when he arrived at Louisville her citizens were celebrating the memorable event of a steamboat having made the voyage up from New Orleans in some forty days. This boat departed from New Orleans on the same day that Joshua Cobb left there on foot, it thus appearing that steam then was not much superior in speed to the knee motor, otherwise pedestrianism. In 1819 Joshua and Nancy Cobb removed in a flat-boat from Pittsburgh to Aurora, Indiana, with their six children. O. P. Cobb, the youngest, was then eighteen months old. His parents were on a farm there a year and a half, when, by hard work, strict economy, and by selling their only cow and best bed and bedding, they obtained one hundred dollars, a sum sufficient to enable them to enter eighty acres of wild land. They found the locality by going back from the Ohio River some forty miles, to Decatur County, in what was then called the "New Purchase." This was far beyond any considerable settlement—so much so that his father, together with Colonel Hendricks and Colonel Wilson, had to blaze the trees and lay off the first trace, or road, from Napoleon to Indianapolis; and the same pathway, with very little change in course or location, eventually became the Michigan State Road. Colonel Wilson settled at Napoleon, Colonel Hendricks where Greensburg now is, and Mr. Cobb a few miles from there, on Sand Creek, on the land he had just purchased from the United States government. Here he built a log-cabin, without a nail, screw, or hinge, and without glass or putty. There were no planks except such as he made out of the trees he had cut down and shaped by his chopping and broad ax, augur, gimlets, and froe. To this building, thus wrought by his own hands, was his family brought when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. He can even now recall its dreary appearance, in the midst of a dense forest; the trees, ground, and log-cabin all covered with snow; no fire in the house, or neighbors to borrow it from nearer than seven miles, and then only two families nearer than twenty-five miles. These difficulties, however, did not seem to discourage his father and mother; for, with his steel and flint, Mr. Cobb had soon a roaring fire on the ground on one side of the cabin, and the mother went cheerfully to work to prepare supper

in "her own new house," as she said, without a word of complaint of smoking chimney, dirty floors, or open doors, although one was an opening through the clapboard roof, the second was on the ground, and the third a hole cut in the side of the cabin. It was their own home, and all felt happy. In that cabin, and another large one built later, the two forming an L, the parents fed, clothed, and educated eight children. Until the boy was twelve years of age he was without a school-house, teacher, or book, other than Dilworth's and Webster's spelling-books and a Bible. The latter was frequently in the hands of the inmates of the cabin and the travelers or emigrants to the far West that were there entertained. But in that little place O. P. Cobb received the most valuable part of his education; it was there he learned to be self-reliant and to husband his resources. When he needed any thing he was taught to work and make it. Buying any thing was out of the question; making it was the order of the day. Trees were chopped down, split into halves, one side was hewed, and then they were laid down for a floor in the cabin. His father with his froe rived out clapboards cut from timber six feet long, to make the doors to his cabins. These were laid on to the battens with wooden pegs, after boring holes with a gimlet, and the doors were hung with wooden hinges, and had a wooden latch. To lock the door merely required the latch-string to be pulled in. All the other work necessary at that time to maintain a family in the wilderness, such as making and mending ox-yokes, plows, harrows, wagons, etc., the boy saw his father do, and at a very early age himself learned, to give him self-reliance. His mother, whom he revered even more than he did his father, was earnest in striving to give her children a good education, theoretical and practical, both by precept and example. She would spin her thread on both the little and the big wheel, color the yarn with butternut bark, lay the warp, shoot in the filling, a thread at a time, to make cloth, and, after she had woven it into cloth, cut and make shirts, vests, pantaloons, and coats for each of her boys. Often he used to ask his mother when she was going to put another piece in the loom. His anxiety arose from the fact that he generally had the privilege of handing in the chain to her through the gears, a thread at a time. This process gave the boy the exclusive benefit of his mother's teaching for nearly a week together. She would sit on one side of the gearing, and he on the other, handing his mother the threads, while a spelling-book lay on the loom between them, she either spelling or reading, or giving out words to spell. The letters were named by the son, and she would pronounce the words thus: B-a, ba; b-e, be; b-i, bi; b-o, bo, etc. In this manner he learned to spell by sound, a principle that he has since advocated. Some learned professors are now of the same opinion. But that way was then adopted from necessity, not from choice of systems of education, or of teachers. His parents were his instructors, and his light was not reflected from "midnight oil," as is now said of modern students, but from hickory bark, that was gathered in the woods in the day-time to burn in the fire-place at night. He studied by its blaze while one parent was making sugar spiles, and the other knitting or sewing on garments for members of the family. That was the free school that O. P. Cobb attended, and to this day he can hardly pass a shell-bark hickory without tipping his hat to it. Such was the only education he received up to twelve years of age, excepting what he derived from the arguments, talk, and illustrations of traveling statesmen, Methodist preachers, and others who bivouacked for the night in his father's house. Many a time were both of the cabins full to overflowing, at other times containing but a single person aside from the family. But the full house was the most interesting, for then it was that the arguments were most varied, particularly when members of the state Legislature, lawyers, doctors, and preachers were there, as they often were. Then each would discuss the bearings and importance of his profession or calling: the representative the rights and interests of his constituency, the doctor the shaky condition of his patients, the lawyer the innocence of his clients, and the minister the all-important subject whether or no his Church members could fall from grace. To all these discussions he listened with the most intense interest, especially the latter, but could never quite settle the question until a forcible illustration was received. Then his mind was no longer in doubt. One night it chanced that the only man who put up with them was a Baptist preacher. He had before this time presented some very weighty arguments, for he was a large man, as was also Mr. Cobb. The latter weighed over two hundred and forty pounds, but the preacher was the heaviest. When supper was announced only the preacher, the father, mother, and his oldest brother sat down to the table, a small, falling-leaf affair, about three and a half by four feet in size, its small dimensions compelling the occupants to sit close together at the four sides. The rest of the children, there not being room at the table, were standing in the background, as still as mice, waiting for the preacher to say grace. This was properly said, when the fat minister attempted to hitch up his chair to the table. The floor, however, was made of puncheons, hewed on one side and round on the other. They had been laid when green and were now dried, and there were consequently large cracks between them. The hind legs of the preacher's chair, as he drew it up to the table, exactly fitted one of these holes, into which it dropped. The natural consequence resulted. He backslid to the floor,

kicking the table over as he fell towards Mrs. Cobb, until the falling leaf touched the floor, leaving the table standing at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The dishes all began on a sliding scale, and they went to the level of the floored preacher, whose chair-legs had forced up the puncheon until it stood at the same angle as the table. Mr. Cobb, being ever ready to assist the fallen, sprang to help his prostrate friend, but stubbed his toe on the elevated puncheon and fell full length on top of the divine. The children, standing by, could not repress themselves, and set up a little applause in the way of "Te-he-he-he! te-he-he-he!" But Mr. Cobb, having raised his companion in arms, shook his forefinger at the children, which they well understood to mean, "Stop that laughing!" It was somewhat checked, when one of the brothers laid his hand on his sister's shoulders and queried: "Did he not fall from grace?" This opened up the chorus again, and even the father's upraised finger could not repress the merriment. The mother by this time had caught the infection, and was laughing until the tears rolled down her cheeks. But in the end the preacher relieved them by saying: "Let them laugh at me. A heavy argument is against me, for I, at least, have fallen from grace." From his earliest recollections Mrs. Cobb put forth her greatest efforts and spared no pains to teach her children sobriety, truthfulness, and honesty, and to avoid card-playing and deception. To illustrate to them the evil effects of such conduct she used, not a fabled story made up in book-form, but a bit of the history of the life of a boy grown to manhood within her recollection, and of whom they had heard something, so that the story was no myth to them: "The boy was bright, but his early associations were bad. His father owned a horse-mill; that is, a mill where each man had to furnish his own team to grind his own grist of corn, and oftentimes some of these countrymen had to wait for hours, both day and night, for their turn to grind. This boy, whose name was James, attended the horse-mill; his duty was to toll each man's grist, one toll dish from each bushel, for the use of his father's mill. This employed but a small portion of James's time, and he became idle and restless, and, to pass away his leisure, he began to play cards with the customers of the mill. At first he played for fun, then for money, and then he began to steal little articles, going from bad to worse, till finally he commenced stealing horses. This he carried on till he was married and had raised two or three children, when he was arrested, tried, and sent to the penitentiary for horse-stealing. He escaped from the prison, however, and returned to his family, but was soon pursued by the officers and dragged from his home, his wife, and his children, regardless of the entreaties, tears, and shrieks of his family." Mrs. Cobb explained to the children that this man brought his calamity upon himself and his family by first playing cards for fun to while away a leisure moment with his idle associates. "Don't you see, my children, how easily he could have escaped all this if he had not begun it by playing cards? Now, my boys, will you ever try to learn to play cards?" "Never, as long as I live," was the pledge then taken by them unanimously, and never broken by the subject of this sketch. From that day to this he has never allowed a pack of cards to be kept or played about any house, out-house, office, flat-boat, or steamboat that he has had charge of, with the exception of one pack he took home to his house when his eldest boys were six and eight years old, respectively. With these on hand he gave them a history of the card-playing of the boy James, and what it led to, as his mother had given it to him, with the pledges he had made her, and how faithfully he had kept them. Then he gave them the cards, and told them he brought them home to see what they would do with them after hearing the history of the boy James. By this time both boys and girls were in tears, and the cards were quickly dashed into the fire, with resolutions by all that they would never learn to play with them; and he has now good grounds for the belief that none of his family ever did, so that lesson, short as it was, has proved to be of great value. The other lesson given by his mother was previous to the one just mentioned. It was as follows: He had taken advantage of his brother in a trade by lying and deceiving him as to what his father had said and done. No one but himself knew the fact; but then the boy knew he had committed a wrong both against his father and brother, in direct violation of all his mother's teachings. His conscience troubled him day and night to devise some means to rid himself of his torments, but could not. He thought of all the good lessons he had been given by his mother, and was reminded that she had often told him that it gave her pain to punish her children, and would only do so for their own good, and therefore not beyond the possibility of working a reformation. Then he resolved to go to her, acknowledge his wrong doing, and receive what punishment she might think necessary to relieve him from a guilty conscience. No poor sinner, he thinks, was ever more truly repentant of his sins than was he at that time. So he went to her, threw himself into her arms, wept bitter tears, and told her what he had done and what trouble it had caused him. What could be done to relieve him from such torments? She answered: "Acknowledge your faults to your father and brothers, ask their forgiveness, and pledge yourself that you will ever be honest and truthful to all of them." He promised it. She then inquired: "Do you mean to live up to your pledge?" "Oh, yes! as long as I live I will," he replied. "Who is your father and who are your brothers?" He answered: "Joshua Cobb is my

father, and Willard, Dyar, John, and Elkanah Cobb are my brothers." She then told the boy that God was his Heavenly Father, and all mankind were his brothers, and asked him if he thought he could and would extend the pledge to all of them, even to the end of his days. He promised that he would, and the knowledge that he has always built upon and kept that pledge sacredly has been one of the greatest consolations of his life, for to that almost entirely does he attribute whatever success he has had, by making his word as good as his bond. In this way he has led thousands of his fellow-men, and borrowed and controlled millions of their money, so as to better the financial condition of the community in which he lives, to their joint local and national benefit, thus far without making a failure. This has been done with little instruction other than what has been narrated. At twelve years of age he began attending school. This was at a little log school-house, to which he walked two miles through the forest. The teacher that presided was only required by the trustees to be able to read, write, and cipher to the single rule of three. The boy attended until he was twenty for three months each year, unless sugar-making began before the three months had passed, in which case his time was cut short. At twenty he was set free, or, in other words, was allowed to go to work for himself. His father gave each of his boys a year to work for themselves before they reached their majority. This year of grace he hired to his father at thirteen dollars a month, and a dollar a day for one month during harvest. He took full charge of the farm, led the harvest hands with a mowing scythe, did the teaming, and attended the wet weather saw-mill at night whenever it rained enough to run it. When his year was at an end he took his pay in poplar weather-boarding, at twelve dollars per thousand, with the use of the four-horse team to haul them to Aurora, where he had a contract to go down the river on a flat-boat as an oarsman, at thirty dollars for the trip, with the privilege of taking his lumber, on the floor of the boat, free of cost, to Natchez, Mississippi. On arriving at that city he had to wait until the hay was sold and unloaded, but he obtained employment as salesman at thirty dollars per month, and boarded on the flat-boat until spring. When the hay was unloaded, he sold his weather-boarding at forty dollars per thousand, making more money on it than is ordinarily made on a boat load of hay. When he went home to his parents he was in buoyant spirits, for since leaving them he had made nearly a thousand dollars, and gained a pretty good knowledge of flat-boating and trade in the South, so that he resolved to continue in the business. But for general trade he found himself deficient in his education. To improve himself he took a three months' course in the Greensburg Seminary, under Professor May, in writing and in Talbot's arithmetic, a work that gave all its examples in dollars and cents, not in pounds, shillings, and pence. He told his teacher that he had wasted too much time on pounds and shillings, and now wanted to learn to make calculations in dollars and cents. So the British currency was dropped, and the Federal taken up. At the end of three months he was as far advanced as any of his former teachers had been—that is, up to the "single rule of three." When he left Professor May his school days ended. Leaving the school-house, he stepped across the street and took a contract for making a dirt turnpike, being the lowest bidder per rod. He had worked with his father at that business before, and knew that he had a good contract; so he borrowed his father's team, plows, picks, and scrapers, went to work, and in two months made more money than he had expended in the previous three months while he was schooling himself. In the fall he returned to Aurora, ready to go at flat-boating. He bargained with Weaver & Cobb (his brother John), who kept a dry-goods store, to buy for him a flat-boat load of produce, such as he should select, not to exceed three thousand dollars' worth, he paying down all the cash he had, about thirteen hundred dollars, and the remainder to be on a credit until the following spring. He then finished and loaded the boat himself, but was obliged to hire a pilot to steer the boat down the river, and unfortunately he got, as he thought, the most ill-humored and slowest old pilot on the river. He knew every thing, and Mr. Cobb could not control him in any thing. He ran when he pleased and laid up when he pleased, but finally succeeded in steering the boat safely into Natchez, after eleven weeks, half the time being spent in fighting ice in both the Ohio and Mississippi, the boat being in great peril. A number of boats were cut down, both above and below his, but he had taken the precaution to line his gunwale boards with hard wood before he loaded, and that probably saved his craft from the fate the others met with. On arriving at Vicksburg he found some of his fellow-boatmen from Indiana in great trouble. They were selling their produce and taking their pay in Mississippi state and local bank paper, which was all at a heavy discount, and was only convertible into silver or New Orleans bank paper, which was equivalent to silver, at a discount ranging from ten to ninety per cent. But the Mississippians seemed determined to give out nothing but their own paper, with which they would pay almost any price. The best of this currency, that issued by the Union Bank, gave no surety that it would be worth any thing in a week after it was obtained. Some of his friends had sold their hay at twenty-five dollars a ton in Union Bank paper, that being the best they could do, and he was told that he would find things worse than that at Natchez. This was not very encouraging, but he re-

solved to meet the emergency as best he could. He had a week to study the matter before he reached that place, and by that time the Union Bank had failed, leaving plenty more of the same sort at Natchez when he reached there. The only difference was that there was at the latter place a greater variety of shinplasters and bank paper, which was generally at a higher rate of discount, such as the Brandon Bank, Holly Springs, Mississippi Cotton Company, and many others. But the Hoosiers soon discovered that the Natchez merchants were shipping immense amounts of cotton to New Orleans, and then selling it, getting their pay in New Orleans bank paper or silver or gold, depositing it there, and buying Mississippi paper to pay out for produce in Natchez. To meet this emergency he suggested calling a meeting of all the flat-boatmen at the landing, which was done, and they resolved to take nothing but New Orleans bank paper or silver for any of their produce, at their price for hay at twenty-five dollars per ton, and all other commodities at proportionate prices, and to take Mississippi paper only at such a rate of discount each day as would bring their prices. To this resolution the buyers made great objections, and swore they would not buy if the boatmen would not take such money as they offered. They were told that the money would be taken at just what it was worth each day at the brokers' office, and no more. The resolve was adhered to, and the buyers yielded. Good money became the currency at Natchez, while at Vicksburg the boatmen continued to deal in shinplasters for months subsequently. Trade at the latter point was unremunerative, and nearly all who took loads there lost heavily, while at Natchez there were large profits. This action of the boatmen was of great advantage to Indiana, as it insured her farmers a safe and cash-paying market. Mr. Cobb's resolution proved of much value to him, as it made him a leader in his line of business, a position he afterwards maintained with profit to himself and those associated with him. When he had sold out the produce he had shipped, he had many applications from both Western and Southern traders at Natchez for a partnership, or to work as salesman at one hundred dollars per month. He chose the latter for a few months only, and then returned to Aurora with a full determination to continue in the river trade. The next fall he superintended finishing and loading four flat-boats for hay—two for himself and two for J. W. Weaver and his brother John Cobb. The latter was to steer his own two boats, while O. P. Cobb determined to be his own pilot, although it was only his third trip down the river. He took great pains in rigging and manning his boats, then resolutely stepped upon his steering oar plank, called to his men to "let her go," and to his oarsmen to "go ahead on the starboard, back on the larboard." This was his first command, and he tried to give it with as confident an air as possible, for he did not think it best to let his men know that he was not an experienced pilot, and not at all dependent upon "Captain Conkling's Navigator," a guide-book for pilots, or upon following his brother. From the beautiful and prompt manner in which his commands were executed by his oarsmen as they rounded out and rowed his boats from the Indiana shore, he felt sure that he had made a good beginning with his men. But when he had gone but ten miles, to Rising Sun crossing, a point very difficult to run, he was put into trepidation by his brother, through his great anxiety to aid. John Cobb was just ahead of him with his two boats, and as he went into the riffle he hallooed to his brother: "O. P., you had better let Bolander [one of his hands] take hold of the oars to steer you through; it is very difficult to navigate." At this the men stared at him, and he saw at once that this was a deathblow to his pilotship if not met promptly and resolutely, so he raised himself to his full size on the walk-plank, and shouted: "You attend to your boats and I will steer mine." He then called to his oarsmen: "Move lively, and give us good headway till we get through here." When this was done, and they were well into the riffle, he called out: "Back on the starboard, and go ahead on the larboard," to help him straighten them up. "Now go ahead, all together; jerk her lively, boys." This command, well executed, took them through the riffle and into the main channel, while his brother's boats flanked down into the slack water, and fell behind with his men in terrible confusion, whereas O. P. Cobb's went through in high glee. This event seemed to satisfy both crews that the younger brother was the better pilot of the two, and he had no difficulty thereafter in managing his men. After this he generally took the lead until he reached Natchez, while John Cobb went on to New Orleans. Each struck a good market. O. P. Cobb had a good general variety of Western produce, well fitted for the retail trade, with the exception of ear corn. This was very low, but in good demand, and he thought he could see some money in buying corn to retail with his hay and other produce; so he went into the market, and there found a brother Hoosier who offered to sell his load of corn for forty cents per bushel and throw in his boat gratis. This was very cheap, but the sale must be made, so that he could go home to raise another crop. This seemed all right, with the important exception that he had no money to buy it with. He went to a friend, stated the case and his prospects, and proposed that, if the latter would furnish the money, Cobb would do the buying and selling, and the profits and losses would be divided equally. The proposition was accepted, the money was advanced, and buying and selling was begun. He made more

money in that season's trade than he did on the produce he had shipped from home. At the end of four months he settled with his moneyed friend, paying over half the profits. The latter was so much pleased that he proposed a general partnership; but Mr. Cobb declined, preferring to paddle his own canoe, as he had then built up a good trade with the best citizens of Natchez, which he felt sure he could retain by fair dealing and a strict observance of the Golden Rule. He continued in the Southern trade for some twenty years after that, until the Rebellion occurred. During the twenty years that he had traded down the river he had the well wishes and confidence of all good citizens, and they seemed to rejoice in his success in business. With his brother-in-law, Foulk, he at one time built one of the largest brick business houses to be found under the hill at Natchez, and also a large ice-house, and bought and owned eight or ten colored people, and in other ways ingratiated himself into good favor with the Southern people; so that each year he had orders from many of them for their entire year's supply of beef, pork, corn, flour, and tobacco (nearly all of which he shipped from the North); in fact, all their wants, except whisky, which he did not deal in then, either at home or abroad. But when the Rebellion came, and he took sides with the Union, all this availed him nothing with his Mississippi friends; for his boats were ordered from the landing, the services of his slaves were appropriated, and his other property seized, until his attorney, "Uncle Abe," filed an injunction against them, and freed his property, by his agreeing to work for the United States during the war. At first Mr. Cobb differed from his attorney, "Uncle Abe," when the latter issued a proclamation saying that the easiest and best way out of the difficulty was to free the slaves; for some of his had cost him as high as eighteen hundred dollars. Still, he thought it would not be safe or honest for us to go back on the attorney we had employed, and concluded to stick to him until he obtained judgment in the higher courts. In 1843, at the age of twenty-six, he married Caroline S. Foulk, of Dearborn County, Indiana. He had heard her described by a maiden aunt to his elder brother John. After mentioning her high standing and excellent Christian qualities, and praising the family connections, the old lady concluded: "But she is too young for you, John." The junior listened to all the description with great interest, but, when it was announced that she was too young for his brother, he thought: "Then she is just the right one for me, and I shall be sure to fall in love with her at first sight." He did so, although that first sight did not come for three years. When he finally saw her, he found another candidate for the lady's hand, but, thanks to himself and the aid given him by the maiden aunt, the independent ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. Since that time he has always been partial to independent candidates. Soon after marriage he bought a house in Aurora, Indiana, where he settled. That place had then only a few hundred inhabitants, two dry-goods stores and one grocery store, and no manufacturing establishment of any kind, save one of gingerbread. The roads leading to the town were made principally of mud, and were laid out up the center of the ridges, without any regard to getting an easy grade; and the bridges were of hewn timber, without curve or stone abutments. These improvements, such as they were, were becoming badly worn. There was much work to be done in order to build up a city there, and but few citizens to do it, while there were rival towns of far greater dimensions on all sides. Wilmington was on the hill back of them, Lawrenceburg above and Rising Sun below them on the Ohio River, and all in Dearborn County. But the residents of Aurora were enterprising, and by giving some lots succeeded in inducing T. & J. W. Gaff to establish a flour-mill and distillery. Then Mr. Cobb, with his brother John, built a pork-house, and began packing pork and shipping South, still continuing his business in Natchez, under the supervision of his brother-in-law, Mr. Foulk. The greater part of Mr. Cobb's time was devoted to buying and shipping to the South, and, in company with the Gaffs and his brother John, he spent much time in projecting and executing public works, such as free pikes, bridges, and joint-stock railroads, in that neighborhood. The other towns were in turn the county seat, and had besides been favored by legislation, while Aurora had to depend upon her own citizens, meet the opposition, or else fall behind. This they were too ambitious to do, if it was in their power to help it. They built their own free pikes, bridges, and railroads, by the aid of outside subscriptions, and fifty thousand dollars in city bonds subscribed by the city. To accomplish this much hard work was needed, and Mr. Cobb was always placed in the front rank, without pay or allowances. His city has had his services ever since his first residence there, without a dollar's charge, and with no benefit other than what was received by all other citizens. This time included also the dreadful cholera year (1847), when many of the inhabitants left, fleeing from the dreadful disease, even including lawyers, ministers, and doctors. Mr. Cobb stood by, with his wife and children, until the last man that died with the cholera was buried. This he did, not because he did not fear death, but because he could not bear the idea of leaving his friends there in distress. If he had gone to the country, he would have been in danger of carrying the disease to the residents there. Before this calamity was fairly over, and while one-half the people were still out of town, Gaff's mill was burned down, and later the pork-house was burned, while full of pork and lard of O. P. Cobb & Co., of

Natchez. The losses fell very heavily on their little city, as well as on the Gaffs and Cobbs; but the same spirit, the same determination to always do what they could to help themselves and their fellow-men, was left to each of them. They had the entire confidence and sympathy of all the good people of the surrounding country, and a disposition to help each other. Gaff's mill was soon replaced with a larger and better one, and, when the time came for the Cobbs to rebuild their pork-house, they were encouraged in the same manner. The burned structure was replaced with a much larger one. There was, however, a greater difficulty. When the fire occurred the Natchez firm had large contracts to fill in the South, to meet which it had nearly exhausted its means and credit, as was supposed. The pork was all burned except the barreled pork and lard saved from the flames by the almost superhuman exertion of friends, with five hundred hogs that hung in the slaughter-house, not fully paid for, and no insurance on any thing. No sooner had Mr. Cobb disclosed his situation than he was given both sympathy and credit, and was bidden to go ahead. The farmers of his acquaintance came forward and offered him their fat hogs on a credit. His city friends volunteered to lend him money on his own name, and he was almost overwhelmed with kindness. Deeply moved by these manifestations, as well as encouraged, he called all his hands together and began again. A shed was built for his cutting blocks alongside of his lard house, which was saved from the flames, flat-boats were used for the purpose of packing, and in less than a week after the conflagration he was buying hogs and packing again. A year had not elapsed when the partners had made up all their losses, and were able to restore to their friends all that they had borrowed. Business was increased in Aurora and Natchez, and it was carried on very profitably in both places without interruption or change for years. During this time he built a dwelling-house on his farm near Aurora, where he removed with his family, deeming it the best place to rear and educate his children properly. They then numbered six. When the South rebelled he was called upon to decide whether he would serve his country or his Southern brethren. It took him but a moment to decide, in spite of his large pecuniary interests in Mississippi, and he has never regretted his action, although it has served to keep both his body and brain at work at their utmost capacity for nearly twenty years, in conducting and settling up the war business. Much of the burden still hangs upon him in the way of litigation for money due him from the government and from the Illinois Central Railroad. It was no easy task at first to obtain a unanimous sentiment among the people of his neighborhood for the Union, as they lived on the borders, and a large proportion of the inhabitants were boatmen, who, like himself, had their principal trade in the South. The matter was fully discussed and warmly contested, many times almost to blows, between heretofore warm friends, and many otherwise good men hesitated. Mr. Cobb was naturally among the first called on to give his opinion as to whether the Union should be dissolved. He was known to have the largest financial interest in the South of any one in that vicinity, but he did not flinch. He answered, uncompromisingly: "Gentlemen, we had better fight until the last grown man of us is slain, and then depend upon our boys and women to repopulate and save this glorious Union of ours, than to think for one moment of allowing the rebels to succeed in dividing this great republican nation. I, for one, am in favor of sustaining the Union at all hazards." Soon after this he gave some practical evidence that he meant what he said, by knocking down in the street with his fist the first man that he heard abusing the government and wishing that the rebels might succeed. This rash act drew the first blood in that locality, and brought about a division and taking of sides quickly, for the friends of the Union rallied, and sided with Mr. Cobb, while the opponents, almost to a man, swore vengeance against him. He received a vote of thanks from the ladies for his prompt action. Mr. Cobb promptly offered his services to Governor Morton, who asked him as to the best means of supplying the army with forage, as he knew that Mr. Cobb was an old boatman, and the Governor had observed that up to that time the manner of transporting forage, particularly hay, was very expensive, and attended with great damage and loss from exposure to the weather, being shipped on steamboats and open barges on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee Rivers, at a high rate of freight, and then tumbled on the landings to await removal by army teams to its destination in the country. Sometimes it had to be reloaded on steamers for other points on the rivers. By this method the forage was generally much damaged by exposure and bad handling, and this to such an extent that it was becoming alarming to the Union forces. Mr. Cobb made the following suggestion: That the government buy coal barges along the Ohio River in the hay districts, and roof and side them up so as to make floating forage warehouses of them. In this way the hay could be kept dry, and could be towed to any landing, as it was needed, by the government towboats, from place to place; and an immense saving would be the result, both to the government and the farmers, who were then receiving only about fifteen dollars per ton for their baled hay from the speculators, while the United States had just offered a letting for hay delivered on the Upper Ohio River, payable in treasury vouchers, at which the lowest bid was forty dollars per ton, and not half enough to supply the demand was offered even at that price. He felt assured that by proper management the

army could be well supplied at a much less rate from the farmers, giving the farmers at the same time a much better price than they had yet received. The government should furnish barges and lumber to finish them, employing agents to buy, load, and pay the farmers in currency for their hay, and setting its price from time to time; Mr. Cobb then suggesting from twenty to twenty-five dollars per ton, and the agents to receive three dollars each ton for buying and loading the baled hay, payment to be made in government vouchers. By this method ten dollars per ton would be saved to the treasury, besides getting the hay to the army in better condition and with less expense of transportation. Governor Morton approved his suggestions, and they were reported to the chief quartermaster at St. Louis and Louisville (General Allen), who at once adopted the suggestion, and appointed Mr. Cobb quartermaster's agent to carry it out, fixing the price at twenty-five dollars to the farmers, and three dollars more per ton for delivering it to the government in barges, as above described. This was a larger undertaking than he had ever managed before, both financially and in amount of work, but he accepted the situation, entering at once upon the discharge of his duties. His first step was the organization of a firm of ten men, selected from among the oldest hay merchants on the Ohio, and those whom he thought best suited to carry on the undertaking with him, under the firm name of J. & O. P. Cobb & Co. The members were Messrs. Greer, Small, Cheek, Blasdell, Folbre, Williams, Christy, Foulk, his brother John, and himself. From the very start they met with terrible opposition from the hay speculators, from Gallipolis, Ohio, to Memphis, Tennessee, and from the latter point to St. Louis and above, from parties who had been furnishing forage up to that time at ruinous rates; but the new firm overcame all opposition so far as to keep the government well supplied for one year. This undoubtedly saved the United States millions of money during the war, although the contractors made less than eighteen thousand dollars for the year's business, for the warehouse system of transportation on barges was kept up after that, not only for hay, but for other forage. After the first year, however, the opposition was so great that the government went back to the former system of supplying her demands principally by contract. That was very satisfactory to the new partnership, for they began to see that they had an elephant on their hands. After furnishing the government another year a large amount of forage supplies by contract at lettings, on which they did much better than in the agency business, the firm of J. & O. P. Cobb & Co. was dissolved. Then, in order to enable him to furnish forage for the government in such quantities and in such places as they were likely to require it, in addition to his old house of O. P. Cobb & Co., of Aurora, Indiana, he organized the firm of O. P. Cobb, Christy & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio; the firm of John Christy & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky; and the firm of Cobb, Blasdell & Co., Cairo, Illinois, in all of which he stood at the head. In 1863 and 1864 he took large contracts for each house at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cairo, for hay, oats, and corn, particularly for grain, at what he thought to be fair prices, being from a dollar and a quarter to nearly two dollars per bushel; their agreement being to deliver a certain amount each month for six months, and being required to give a heavy bond to that effect. Soon after taking the contract and giving security for its faithful fulfillment, he was sent for by Captain McClung and Colonel McKim, who had been written and telegraphed to by General Allen, of Louisville, informing them that immense supplies for General Thomas's army had been burnt up at Johnsonville, Tennessee, and telling them of the great emergency then existing, and likely to exist, many animals being in danger of starving if every possible effort were not made to secure forage, even by seizing it. This information was to him both surprising and alarming, although he was fully up to the requirements of all his contracts. These had, however, several months yet to run, and he knew that if the government began seizing grain it would run the market up until it would ruin all of them, and all other contractors who had contracts yet running, as theirs was, and the government would not get as much grain as she was then receiving, and would thereby defeat her own object. The quartermaster was notified that Mr. Cobb would rather undertake to meet this emergency by doubling his contracts, at the same rates and terms per bushel, than to have the government go into the market to buy and seize forage. He was told to meet the emergency as best he could, at his last contract price, by every means within his power, until he was notified that the emergency was passed. Prompt action was what the government wanted, and every exertion was put forth in his power. Grain was soon started into Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cairo, by river, and by almost every line of railroad in the Western country, and the supply was kept up in that way until Richmond fell and the war ended. On the eleventh day of April they received written notice from the quartermasters, at their points of delivery, that they were "ordered by the chief quartermaster to receive no grain of any contractor after the tenth day of April, and you are hereby notified that no more grain will be received from you." This he thought, and still thinks, the most unjust treatment he had ever received from the government or any body else in all the dealings of his life; for he had been almost forced into the contract, to relieve the government in her great emergency. They were left with nearly a million of bushels of grain

on their hands in Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and in transit to those places, which they had bought for the government, and on which they had advanced a large amount of money. The government, regardless of this, had left them to their fate. A large portion of the grain they had purchased was loaded in cars, and switched off on side tracks in Illinois; and the shippers, holding bills of lading, began suit against the firms in the United States courts in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and against Mr. Cobb, as the head of the several firms. This was a most formidable obstacle, and it required all the money he could get and the courage he could raise to make the first start towards settling the matters by litigation and other means, for they were sued for more than a quarter of a million of dollars. In the mean time they had laid before Congress their claims for the grain that the government had refused to receive of them; but Congress did little for them until after the plaintiffs in their suits had prosecuted their claims to judgment. Then he compromised with them, giving in settlement his notes at one, two, and three years, with his brother John as indorser. This seemed like getting enough time to collect of the government and the railroad company; but before it had expired he found that he needed it all. He was obliged to get an extension upon most of the notes, which was granted by his opponents for the purpose of enabling him to collect something from the United States. Judgment was obtained in the United States Court of Claims for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and he obtained from the Illinois Central Railroad, by litigation and compromise, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. Thus he was enabled to pay all his outstanding notes. He has still two suits pending for money justly due his various firms, and he hopes soon to collect them. It is a singular fact that nearly all his financial troubles have been occasioned by his desire to give aid to the country in the time of its peril. He has served the public to the best of his ability, and now that old age is coming on he is filled with gratitude for the success he has had through life. The last great enterprise that he has taken hold of is the Aurora Iron and Nail Company, which he was induced to help, not because he saw in it the means of making money, but almost solely for the reason that he recognized in it the means of saving the people of his city from great distress during the panic of 1873. When the railroad machine and repair shops had been removed from their place, and other shops and business ceased operation, Mr. Cobb was called upon by the people, and placed at the head of a committee to devise ways and means of giving employment to the idle men and merchants. In pursuance of the recommendation of this committee, the city appropriated nine thousand dollars to secure the location of a rolling mill at Aurora. The mill began business as the Aurora Iron Company, and for three or four years they paid out a large amount of money, which relieved the wants of their people very much; but at the end of that time the company showed but too plainly that it was losing money, and must soon stop if somebody else did not soon take hold of it. Up to this time none of the citizens of Aurora had either stock or office in the company. It was plain that something must be done, or the works would stop and be thrown on the city of Aurora, which had given the land, but could not conduct the business; and, of course, with the stoppage the workmen would again be thrown out of employment. The old committee was again summoned to the relief of the city, and it recommended that a new company be formed, to buy out the Aurora Iron Company and the Haddock Nail Company's patent nail machine, and carry on both together. This time the city was not asked for any thing, except to exempt the nail mill from city taxes for ten years. But the committee did ask the citizens to take stock in the new enterprise to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, at fifty cents on the dollar, to half raise a working capital of at least one hundred thousand, but failed to obtain more than about three-fourths of that amount. Nevertheless, the Aurora Iron and Nail Company organized, and went to work on what had been subscribed. Mr. Cobb was elected president against his wishes, notwithstanding he had told the stockholders from other states that he had had no experience in the iron and nail business, and that they ought not to elect him. The stockholders from Aurora did not need to be told this. All insisted, however, on his accepting the office, and he has since filled it for four years, by re-election, without clearing a dollar for himself or the company. He has the consolation of knowing, though, that he has been instrumental in paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars to citizens of his place, during years when they most needed it; and he now has a fair prospect of bringing the company through four years of the hardest times in the iron and nail trade ever known in this country, and possibly of making some money. The mills have been running almost constantly, turning out each day some thousands of dollars' worth of their products, consisting of bar, sheet, and plate iron, nails, nuts, and washers. To facilitate the work, Mr. Cobb invented and patented a nut lock; then a nail screen, or picker, which frees the nails from dust, slivers, and spalt so thoroughly that it saves to the consumer the price of from two to four pounds of nails to the keg, the metal being immediately returned to the puddling furnace, and again worked up. Another invention of his was a new mode of manufacturing nail plate and other plate iron at one heat, from old rails and other scrap iron, gathered from the railroads, farms, and shops of the

country in immense quantities, showing plainly that the iron wealth of to-day is not all to be dug from the bowels of the earth. This is estimated to save the consumer of iron and nails at least five or ten dollars per ton, besides making a better iron and a home market for all waste wrought scrap-iron. It makes it practicable to erect nail mills without the necessity of having puddling furnaces or muck rolls. Another improvement is in a method for rolling or carrying car-wheels over splices of the rail bars without severe concussion or injury to the top end of the long rails. Mr. Cobb has personally reaped no advantage from these inventions, but he has the pleasure of knowing that this is, and has been, of great utility to the company. He has been looking through a long life for a period of leisure when he would not be required to do so much for the community, but could do more for himself. That time has not, however, come. A new difficulty confronted him this spring. A strike was ordered in the mill by the Amalgamated Association of Iron-workers. Their object seemed to be to break down the self-feeding nail machine, because it did away with any necessity for skilled feeders. To the committee who waited upon him his answer was: "I will pay you just the same that other mills pay their nailers, and no more, while there is a mechanic, or even a green hand, left in the government who is desirous of learning the trade of a nailer on our self-feeder. For I never will be a party that will tamely submit to such an imposition upon both the working-men and the manufacturers of the community in which I live." The strike and demands of the eight men who were employed upon the machines threw hundreds of men out of employment, and lessened the receipts of the people thousands of dollars per month. Here was a new lesson to be learned in his old age. If the strike was not put down their patents were rendered useless, the company financially ruined, and much damage done both to the town and country. They would soon drive manufacturing out of this country, particularly in the iron business, which is only made possible in the United States by a protective tariff. The company had paid an immense sum of money to procure and put these patents successfully at work. These were to be rendered of no value by the demand of the National Amalgamated Union, which stopped all their works at a time when they had nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of unworked stock on hand, bought at high prices. Most of the money used to pay for this metal was borrowed from bankers, and he determined to appeal to them, seven in number, and to his other creditors, for advice and help. The aid desired was readily obtained, and help was offered to protect their paper, which was indorsed by Mr. Greer and by John and O. P. Cobb. When the strike began there was another one going on in Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Cincinnati, and the manufacturers in these places telegraphed the Aurora Iron and Nail Company to "hold out," theirs being an attempt by the puddlers and heaters to advance prices to five dollars and a half a ton. But these would-be allies soon succumbed, signed the agreement with the puddlers, which gave the latter all they asked for, and left Mr. Cobb to fight the nailers' strike alone. He was soon joined by the better part of the workmen and the community. With this, aided by the directors and creditors, and his own family, he kept up a constant struggle. Those of his own household who were familiar with the law prepared an abstract of the decisions on strikes, showing that in many of their phases they are unlawful, and that no good has come of them, either to workmen or manufacturers, but that many of both have thus been ruined. In three months the nailers were brought to Mr. Cobb's terms, which were to take eighteen per cent of the cost of cutting nails, at card rates, for the use of the self-feeding patent nail machine. They agreed to the terms, and thus the manufacturers gained a victory. It is now possible for any company, by using the labor-saving devices patented by Mr. Cobb, and previously mentioned, to make nails of superior quality at much less cost than can be done by the old process, where the nail plate has to be turned over by hand once for each nail made, and a skilled laborer is required for each machine, while the Aurora self-feeders require but one to four machines. This was the secret of the animosity of the Amalgamated Engineers, and the reason why they ordered a strike, resulting in a loss to the working-men of Aurora of some forty thousand dollars, and a still greater one to the company, without advantage to any one. Mr. Cobb has always consistently refrained from the use of malt liquors, tobacco, cards, and all devices of gambling or trading in options, or from taking any part in worshiping the rich or scorning the poor. Hence, whenever he has had an important work on hand he has been supported by the good people of the community in which he has operated. Mr. Cobb is highly respected by his neighbors; his word is his bond, and his hand is free in extending aid to those who have been less fortunate than he. His life has been a consistent one, and has nothing which does not reflect credit upon him.

THE

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ADAMS, JOSHUA G., of Danville, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Hendricks and Marion, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, February 19, 1845, and is the sixth son of Solomon and Nancy (Griffith) Adams. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, his education consisting of a few months' schooling during the winter months. September 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 51st Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was made a non-commissioned officer, and remained with his regiment until the expiration of his term of service, when he re-enlisted, and served till the end of the war. He was captured by the enemy in May, 1863, and detained as a prisoner three months, when with others he was exchanged. Immediately on arriving at home he entered the Danville Academy, where he remained two years, and after two years more at Butler University, Indianapolis, he began the study of law, supporting himself by teaching school. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1874 received authority to practice in the Supreme Court of the state. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the district in 1876, and in the autumn of 1878 was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for a term of six years. Mr. Adams is a member of the Christian Church, and is politically an uncompromising Republican. He was married, July 2, 1873, to Augusta F. Brown, of Indianapolis, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Adams is pre-eminently a self-made man, and, as the result of his untiring efforts, in the face of numberless discouragements—poor, alone, and unaided—he fills today the highest judicial office in his district, and stands at the head of his profession. He enjoys the respect and friendship of his fellow-citizens, and is the youngest man ever elected to a judgeship in the state. His example is worthy of emulation and imitation by the youth of the state. He has attained his present position by virtue of character and industry.

BASSETT, THOMAS J., A. M., of Asbury University, Greencastle, was born August 9, 1848, near Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. He is the son of Ira Norton Bassett and Betsy Ann Bassett, whose maiden name was Babcock. His opportunities for early education were extremely limited. When but six years of age his parents moved from New York to the then wilds of Wisconsin, settling in Brothertown, Calumet County. When a mere boy he was compelled to do hard work upon a new farm, as his parents were farmers of small means. He attended school for a few years in the winter time, and worked upon the farm in summer. His progress in his books was very rapid. At the age of twenty he left home and taught school for one term, and then engaged for a time as raftsman upon the Mississippi. In the fall of 1869 he went to his old home in Western New York, where he attended during one term the Rushville union school, taking three of the four cash prizes offered. One was for oratory, one was for general excellence in all studies, and one was for spelling. In the spring he again came West, but with a determination to obtain an education at whatever sacrifice. During the summer he worked on a farm near Hillsboro, Illinois, and in the fall of 1870 entered the junior preparatory class of Indiana Asbury University. He completed the six years' course in five years, and took the classical honor of the class, numbering thirty-five members. Moreover, he literally worked his way through, earning all of the money required during the first two years by sawing wood, gardening, etc., working every day while others studied, and studying while they slept. Afterward he canvassed for books, and gave lessons in Latin and Greek. Upon graduating, in the class of 1875, he was immediately elected instructor of Latin and Greek in the preparatory department, Indiana Asbury University, where he has remained for five years, up to the present time. In October of 1871 he united with the

Phi Gamma Delta fraternity in Asbury; in 1876 he became a member of Greencastle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in April of 1879 he united with the Knights of Honor. During his junior and senior years he was one of the editors of the *Asbury Review*, a paper published by the literary societies of Asbury, which achieved a considerable reputation during those years, but was afterward discontinued. In the fall of 1878 he began the publication of the *Asbury Monthly*, a magazine of about fifty pages, devoted to the interests of Indiana Asbury University, and to education and literature. During its first volume it assumed a high rank among college journals. During the summer vacation of 1879 he attended Doctor L. Sauveur's summer school of languages at Amherst, Massachusetts, and during the summer of 1880 taught Latin and Greek in a summer normal of languages at Grinnell, Iowa. He and his wife are both Methodists. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, September 14, 1874, to Miss Anna E. Ridpath, daughter of Abraham Ridpath, and sister of Professor J. C. Ridpath, of Asbury University, and they have a family of three children.

BEEM, CAPTAIN DAVID E., attorney-at-law and banker, Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, was born in Spencer on the 24th of June, 1837. He is a son of Levi and Sarah Beem, who were of German ancestry. The former was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. They were among the earliest pioneers of Owen County, having come to Indiana in 1816. Captain Beem received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen entered the state university, where, in 1859, he graduated, after taking a classical course. He subsequently studied in the law department of the university; and in 1860 returned to Spencer and entered upon the practice of law, which, with the exception of the time spent in defense of the Union, he has ever since continued. In 1861, when the storm cloud of civil war began to appear, Captain Beem was thoroughly alive to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Union, by coercion if necessary, and was among the first to answer the President's call for volunteers. He wrote and circulated the first announcement of a meeting to raise a company in Owen County, and took an active part in its organization, at Spencer, on the 19th of April, 1861. More anxious to get to the front and battle for what he believed a sacred cause than to secure his own advancement, he chose to go into the service as an enlisted man, and accordingly took the position of first sergeant in his company. The company was organized in response to the President's first call, for seventy-five thousand three months' troops, but, being too late for that, was finally mustered into the three years' service, and became Company H of the 14th Indiana, and went to the field with Colonel Nathan Kimball. Beem's first service was with his regiment in Western Virginia. On the 11th of July, 1861, at the battle of Rich Mountain, his regiment arrived in time to form the reserve force of General McClellan during that engagement. From this on, through the entire three years' service, he remained with his regiment, except when on short leaves of absence, and participated in all its marches, privations, and battles. In August, 1861, he was promoted to first lieutenant of the company, and in May, 1862, he became its captain, in which capacity he served until the expiration of the term of service, in June, 1864. Few regiments in the volunteer army of the United States experienced more exhaustive service, or bore a part in a greater number of bloody battles, than the "old 14th." During the summer and fall of 1861, Captain Beem with his regiment was on duty in Western Virginia. After the battle of Rich Mountain, the regiment was stationed at Cheat Mountain summit, remaining there more than two months, where the soldiers suffered from a short supply of rations and clothing; and this station being on an outpost, almost in sight of the rebel forces, there was constant scouting, skirmishing, and frequent attacks by bushwhackers and guerrillas. Being relieved from duty here, where the regiment was at one time surrounded by several thousand rebels without being compelled to surrender, the 14th Indiana was finally transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, where, under the command of General Shields, and, later in the day, Colonel Nathan Kimball, it took a conspicuous part in the memorable battle of Winchester, on the 23d of March, 1862. In this engagement, Captain Beem was severely wounded, and, receiving a sixty days' leave of absence in consequence, he returned home during this period. After the battle of Winchester, the 14th Indiana was engaged in active service in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Luray, Port Royal, near Port Republic, and other places, had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. During the months of May and June of 1862 this regiment was constantly on the march, and was under the fire of rebel guns sometimes every day for two weeks without intermission. On the 15th of May, General Shields's division, including the 14th Indiana, was ordered to join the army at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, but had no sooner arrived there than it was found that the rebels, taking advantage of the withdrawal of this force from the Shenandoah, began to press General Banks so closely that they were ordered back by hasty marches, when they again engaged in the lively occupation of chasing the enemy up and down the valley. Between the 15th of May and the 16th of June the 14th Indiana

marched an aggregate distance of three hundred and thirty-nine miles, frequently fighting, and often being short of supplies. About this time many of the soldiers had completely worn out their shoes, and, it being impossible to procure new ones, the shoeless men of the regiment were each morning paraded in a separate squad, and were allowed to march out of ranks and choose their way as best they could. More than fifty men of this regiment have been seen marching for days with bare and bleeding feet over the stony mountains of Virginia. This command was finally ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, which it did at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, July 1, 1862, meeting the army upon the completion of its celebrated change of base from the Chickahominy to the James River. From this time until the expiration of their term of service, the 14th Indiana participated in all the movements and battles of the Army of the Potomac. Captain Beem commanded his company in every engagement it was in up to the middle of February, 1864. At Antietam the loss of men in his company was very great, just one-sixth of those engaged being killed, or having died from wounds; and at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and at the minor battles, the famous 14th fairly earned its reputation as a fighting regiment. The number of men killed in Captain Beem's company in all its battles was seventeen, and the number wounded over sixty. With his command he was mustered out of the service in June, 1864. He has never held a public office in his life, excepting that of school trustee. He was one of the leading movers in establishing the Spencer graded school, which ranks second to none of its class in the state, and is noted for its efficient management and abundant success. He has ever been among the foremost in all the moral, religious, and progressive enterprises of his town and county. Being a Republican in every sense of the word, he is a prominent and useful member of his party, having served as chairman of the Republican county central committee for three campaigns with marked skill and entire satisfaction to the party. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860, and has adhered to its principles and teachings ever since, being a live worker both in Church and Sunday-school. He is cashier of what was once the First National Bank of Spencer, but is now known as the banking firm of Beem, Peden & Co., having successfully and satisfactorily managed the business of the bank for many years, in addition to his extensive law practice. As an expounder of the law he has an enviable reputation, and justly deserves the reward which his professional success has given him. He was married, on the 10th of April, 1861, to Miss Mahala Joslin, daughter of Doctor Amasa Joslin, one of the pioneer physicians of Spencer. He is the father of two children—one son, Levi A. Beem, and one daughter, Minnie M. Beem. His handsome residence is beautifully situated on a commanding spot in the northern part of Spencer. His charitable disposition, energetic and well-spent life, and Christian habits have established for him a spotless reputation, and he truly lives in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends, a clear conscience, and the fullest pleasures of domestic happiness.

BOSWELL, THOMAS HENRY, Spencer, Indiana, was born in Statesville, Wilson County, Tennessee, November 5, 1833. He was the oldest son of William F. and Malissa Boswell. The former was always a stanch Whig, invariably taking an active and lively interest in the political affairs of the country. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, and it was the great desire of his life to see Mr. Clay elevated to the presidency of the United States. He believed, as early as 1840, that a terrible conflict would take place between slavery and freedom; and from that time until his death—September 6, 1856—he let no opportunity pass to impress his children with the importance of remaining true to the United States government. These early trainings and impressions took such deep root in the mind of his son, that, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and a dissolution of the Union seemed imminent, he did not hesitate, but took active and decided grounds in favor of the perpetuity of the government and the overthrow of the Rebellion. He received his education at the common schools of the country until he reached his nineteenth year, when, owing to the rigid economy practiced by himself and his father, he was enabled to spend one year in college, at Clinton, Kentucky, George W. Ray being the president. During this year W. F. Boswell settled in Dresden, Weakley County, Tennessee, where, at the close of the college year, his son obtained a position in one of the leading dry-goods stores of the place. Here he soon obtained the full confidence of his employer, and inside of three years had the full control of the large and lucrative business. He spent his leisure mostly in reading law-books, being furnished from the large library of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, who spared no pains to give him all the instruction he needed. It was not his intention to enter the legal profession, but he only intended to gain such knowledge as would be of service in the great battle of life. He, however, became so deeply interested, that, had his father not been called away so soon, it is more than likely that his life would have been changed, and the law followed as a business. In August, 1856, he was given a one-third interest with his employers—W. W. Gleeson and Andrew Maloan—and in September, 1857, he bought out his partners, continuing in business alone. He was noted for upright-

ness and strict business integrity, and had no trouble in commanding a large trade. When the late war was inaugurated, he was in a fair way of becoming one of the most successful and wealthiest men of that locality. During the hot political contest of 1860 Mr. Boswell took an active part. He favored the election of John Bell, on the broad platform of "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," although the outlook was not at all favorable to the election of his candidate. Mr. Lincoln was elected. Then came a most trying time. Tennessee desired to stay in the Union, and by an overwhelming vote declared her unflinching loyalty to the government. The true history of the trials of the Union men of Tennessee has never yet been written, and perhaps never will be. The world does not know the number who, through the various influences which were brought to bear upon them, were rushed into the rebel army against both their judgment and will, and finally filled rebel graves. There were some, however—and they could be numbered by the thousands—who had the nerve to resist every influence which could be brought to bear. Among this number was Mr. Boswell. He took strong grounds against secession, and in favor of crushing the Rebellion. He was in favor of raising Tennessee's quota to fill the first call made by President Lincoln, for seventy-five thousand men, but was opposed by such men as Emerson Etheridge, John A. Rogers, Wm. P. Caldwell, John Somers, and other leading Unionists of West Tennessee. But time showed that they took the wrong view, for less than twelve months elapsed when they saw their error and began to recruit a regiment for the United States army. Mr. Boswell went heart and soul into the work, and in a few weeks he had a full company, of which he was chosen captain. This was in July, 1862. He served faithfully until September, 1863, when he was promoted to major—the regiment in the mean time being consolidated with the 6th Tennessee Cavalry, and the men mounted. It was in constant and active duty in West Tennessee, participating in almost every skirmish, raid, and battle that was fought in that section. It was an every-day business, for at that time General Sherman was moving his command from the Trans-Mississippi Department to Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of extricating General Burnside and his army, which were in close quarters. Major Boswell was almost continually in the saddle, and displayed genuine courage and good management. In a most sanguinary and hotly contested fight at Salem, Mississippi, on the eighth day of October, 1863, after fighting from nine A. M. until about five P. M., he was severely wounded, receiving a minie ball through the right shoulder. From this wound he suffered for several months, but finally rejoined his regiment, at Germantown, Tennessee, on the 20th of March, 1864. He was still unfit for active duty, but preferred to be with his command. On the 27th of March—although he was still suffering from his wound, being unable to use his right arm—he led his regiment in one of the most terrible fights of the war. The enemy outnumbered them nearly three to one, and almost any other command would have surrendered. But the 6th Tennessee was not composed of that kind of material, and, while it was badly used up, and finally had to retreat, still the enemy was most severely punished and crippled, and did not follow. In October, 1864, Major Boswell, being unable to perform further active duty, and not desiring to still remain in the service, tendered his resignation, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, and was honorably discharged on the eighth day of November, just thirteen months after receiving the terrible wound at Salem, Mississippi. After recruiting somewhat in general health, he entered into business in Memphis, Tennessee. He was reasonably successful until the spring of 1866, when, with a number of others, he was seized with a mania to make a fortune "planting cotton" on a large scale. One year of this satisfied him, as well as a great number of others. He simply succeeded in "planting" about seven thousand dollars in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and it remains planted there to this day. He returned to Memphis, Tennessee, and, on the organization of the Municipal Court of Memphis, he was appointed marshal by Governor Brownlow. This position he held with great credit. So well did he fill the office that at the general election, March 8, 1868, he was rechosen by a majority of thirty-three hundred, outrunning his ticket over one thousand votes. This position would have been a lucrative one in some men's hands—the income being about six thousand dollars annually—but Major Boswell was more intent on doing his duty faithfully than on accumulating money. In the Tennessee Legislature of 1869 a bill was introduced abolishing all the courts. The real intention was simply to get rid of those in office who had remained true to the Union. Major Boswell did not propose to be legislated out of office. So, on the first day of December, 1869, before the passage of the above bill, he tendered his resignation. He had never wavered in his political opinions, being a solid and uncompromising Republican. On the 16th of February, 1870, he was married to Miss Lida Hale, of Crawfordsville, the ceremony being performed at the Sherman House, Indianapolis, by Rev. Robert Moore. He returned with his wife to Tennessee just long enough to arrange his affairs, when he moved to Greencastle, Indiana, where he led an active life, being one of the leading business men of that thriving city. On June 16, 1879, he made a business arrangement which called him to Spencer, Indiana, where he moved in August, and is now one of its foremost merchants. In 1872 Major

George W. Ruskin

Boswell joined the Baptist Church at Greencastle, and has at all times since been an active worker, not only in the Church, but in the Sunday-school. He delivered, in 1877, at the annual Sunday-school convention, an excellent address on Sunday-school work, and he was again selected in 1878 to deliver an address to the same society. His theme was, "Industry *versus* Idleness." This subject he handled with great ingenuity and tact, and he had the satisfaction of being highly complimented by the president of the convention, Rev. R. N. Harvey. On the 6th of May, 1879, his Republican friends of the first ward of Greencastle elected him councilman, over one of the most popular men in the city of the opposite party. On his return from the South, where he had been called for a time, he took a prominent part in the legislation of the city. Major Boswell, although very firm in his political and religious views, has always been liberal-minded, and invariably presses his peculiar ideas with due courtesy. He has never changed in either, and is to-day as firm a Republican as ever, and as good a Baptist as the day he first joined the Church. Major Boswell is a gentleman of strict moral principles and rare intellectual attainments. Socially, he is kind, affable, and courteous, and has a name above reproach. He has the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends, who admire him for his many excellencies of head and heart.

BUSKIRK, GEORGE A., of Bloomington, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, on a farm two miles west of Bloomington, August 10, 1829. He was the son of Abraham and Ann Buskirk, who removed to Bloomington in 1831. Having finished his elementary education in the public schools of Bloomington while yet a lad, he was taken into the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County by David Browning, who then filled that position. Mr. Buskirk remarked that he was greatly indebted to David Browning for good and wise counsels, which gave him a proper direction in his boyhood. He entered the preparatory department of the state university, and completed the freshman year of the collegiate department when the Mexican War broke out. He enlisted in the 1st Indiana Regiment, at Lafayette, but was transferred while at the rendezvous at New Albany to the 3d Indiana, under the command of Colonel James H. Lane. He remained with the regiment until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He took part in the hotly contested battle of Buena Vista, in which Santa Anna and forty thousand Mexicans were routed and defeated by a few thousand American volunteers. On his return he entered the printing-office of Jesse Brandon, who published a Democratic paper for many years in Bloomington. He continued in that office for two years, and became practically acquainted with all the details of the printing business. In 1848 he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, now deceased, who was afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court; he also entered the Law Department of the Indiana State University, and graduated in 1850. He was soon after elected Justice of the Peace, which office he filled for several years. On the 25th of August, 1854, he married Miss Martha Hardesty. He entered into partnership with his brother, and practiced law until he was elected, in 1856, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, in the district embracing the counties of Monroe, Morgan, and Brown. This office he filled with ability and success for four years. In 1860 the counties of Shelby and Johnson were added to this judicial district, and Judge Buskirk was re-elected without opposition, discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the bar. At the close of his second term, in 1864, he again entered upon the practice of law. In 1867 he was elected by the Legislature agent of state, which was then regarded as the most responsible as well as the most honorable office belonging to the state of Indiana. As agent he was required to keep an office in the city of New York, and to assume the management and control of the funds of the state set apart for the payment of the interest on the state debt. This important trust he managed with skill and fidelity. In 1868 he was elected by the people of Monroe County to represent them in the Lower House of the General Assembly; and at the regular session of 1869 he was elected speaker, presiding with signal ability over the deliberations of that body. In 1871 he organized the First National Bank of Bloomington, and, owing to the ability he had displayed in managing a private bank, was chosen its president by the board of directors. During the last three or four years of his life he withdrew entirely from public life, devoting his attention to his private affairs. On the 16th of July, 1874, he attended a political convention at Brazil, from which he returned on the Friday following. On Monday and Tuesday he was not well; the next day he was seriously ill, but was able to walk about the room until about eleven o'clock P. M., when his strength gave way, and he fell under a stroke of apoplexy. In a few days more he would have completed his forty-fifth year. He was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Bloomington, and in many ways aided in the development of Monroe County. As an attorney and judge he was held in universal esteem, and his rulings while on the bench were at all times wise, firm, and impartial. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Judge Buskirk, without a moment's hesitation, declared himself in favor of putting it down by force of arms. His services were of immense value,

and that they were highly appreciated by Governor Morton is best evidenced by the fact that he was appointed by him colonel in the Indiana Legion, in order that he might be able to render more efficient aid to the state in those perilous times. Subsequently, in August, 1864, he appointed Mr. Buskirk judge advocate. During the session of the Legislature of which he was speaker, he was an earnest advocate and was instrumental in the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and its ratification by the Indiana Legislature was mainly owing to his manly appeals in its favor. In his death the city of Bloomington mourned the loss of one of her most highly respected and useful citizens; and the state was deprived of one of the few men who fill positions of honor and trust not only with credit to themselves, but to the entire satisfaction of the people at large. Judge Buskirk was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a charter member of the first lodge of Knights of Pythias ever organized in Monroe County. He was a considerate neighbor, an affectionate husband, and a kind father. His widow and five children survive him. Of his children, Anna is the wife of N. U. Hill, an attorney of Brazil; George is a merchant; and Mattie, Philip, and Lawrence are still at home with their mother.

BUSKIRK, JOHN W., attorney-at-law, of Bloomington, was born in Bedford, Lawrence County, November 20, 1845, and is the son of John B. and Maria (Ritter) Buskirk. His father was one of Indiana's pioneers, emigrating thither in 1818, and for many years was a prominent merchant. He is still living, and is now a resident of Bloomington. John W. Buskirk attended the common schools at Bedford, and in 1859 entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained until 1861. In the fall of that year he enlisted as a private in the 49th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving until 1863, when he was discharged. During his term of service he participated in the Cumberland Gap campaign, under General Morgan, and was at the siege of Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bluff, and the engagement at Arkansas Post. On his return from the army, he re-entered college, where he remained until May, 1865, at which time he removed to New Albany and became a student in the office of Hon. James S. Collins. On arriving at his majority he was admitted to the bar, formed a partnership with Mr. Collins, and began the practice of his profession. At the expiration of one year he removed to Paoli, in Orange County, and engaged with his brother, Thomas B. Buskirk, in the practice of law. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eighth Common Pleas District, which position he resigned in March, 1869. Removing to Bloomington, he formed a partnership with his uncle, the Hon. S. H. Buskirk, with whom he continued until 1870, at which time his uncle was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the State. In 1871 Mr. Buskirk graduated from the law department of the state university. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for state Senator, and, although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated. In November, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In political matters Mr. Buskirk has always been a Democrat, and is one of the leaders of that party in the county. He is not a member of any religious denomination. As an attorney, he stands at the head of the bar in Monroe County; and in the Supreme Court of the state, where, although still a young man, he has considerable practice, he is fast winning his way to prominence. He married, December 29, 1869, Ella A. Broadwell, a sister of Jacob S. Broadwell, of Bloomington. After several years of married life his wife and two of his children died. He has still one child living. Mr. Buskirk is a highly respected and useful citizen, and is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Bloomington and Monroe County.

CARR, NATHAN T., of Columbus, was born on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1833, in Steuben County, New York, and is the second son of Henry and Elizabeth (Tracy) Carr. His father was an extensive lumberman, and his mother a lady of fine literary talents, who, in her younger days, had a local celebrity as a writer. The subject of this biography received a liberal academic education, graduating in 1851 at the Starkey Academy, in New York, at which time he began the study of law, mingling with it researches into many of the other sciences. In 1854 he removed to Michigan, establishing himself temporarily at Vassar, Tuscola County, where, November 25, 1855, he married Martha A. Joslin. Two sons, Herman and Oma, constitute their family. In the spring of 1858, he removed to Midland County, Michigan, where he entered upon the practice of law. In the fall of the same year he was elected, almost without opposition, by both political parties, to the Legislature of that state, and was the youngest member of the House. He served with no little distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. During this session was passed the then famous personal liberty bill, the first of a series of acts by several of the anti-slavery states adverse to the fugitive slave law, then the subject of intense political agitation. This bill he opposed, and in an earnest speech warned his colleagues that such legislation would certainly plunge the country into a fearful sectional war. His predictions were verified in less than two years

Respectfully
W. T. Carr

J. W. Cole

afterward. During the same session he worked for, and in conjunction with others procured, the abolition of the grand jury system, a reform which has since been followed by several other states. In 1860 he was renominated, but declined to accept; and the same year, without opposition, he was elected recorder of the county. This position he held until the spring of 1862, when, as first lieutenant, he raised a company and joined the 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Owing to ill-health, in July, 1863, he resigned, and settled at Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana. Here he purchased the Brookville *Democrat*, and continued to publish it until the spring of 1867. In the spring of 1864 the office of the *Democrat* was attacked by a company of armed soldiers, made drunk and incited to the act by base local politicians. Single-handed and alone, with shotgun and revolver, he drove back the mob, seriously but not fatally wounding three of its members, while he escaped unhurt, and saved the office from destruction. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Columbus, Indiana, his present home, and established the Columbus *Bulletin*, which he published until 1870. In the mean time he had resumed the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Bartholomew, Shelby, Johnson, and Brown, creditably meeting some of the most distinguished legal talent of the state. In 1871 he resigned this position, to accept that of legal adviser to the city of Columbus, an office he held until elected judge of his circuit. At the general election in 1876 he was chosen to represent the Third District in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Speaker M. C. Kerr. The second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, of which he was a member, was rendered the most important and exciting since the commencement of the Civil War by the presidential contest between Tilden and Hayes. Although a new member, Mr. Carr had the floor in debate on five different occasions, and each time delivered speeches which attracted public attention. His first effort was in delivering the closing eulogy upon the late Speaker Kerr, and in offering the resolutions of respect. He opposed the Electoral Commission from its inception, upon constitutional grounds and as a matter of party policy. In an elaborate argument in the House, before the passage of the bill, he warned his Democratic colleagues that the commission would be a partisan tribunal, which upon purely party considerations would declare Mr. Hayes to be the President elect, and thus authenticate his title to the office. His warnings were unheeded, and the mistaken Democratic majority forced the bill to its passage. After the decision of the commission on the Florida case was reported, and while those who forced the adoption of the commission were bitterly condemning it, Mr. Carr delivered a speech in which he charged the wrong upon the stupidity of the Democratic managers, who forced upon the country the commission and the law governing it, from which no other result could reasonably have been anticipated. Perhaps no speech made in Congress for years has been more universally published and commented upon than this. He was one of only eighteen Democrats in the House who refused to follow mistaken leaders, and worked and voted against the bill. In 1878 he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Bartholomew and Brown. He is an eloquent orator on both political and legal questions, maintains a high position among the members of his profession, and is much esteemed by all who know him. In politics he is truly Democratic; in religion he is perhaps most strongly inclined towards the Presbyterian denomination.

COLE, JAMES WASHINGTON, of Greencastle, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, February 2, 1820. He is the eldest son of Solomon and Sarah (Remy) Cole. His father was a native of Maryland, and died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1860, at about seventy-six years of age. His mother is still living, at the venerable age of eighty-two, and is amply provided for and watched over by her sons in her declining years. The paternal grandfather was one of a large English family. Coming to America he settled in Maryland, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing, for a time at least, as he had the credit of shoeing General Washington's horses. He afterward became a considerable land-holder, but finally leased his estate for a term of years, and died before the lease expired. In the mean time, the records having been burned, the heirs were deprived of the valuable property. That he was a man of considerable means is proved by the fact that he shipped the brick for his dwelling from England. Mr. Cole's paternal grandmother was of German descent. Solomon Cole, his father, moved from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Indiana early in the present century. He was not only a practical farmer, but was a man of much intellectual culture and general information, and devoted some time to teaching. In 1819 he married Miss Sarah Remy, by whom he had nine children, one of whom died in infancy. Her father was an intelligent and well read farmer of Franklin County, Indiana. Her progenitors were of French descent, and were related to the Clouds and Hardins, of the Old Dominion. James Washington Cole, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to a life of toil, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. When he was about fifteen years of age his father became partially helpless, and, being the eldest son, the responsibility of directing matters at home devolved largely upon him. Shortly

after, the father sold the homestead, and lent the proceeds to parties whom he regarded as solvent; but the panic of 1837–9 swept away the fortunes of the borrowers and their security, and left Mr. Cole comparatively destitute, his health undermined, and a wife and eight children to support. Two farms were rented; one of a distant relative, in Dearborn County, for two years, and one for one year in Hamilton County, Ohio. In the spring of 1840, when twenty years old, James W. Cole went to Iowa, and, having made the many arrrangements, returned, and removed with the family to Henry County, where, the year following, two hundred and fifty acres of land were purchased, mostly on time payments. One-half of this land was in the name of the parents, and one-half in the name of James W. Cole and his next younger brother, Robert S. Cole. They first turned their attention to making the family comfortable, building a house and fences, putting in crops; and, at the close of the third or fourth season, they concluded to leave the homestead in charge of another brother, and devote their time to improving their share of the property. In a short time, however, for family reasons, and that the younger children might have the advantage of good schools, it was deemed advisable that the parents should remove to Mount Pleasant, while James W. and Robert assumed control of the farm, purchasing their parents' share and allowing them a generous price that secured them a support. As the years passed, the sons saw that their parents never needed such comforts as they desired, and also contributed liberally toward the education of the children, for by this time their father had become a confirmed invalid. At the age of twenty-six or twenty-seven, James W. Cole sold out to Robert—if that can be called a sale which was a mere verbal agreement to give and take. It is a fact worthy of note that these brothers were engaged in business nearly a quarter of a century before they came to a settlement. They had but one purse; their transactions ran up to tens of thousands of dollars; their business was wide-spread and complicated, and had either died prior to 1864 no scratch of a pen was there to indicate the condition of their personal affairs. Nevertheless, a few hours more than sufficed for an amicable settlement; and now the brothers transact their business with a rigid adherence to commercial rules that would meet the approval of an Astor or a Vanderbilt. James W. Cole, after selling to Robert, attended an academy in Mount Pleasant two years, and taught a year or more in Lee County. He then renewed business relations with his brother, opened up farms, traded in lands and stock, and in 1849 the brothers took the first step in a business which has since assumed vast proportions. Making a temporary loan of fifty dollars, they sent it by mail in payment of lightning-rods. The money was lost on the way, but the rods came, and were soon, like Ajax, defying the thunderbolts. This business steadily increased until 1857, when came the financial crisis. The brothers did not yield to it, however, until 1859, and then but partially. Their business involved giving credit on small amounts widely scattered. Their assets and bills receivable were not available, and they consequently were embarrassed. But their creditors had confidence in them; granted them full time to pay every dollar, and ten per cent additional; and by 1862 the credit of the Cole Brothers was better than ever, and practically unlimited. Business integrity, square dealing, and steady purpose had conquered every difficulty. From 1860 to 1865, Mr. Throop, a former employé, had an interest with the brothers. In 1863 James Cole, in company with Mr. Brockway, another employé, came to Greencastle, and added the manufacture of pumps to that of lightning-rods. Mr. Brockway, however, had but a fifth interest in the former, and none in the latter. He retired from the firm at the close of the fiscal year 1874. In 1865 the four brothers, James W., Robert S., William R., and John J. Cole, organized a company incorporated for a period of ten years, under the laws of Iowa, with headquarters at Mount Pleasant, with a paid-up capital of thirty thousand dollars, for the manufacture and sale of lightning-rods and pumps. They began to form limited partnerships, mostly with former employés who had accumulated more or less money, and located agencies or depots at different points, disposing of their rods and pumps in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, and Indiana, until they had not less than fourteen branches in the territory designated. Their extensive operations required, in all departments, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, and from seventy-five to one hundred teams, and in some seasons more. In 1875 the time of the original organization expired, and the brothers were enabled to reorganize with a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Since 1875 it has been thought advisable to curtail the pump business somewhat, in consequence of the general depression, to reduce the number of branches, and modify the business generally; but, after all the vicissitudes of these many years, and the frequent fluctuation of values, the company have continued to do an extensive trade, and now think of enlarging their business again, if the future outlook is as bright as it now promises to be. It is worthy of remark in this connection that, despite financial reverses and panics, and the almost universal lack of confidence, this company has always been able to command all the funds it required from banks and private parties without security of any kind further than the indorsement of some one of the company, in compliance with the usages of banks. It is their inflexible rule to give no other security than their names. It should be remarked here

that, in addition to the investment of the brothers, the limited partnerships at the different depots will reach a large additional sum. James W. Cole has been president of the company since its organization. The by-laws require him to have supervision of the entire business, and in addition to this he has sole charge of the manufacturing department, as well as of his private affairs, which have occupied much time and attention. Mr. Cole is not so thoroughly devoted to his own immediate business, however, that he can not find time to give to matters of public interest. From a mass of published matter furnished to his biographer, it is found that he has been a liberal contributor to the press upon the subject of finances, which he seems to look at from a purely business stand-point, and in its relations to the wants of society. He denies the existence or possibility of such a thing as a "world's money," a universal legal tender. The power of money does not depend so much on the material of which it is composed as upon its legal endowment by the government. It is impracticable for any nation to regulate its monetary system in union with the monetary system of all others. Mr. Cole sees and acknowledges the difficulty of fixing the quantity of money required by a state or nation; but, that quantity once fixed, any great increase or diminution of the circulation, without a corresponding increase or diminution of the aggregate business, is unjust and impolitic. He takes ground that the value of money depends largely on the rate of interest it will uniformly bring, and from this shows the injustice of frequent changes by law of the rate of interest. The Cole Brothers have managed their large business with sound judgment and commendable skill, and if there is any one thing which more than another commends them and their work, it is that their best field of labor is where they are best known. To be a "lightning-rod man" is regarded in many communities as a reproach; but for nearly a third of a century, year after year, their employés and their teams have traversed the same states and counties, adding new territory to old, and making the rod put up in previous years the best argument for putting up one on a neighboring farm. During all these years, though the Cole Brothers have erected hundreds of thousands of lightning-rods, no one has been killed or even injured in a building protected by them; and in the single case where a rod has failed to protect it is reasonable to suppose that it was owing to some accidental injury to the rod, rather than to any defect in its manufacture. Where they canvassed twenty-five years ago their salesman still goes his annual round; the Franklin rod, that has protected his neighbors' homes for a quarter of a century, is good enough for the new-comer; and a firm who never have been guilty of the trickery and sharp practice, of late too common in the business, are certainly worthy of confidence. The citizens of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, are justly proud of this house, which has its headquarters there, and no names stand higher for business integrity and commercial worth than those of the Cole Brothers. The same excellency characterizes their pumps. These are sold in vast numbers over a large extent of territory, and have the merit of stability, efficiency, and simplicity. They are made of only the best materials, and have attained a wide-spread popularity throughout the West. Of Mr. Cole, president of the company, we have spoken at length. John J. Cole, St. Louis, Missouri, is a public-spirited citizen, a man of intelligence, of sound business habits, and is devoted to his family and friends. Robert S. Cole, for so many years associated with his brother prior to the incorporation of the company, is a respected business man of Mount Pleasant, a devout and zealous Baptist, and still has the same industry that he possessed nearly forty years ago. The remaining member of the firm of Cole Brothers is Rev. William R. Cole, of Mount Pleasant, who is unselfishly engaged in promoting any good work in the way of inculcating the principles of temperance and religion. We say unselfishly, because he asks no salary, and accepts none, for his ministrations. The history of these four brothers is full of instruction. They have weathered one financial storm after another, losing largely at times; but they now stand with credit unimpaired, with a business whose ramifications embrace whole states and territories, and with a reputation for integrity unsurpassed by any firm in the West. They have won success by deserving it. In 1872 and 1873 James Cole erected, on East Washington Street, Greencastle, the handsomest residence in Putnam County, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. It is built substantially of brick, is furnished in excellent taste, with no attempt at display, and here Mr. Cole and his wife dispense a generous hospitality to their circle of friends. Mr. Cole is a Knight Templar, an Odd-fellow, a Republican, and inclines to Universalism in theology. Mrs. Cole is attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, December 22, 1853. Mrs. Cole's maiden name was Susan O. Mathers, and she is the daughter of Thomas Mathers, formerly of Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but at the time of the marriage of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have no living children.

COOPER, GEORGE W., A. B., B. L., mayor of Columbus, Indiana, was born May 21, 1851, and is a son of Moses O. and Mary E. (Ogilvie) Cooper. His father was a merchant of Columbus, Indiana. Mr. Cooper acquired the rudiments of his education at the common schools of Columbus, and fitted himself

for college under Amos Burns, his present law partner. He entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, September 16, 1868, and graduated in June, 1872. During his term at college his means were limited, and he studied in advance of his class; thus by hard night-work he was enabled to graduate from the departments of literature and law at the same time. On leaving college he returned to Columbus, Indiana, and that fall was elected prosecutor for the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Bartholomew, Jackson, Jennings, and Lawrence. The winter following, the Common Pleas Court having been abolished by the Legislature, he was appointed prosecutor for the Circuit Court for the counties of Bartholomew and Brown, which position he filled until the fall of 1874, when he resumed his practice at Columbus. This he followed until May, 1877, when, by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for the same position, he was elected to the office of mayor of the city. November 28, 1872, he married Sina E. Green, one of his classmates at college, the daughter of Solomon Green, of Monroe County, Indiana. They have had four children. He was reared a Methodist, and is now a member of that Church. In politics he is a Democrat, is an acknowledged leader of the party, and is regarded as a man of great promise by the Democracy of this district. In 1878 he was selected by the state central committee to canvass the state in the interests of the party, and was chairman of the convention that nominated Hon. George A. Bicknell for Congress. During the canvass the Indianapolis *Sentinel* contained the following:

"The speech delivered here on the 2d by Hon. G. W. Cooper did a vast amount of good, and the seed sown on the 2d will be gleaned on the 8th. That part of his speech referring to the infamous gerrymander, in which he showed up the disfranchisement of so many citizens of the state, had a telling effect. Mr. Cooper handled the finance question like an old 'wheel horse.' Though a young man, he seems to be a veteran in politics, and handles all his subjects to the best advantage. We predict for him a glorious future."

GUNNING, PARIS C., attorney-at-law, of Bloomington, Indiana, was born near Greensboro, the county seat of Guilford County, North Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1806. He was educated at an excellent academy at Greensboro, where he was preparing to enter the State University at Chapel Hill. It was the desire of his father that he should, after receiving an education, enter the office of Judge Ruffin as a student of law, but this was prevented by the early death of his father, and the removal of his mother and older brother and himself to Indiana. On the 14th of February, 1823, they located at Bloomington, in that state, then only a village with perhaps three hundred inhabitants, where he has resided ever since, except when engaged in public duties. He read law with Governor Whitcomb, General T. A. Howard, and Judge Craven P. Hester, all of whom treated him with the utmost kindness, and did all in their power to instruct him in his chosen profession. He was licensed to practice law by Circuit Judges Kinney and Porter, after examination by a committee of the bar, as was then required by law, and began in his profession at Bloomington. In 1833 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the state Legislature, and was re-elected three years successively; and in 1836 was elected to the state Senate, representing the district composed of Monroe and Brown Counties, as the successor of Governor Whitcomb, who had been appointed register of the general land office at Washington City. He remained in the Senate until 1840, and then voluntarily retired. In 1844 he was, by the action of the Democratic convention, placed on the ticket as a presidential elector, a position to which he was chosen, and voted for Polk and Dallas. During this memorable campaign he made one hundred and forty-seven speeches, many times having for an opponent the lamented Hon. George G. Dunn, often speaking twice and three times each day. In the year 1846 he was nominated by the Democracy as their candidate for Lieutenant-governor, on the ticket with Mr. Whitcomb for Governor, and was elected; and when Governor Whitcomb was elected to the United States Senate succeeded him as Governor. In 1850 he returned home to his profession, continuing its practice until 1854 or 1856, when he was, without solicitation, from a strong Democratic district, nominated for Congress, but declined the nomination for reasons unsatisfactory to his friends. He continued the practice of law, and occasionally attended conventions of his party, and in 1860 attended the Democratic state convention, taking an active and decided stand for Stephen A. Douglas, and against the administration of James Buchanan on the Kansas question, and was appointed a delegate to the Charleston convention. In that body he was a member of the committee on resolutions, voting on every ballot for Douglas; and, on the reassembling of the convention at Baltimore, voted for him there until he was nominated, and after his nomination advocated his election in the state, taking an active part in the campaign. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, without one moment's hesitation, the Governor declared himself in favor of the Union and the suppression of secession, by force of arms if necessary; and he delivered many speeches in various counties of the state, and by so doing rendered material aid in the raising of the quota of troops allotted to be raised by Indiana. In 1861 he was, without distinction of party, elected to the state Senate, but was not required

to act, and in 1862, at the regular election for Senator for the full term, was nominated by the Democracy at their convention; and the Union men on the assembling of their convention indorsed his selection. He received at the election a full and flattering vote from both parties, and in January, 1863, on the assembling of the Legislature, was elected president of the Senate. At the next regular session of the Senate, Lieutenant-governor Baker, who had been elected on the ticket with Governor Morton, was inaugurated, and presided one session; and when Governor Morton went to Europe Mr. Baker assumed the office of Governor, and Governor Dunning, still a member of the Senate, was elected president of that body, and served until the expiration of his term. He was renominated for the same position, but declined, and was subsequently chosen by the primary vote of the people for Representative, but declined the nomination. During the Governor's last senatorial term, he served by appointment for three years as chairman of the State Military Auditing Committee. He was married to Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah Alexander, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Bloomington, on the sixth day of July, 1826. Governor Dunning's father, James Dunning, and his mother, Rachel (North) Dunning, were natives of the state of Delaware, and emigrated to North Carolina soon after their marriage and located at Guilford, where they raised a family of six sons, of whom the Governor was the youngest, and where they continued to live until the death of the husband and father. On the nineteenth day of May, 1863, in the city of Bloomington, his wife died, and on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1865, in the city of Evansville, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen D. Ashford, daughter of Doctor Daniel S. Lane, surgeon of the 2d Regiment of Mexican Volunteers, and a first cousin of the Hon. Henry S. Lane, formerly Governor of the state. To this marriage one son has been born, Smith Lane Dunning, who is with his parents, and is attending school at Bloomington. Governor Dunning has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the state of Indiana from its infancy, and has filled the many and various positions of honor and trust conferred upon him by the people of the state with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Indiana. He is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of the state, and is still engaged in the practice of law in Bloomington, and it can be truly said that the Governor is one of the eminent and self-made men of the state of Indiana. Governor Dunning was a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State College at one time, and also a charter member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State University, in both of which bodies he held the position of president.

FISK, REV. EZRA WILLIAMS, D. D., president of the Female College of Indiana, Greencastle, was born in Wilmington, Windham County, Vermont, May 29, 1820. Of his ancestry, there are many well authenticated facts, some of which are worthy of note. His paternal grandfather was the youngest of seven sons, and his six brothers were soldiers in the Revolution. One, Ebenezer, was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga; two others, Levi and John, were in the battle of Bennington; and four of the brothers were present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Fisk's paternal grandmother was a Whitcomb, and was a cousin of Major-general Warren. Her brother, Peter Whitcomb, was killed at Bunker Hill with Warren; Ebenezer, another brother, went through the entire war, was away from home eight years, and died at the extreme age of one hundred and thirteen years, at his residence near Boston. Mr. Fisk's mother was Susanna Williams, who was a great-great-granddaughter of the celebrated Roger Williams—the companion of John Milton, the friend of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden—founder of the colony of Rhode Island. Her father was Rev. Henry Williams, of Leverett, Massachusetts. Jonathan Fisk, father of Ezra Fisk, moved from Vermont to Goshen, New York, when the latter was not quite five years old. After remaining there nine years he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, where he resided fourteen years. In Goshen he was compelled to sacrifice his property to pay security debts; and when legally advised that by a quibble he might save his fortune his reply was: "This world does not hold enough to induce me to lie!" A younger brother of Ezra Fisk, Jonathan by name, a bachelor of some means, served in the Mexican War, and in the late war for the Union persistently refused promotion, even while it was thrust upon him. In spite of his modesty he was always placed in command, and his colonel once exclaimed to a group of his fellow officers: "Gentlemen, here is a man who passed through the war, never missed a battle, never swore an oath, never told a lie, never took a drink of whisky, and never shirked a duty." He died April 6, 1879. Henry, another brother, is a Presbyterian minister, near Rock Island, Illinois. The father removed from Ohio to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1850, and died there in 1853. Ezra Fisk, after attaining his majority, engaged in miscellaneous pursuits for several years, and by energy and perseverance acquired the means necessary to prosecute a college course. By thorough preparation he was enabled to enter the sophomore class towards the middle of the college year, at Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated in 1849. At the completion of his studies for the ministry, he was stricken down by disease, and for three years was prostrated, passing two entire years in bed. After his recovery he came West to visit his father and friends, and preached

occasionally, on one occasion filling an appointment for a friend at Greencastle as a personal favor. This resulted in a permanent settlement, and in his assuming the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, which he retained for eighteen years. During this time he saw the Old and New School Churches united, the once separated congregations bowing at the same altar, and his own Church increased in membership from eighteen to two hundred and eighty-eight. In 1872 he resigned this pastorate to accept the position of president of the Female College of Indiana, which trust he still fills, devoting, however, much time to preaching in the neighboring towns, and building up and strengthening the feeble Churches, in which field his labors have been signally blessed. Mr. Fisk is a portly gentleman, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds, five feet nine and a half inches in height, brimful of vitality, physically and mentally. He is a splendid conversationalist, his mind being a storehouse of anecdotes and reminiscences, and all aglow with vivid pictures of life and history. His familiar talks about Presidents Harrison, Adams, and Jackson, Lewis Cass and T. H. Benton, Tom Corwin, and others, are of intense interest, and are but a tithe of the intellectual feast to which his intimate friends and associates are often invited. He is an earnest man, and yet pre-eminently social, and in general companionship delights to seek temporary relief from the severity of study. Such is the versatility of his talent, the extent of his information, and the retentive power of his memory, that on hearing him speak upon a given subject the listener is led to believe that particular subject to have been the study of Doctor Fisk's life. He once surprised a dealer in horses by crowding into a half-hour's talk a fund of knowledge on this subject that flowed as from an inexhaustible source. The same is true of him in regard to other kinds of stock, and with the multiplied and extended interests of agriculture his familiarity is equally great. To hear him discourse on the philology of the sacred Scriptures, one would think he had had no time to study aught else. The treasures of history are so completely at his command that he draws from them as occasion requires, to enrich his conversation by way of illustration. It is not to be wondered at that he has been consulted with a view to his occupation of the presidency of five leading collegiate institutes in Indiana and other states. His intellectual status at Greencastle is best exemplified by the fact that the citizens uniformly refer to Doctor Fisk as the leading mind of the city, and one of the foremost in the West. His sermons are models of English undefiled; sufficiently ornate to make them attractive to the general public; sound in argument, and invariably based on the teachings of God's word. On his first public appearance in Greencastle, he noticed, sitting nearly in front of him and intently listening, an elderly lady, arrayed in antique costume severely simple. On his second, third, and fourth appearances the elderly lady occupied the same seat, listened intently, and at the close of the fourth sermon seemed desirous of speaking to the young preacher. He shook her hand, and remarked: "I am unable to call your name." "Oh," was the reply, "you know nothing of me; but that 's no matter. I want to shake hands with the man who preached that sermon." "I am glad if it was acceptable to you," replied the preacher. "I do like to hear you preach," said the old lady, "for you preach the Bible; and I must say a word to you. You are young yet, and may be vain. They say you are mighty smart. I know nothing about that; but you preach the Bible, and I want to say to you, Stick to it! Preach the Bible, and nothing else. It is God's word to perishing sinners." This advice fell from the lips of Mrs. Catharine Gillespy, now a saint in heaven. Doctor Fisk says he never sits down to write a sermon without recalling her advice and profiting by it. Doctor Fisk belongs to a family well known as having furnished to the country some powerful and leading minds in the various walks of life. His father, Jonathan Fisk, served with distinction as a captain in the War of 1812, with England; and his brothers were highly distinguished in their professions. The Rev. Ezra Fisk, D. D., for whom the immediate subject of this sketch was named, was regarded as one of the most learned and profound theologians, as well as one of the most eloquent preachers, of his day. He was for twenty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen, Orange County, New York. He received in 1830 the high honor of being elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1833, by act of the General Assembly, he was placed at the head of the Alleghany Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, and, while preparing to enter upon his duties there, died in Philadelphia, December 3, 1833, deeply lamented throughout the Church. It was frequently said, that, as preachers and theological writers, Doctor Alexander, of Princeton; Doctor J. H. Rice, of Virginia; and Doctor Ezra Fisk, of New York, stood at the head in America. The other brother, Peter Fisk, was a physician and surgeon of celebrity in Northampton and Greenfield, Massachusetts, and in the prosecution of his profession was led to Havana, Cuba, where he died of an epidemic in 1824. Simeon Fisk, Governor of Vermont; Rev. Pliny Fisk, the first missionary to Palestine; Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., founder of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, who was twice elected, but never ordained, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Jonathan Fisk, of Newburg, an eminent lawyer, the compeer and rival of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and Martin Van Buren; Rev. Joel Fisk, an eminent Congregational clergyman of Canada and Vermont, and the father of Harvey Fisk, of the banking firm of Fisk & Hatch, New York City; Rev.

Very respectfully
Truman H. Fowler

Harvey Fisk, who was the pioneer, the very first person to commence the publication of our Sabbath-school literature, now grown to such amazing proportions and importance—all these were the cousins of Jonathan Fisk, father of the subject of this biography. Doctor Fisk has himself been twice a member of the General Assembly on occasions of momentous interest to the Church, and at one time, as chairman of one of the most important committees, was enabled to so control certain disturbing elements as to ward off what might have been a prolific source of dissension. He impresses all who approach him as a man of superior intellectual force, which is under complete control of his will. He is not only an earnest Christian worker, but a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, and a good citizen. He was married, May 22, 1855, to Miss Mary Van Dyke, niece by marriage of the then president of Princeton (New Jersey) College, James Carnahan, D. D., LL. D., and a near relation of Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York.

FOWLER, INMAN H., attorney-at-law, Spencer, was born in Eaton, Ohio, on the 7th of June, 1834. He is the son of John and Sarah Fowler, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage and a native of Virginia; while the latter was a native of Ohio and of German ancestry. His father came to Indiana in 1836, settling in Tippecanoe County, where he remained only a short time, and then removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where, in 1839, he died. After the death of his father his mother returned to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Clinton County. So well did Mr. Fowler avail himself of his educational advantages that, meager as they were, at the age of twenty he was enabled to enter Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. After taking a literary course in that institution, he engaged in teaching. Although he began in the district schools, his success was so great that he was placed in charge of the schools at Martinsville, Indiana, and later was principal of those at Spencer. In 1858 he removed to Owen County, where he has ever since resided. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Fowler entered the clerk's office of the Owen Circuit Court as deputy, under Basil Meek, where he remained two years. While thus employed he applied himself zealously to the studying of law. February 20, 1862, he entered upon the discharge of his duties as clerk of the Owen Circuit Court, to which he had been elected the previous year. In 1865 he was re-elected to the same office, serving in all nine consecutive years, retiring therefrom on the 28th of October, 1870. Immediately on leaving the clerk's office, he entered the Law Department of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he graduated in the spring of 1871. After his graduation he returned to Spencer and entered upon the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. John C. Robinson. This partnership continued until Mr. Robinson's election as Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in the autumn of 1876, since which time Mr. Fowler has practiced alone. In October, 1876, he was elected to the state Senate from the district composed of the counties of Owen and Clay, serving in the regular and special sessions of 1877 and 1879. During the sessions of 1877 he was an efficient member of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, and chairman of the Committee on State-prisons; and, in the regular and special sessions of 1879, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, and was also a member of the Committee on Education and Railroads. Senator Fowler's course in the Senate has been most praiseworthy and efficient. With scrupulous vigilance he has guarded the interests of the laboring masses in the state, and has been instrumental in securing the passage of several important measures for their relief and protection. Among the more important bills introduced by him, and made laws in 1877, are Senate bill No. 13, "An act requiring surviving partners to give bond, file inventory and appraisement, and report liabilities of the firm;" and Senate bill No. 36, "An act to authorize the signing and filing of bills of exception beyond the term of criminal prosecution." Several important resolutions were also introduced by Senator Fowler during the sessions of 1877, and he warmly supported the following House resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Education be requested to examine into the propriety of requiring county superintendents of public instruction to obtain certificates of qualification from the state superintendent of public instruction, before such county superintendents shall be eligible to such office; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise."

Through his instrumentality it passed the Senate, where it had been defeated for four consecutive sessions, but finally became a law, and is now to be found on the statute-books. During the sessions of 1879, Senator Fowler was none the less active and vigilant. He introduced the following, which is now a law of the state: "An act regulating the working of coal mines, and declaring a lien upon the works and machinery for work and labor in mining coal, and providing penalty for violation thereof, and providing for the appointment and qualification of a mine inspector, prescribing his duties and declaring an emergency." Also a bill on compulsory education, "requiring children between the ages of eight and fourteen to attend school, or receive instruction at home, for at least fourteen weeks in each year, and providing penalties for violation thereof." This bill was referred to the Committee on Education, which reported recommending its passage; but, in the order of business, it was never after reached. Another bill, which,

upon reaching the Senate, was taken in charge by Senator Fowler, as chairman of the Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions, and which passed that body, and upon the signature of the Governor became a law, read as follows: "An act providing for the entire reorganization of all benevolent and reformatory institutions of the state." In addition to his membership of the committees heretofore mentioned, Senator Fowler was a member of a committee of thirteen from his congressional district, the purpose of which was to re-apportion the state into congressional districts. His marked decision of character, and able advocacy of bills of importance and benefit to the public, render him already a leader in the Senate. Senator Fowler is wholly self-educated, and thoroughly independent in thought and action; he possesses an analytical turn of mind, and is a close student and observer of human nature. In 1879 he was appointed president of the school board of Spencer, an office which he still retains. Among the local enterprises with which he has been connected is the Exchange Bank, which was organized in 1875. Soon after its organization he was elected vice-president and attorney of this corporation, and still holds the same position. Senator Fowler joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1859, and is an honored member of that society, having occupied at different times all the offices of the order, and having been for many years Worshipful Master. He is also a charter member of Royal Arch Masons, in Spencer, of which he was High-priest for many years; a member of Raper Commandery, No. 1, Indianapolis, and of the order of High-priesthood. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat of the Jefferson school. On the 20th of September, 1866, Senator Fowler was married to Miss Vina H., daughter of A. A. Hollembeak, of Spring, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, only two of whom are living. Personally, he is kind and affable, dignified and refined, always presenting the characteristics of a gentleman of honor and true culture.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM M., attorney, Spencer, Indiana, is a collateral descendant of Benjamin Franklin, the illustrious statesman and philosopher. In the year 1816 his parents emigrated from North Carolina and located in Monroe County, where, on the 13th of February, 1820, the gentleman whose life forms the subject of this sketch was born. Indiana at that time was literally a howling wilderness, infested with wild beasts and wilder men. At the age of eighteen he entered Asbury University, where for three years he took a literary course. As a boy he was studious and thoughtful, caring less for the frivolous amusements of his companions than for the society of older and wiser people. He applied himself industriously to his books, and speedily gleaned from them all that was valuable or noteworthy. On leaving college he began the study of law, supporting himself meanwhile by school-teaching and farm labor. At the age of twenty-four he was admitted to the bar, and, locating in Spencer, began at once the practice of his profession. Unlike the majority of young aspirants for legal honors, who starve as briefless barristers for a certain number of years, he was successful from the outset in a marked degree. Five years from the period which marked his entry into Spencer found him representing his county in the Legislature. In that body his services were of such a nature as would have been creditable to an older and more experienced member. This was the beginning of a public career that extended over a quarter of a century. On his retirement from the Legislature he was elected prosecutor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Two years later he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the district composed of the counties of Greene, Owen, Sullivan, and Clay, serving four years. In 1860 he was again elected to the same position, and in 1870 elected Circuit Judge, his district—the Fifteenth—comprising the counties of Greene, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Morgan, and Monroe. This term lasted six years. In addition to aiding all the local enterprises of his town and county, Judge Franklin was one of the projectors of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and gave material aid in securing donations and the right of way for that purpose. He superintended its construction, and for several years was its president. He has never been a member of any secret organization. He has at different times visited nearly all the Atlantic States, and has made one trip to California. He united with the Christian Church in 1841, and is still a devoted and zealous member. He is a life-long Democrat, of the Jeffersonian school, and in 1856 was a delegate to the national convention that nominated James Buchanan. He was married, May 6, 1844, to Miss Mary D. Ritter, of Jessamine County, Kentucky. Four daughters and two sons, with their parents, constitute the family. As a jurist, Judge Franklin ranks with the ablest men of Indiana. But it is not alone in law that he excels. His labors in behalf of his party as a public speaker have been earnest and successful. On the stump he is eloquent and logical, and is exceedingly popular with the masses. He is a man of high honor and untarnished reputation. It is his boast, he never has been intoxicated nor has used a profane oath. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Franklin & Pickens. The latter gentleman is his son-in-law, and the present prosecuting attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and is also the attorney of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, and a young man of great promise.

Respectfully Yours
W. M. Franklin

Yours Truly,
Jas G. Blaine

GENT, THOMAS, miller, of Columbus, was born February 15, 1815, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and is the son of William C. and Mary (Gousouch) Gent. His father was a farmer. His means of education were limited, but by energy in later years he has become a good English scholar. In 1833 he left home and went to Ohio, where he worked in a flour-mill, and has followed this business all his life. In 1836 he rented the Baldwin Mills at Youngstown, Ohio. In 1839 he purchased a flour-mill in Belmont County, Ohio, which he ran until 1852, when he sold out, moved to Columbus, Indiana, and purchased an interest in the Lowell Mills, four miles from Columbus. In 1856 he and his partner, Amos C. Crane, built the Railroad Mills at Columbus. The following year he sold the Columbus Mills, and, with Moore and Larkin, bought Crane's interest in the Lowell Mills; soon after he sold his share to his partners, and moved on to his farm. In the winter of 1859 he repurchased the Railroad Mills in Columbus, which he ran until 1865, when he again sold, and spent the next two years in traveling and visiting. He then purchased an interest in the McEwen, Gaff & Company Mills, located in Bartholomew County, of which he became superintendent and manager. In 1874 he retired from the firm, and immediately erected a new mill in Columbus, and also remodeled one in Indianapolis. In 1877 he disposed of them and erected that which he now owns. October 16, 1834, he married Martha Wilduson, of Baltimore County, Maryland. They have had six children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. Joseph F., the eldest son, acquired a good English education in the public schools of Columbus, and has always been closely connected with mills. He is considered the most successful mill builder and remodeler in the United States, and has been invited to visit Europe and remodel the largest mills on the Continent. He has invented many useful appliances in mill machinery, and his papers on milling are read and highly appreciated by all the milling associations in this country and Europe; while the people of Columbus claim him to be the best known miller in the world. John R., the second son, obtained a fine English education at the schools here, and at the State University at Bloomington. He also is identified in the milling business, and is his father's partner, under the firm name of John R. Gent & Company. Indiana is greatly indebted to Mr. Gent and his sons for the vast improvement made in mill machinery and the modeling of mill buildings. The progress made in this industry has been very great in the last twenty years. The old and unscientific methods have been abandoned, and the changing of grain into flour has become a fine art. Mr. Gent and his son, John R. Gent, are Republicans; Joseph F. Gent is a Democrat. They are highly respected as citizens of this community.

GROVE, JOHN B., of Columbus, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on the 2d of August, 1829, and is the son of Adam and Anna S. (Rankin) Grove, well-to-do farmers of that state. He received an academic education at Shemariah Academy, in Virginia, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine under a private tutor. In 1846 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1849, receiving a premature examination, to enable him to remove to California. He took his departure on the third day of May, acting as surgeon of the vessel, and sailed around Cape Horn, visiting several of the South American states, and arriving at San Francisco November 6, 1849. Here he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until the next spring. He then accepted the position of inspector in the custom-house at San Francisco; but this proving less lucrative than he had anticipated, he resigned the office in 1850. Allured by the "gold fever" into the interior, he removed to Long Bar, on the Yuba River, in Yuba County, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and in mining operations. In 1851 he was made the Whig candidate for the Lower House of the state Legislature, and, although his party was in the minority by six hundred, his personal popularity was such that he came within eighteen votes of receiving the election. In 1854, the Whig party having attained the majority, its nomination became equivalent to an election, and his friends urged his name for the office of county treasurer. In the convention they were universally admitted to be largely in the majority, but so corrupt were political affairs in those primitive days that one of his opponents, in open market, shamelessly purchased enough delegates to secure the nomination. In the spring of 1856 he received the appointment as resident physician of the Yuba County Hospital, a position of honor and trust, which he held for a period of eighteen months. At the end of that time he resumed the practice of medicine at Marysville, and continued it until the spring of 1858, when he returned to the States, and in the fall of that year settled at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, where he married his first wife, Miss Kate Wilson, daughter of Judge William A. Wilson. In the spring of 1862 he received the important appointment of post surgeon for the Union army at Marshall, the duties of which position he discharged with skill, and to the entire satisfaction of all who came under his care. That part of the state, becoming the field of operation for both the contending armies, was neither safe nor pleasant as a residence, and in 1864, when General Price overran the country with his devastating army, Dr. Grove determined to seek a more peaceful locality. He accordingly removed to Columbus, Indiana, where he still resides, and where he soon acquired a large and remunerative practice. On the 25th of January, 1866,

he met a sad misfortune in the death of his estimable wife, who left two children—Ada and Florence. June 6, 1868, he married Louise Westfall, by whom he has two sons—Albert Sidney and John Clifford. In 1872 he was elected a member of the city council, a position which he so ably filled that, in the spring of 1874, he was nominated as state Senator for the counties of Bartholomew and Brown, by the Democrats of the district. After a hot contest against a combination of Republicans, Grangers, Temperance men, and Greenbackers, in which nearly the entire Democratic ticket was defeated by heavy majorities, he was triumphantly elected. The three sessions of which he was a member were the most important and exciting that had been held for years. At this time the temperance question, which had been an exciting issue among the people, was pacifically adjusted by the repeal of the so-called "Baxter law," and the enactment, in its stead, of the present well devised, closely guarded, and satisfactory license law. In bringing about this result, none were more active and influential than Senator Grove, whose effective speeches were largely commented upon by the press. At this time, also, the gravel road question was attracting considerable attention, and many important measures in regard to it were brought before the Legislature. So conflicting and intense were these interests that the clearest judgment was required to insure just and proper legislation. The responsibilities resting upon Senator Grove were delicate and arduous, and yet, with tact of no ordinary kind, he discharged this duty to his constituents in so able a manner as to receive the warmest commendation of all. Through his instrumentality some meritorious laws were enacted upon this subject, and some very bad measures were effectually defeated. No legislator can do all that he hopes. The selfishness of mankind, the greed of corporations, the sluggishness with which new impressions are received, are so many barriers in the way of a really painstaking law-maker. At the close of his term, his constituents in Bartholomew County were unanimous for his return; but party usages had alternated the office between the two counties composing the district, and, with a magnanimity truly commendable, he refused to break in upon this custom, and peremptorily declined the nomination. Doctor Grove sympathized with the old national Whig party in his earlier days, and up to its abandonment; afterward he supported Fillmore, and, at the next election, Bell and Everett. In 1863 he became identified with the Democratic organization, of which he has since been an earnest and consistent member, taking a deep interest in its welfare, and contributing largely to its successful management. As a physician he stands at the head of the profession. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and gives that denomination his aid and support.

HALL, WESLEY C., physician and surgeon, of Franklin, Indiana, was born in New York state, September 11, 1830, and is the third son of Justice and Rachael (Gibbs) Hall. His ancestors were of sturdy colonial stock. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, his grandfather a soldier in the American Revolution, while one of his great-uncles was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather was a very prominent physician. At the age of fifteen years, Wesley Hall entered Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he spent three years, completing a scientific course of study. In the year 1849 he entered the office of Doctor I. H. D. Rodgers, of Madison, Indiana, and began the study of medicine. He subsequently studied at the Louisville Medical College, and in 1855 attended his last course of lectures, in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. Removing to Jefferson County, Indiana, he began medical practice, remaining until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 82d Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was shortly afterward transferred to the 17th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commissioned a surgeon. Returning from the field, he established himself in Franklin, where he has since resided. He has devoted all his time and energies to his profession, and has succeeded in building up a larger practice than any physician in the county. Doctor Hall, although repeatedly solicited by his friends to become a candidate for various political offices, has always refused the honor, preferring to confine his attention to professional duties. He was, however, president of the board of health of Franklin County during 1875 and 1876. March, 1858, he was married to Malvina C. Tilford, Hanover, Indiana, the daughter of a well-known farmer of that place, and niece of the owner of the Indianapolis *Journal*. Doctor Hall attends the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is one of the class of enterprising, energetic citizens who, having the public interest always in view, exert a marked influence for good in the community.

HANNA, THOMAS, of Greencastle, who is now the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-governor, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, on the 24th of August, 1841, and is consequently a little over thirty-eight years old. His father, who was a farmer, removed from Lawrence County to Greene County in 1854, when his son was but a little over thirteen years of age. The next seven years were spent at hard work upon the paternal acres, but improving every moment for study. In 1861 he had attained sufficient proficiency to enter Asbury University, together with a younger brother. Their father could spare them little money,

and they were obliged to practice the closest economy, cooking their own meals and making their own beds. They did odd jobs about the college, and were glad to get such labor as could be obtained in the town. In this way he stayed for two years, when the patriotic fever was too strong to be resisted, and he enlisted in Company C, 115th Indiana Volunteers, and soon after became first sergeant. The regiment was constantly on duty, marching and fighting. Longstreet's army was in opposition, and the two bodies perpetually menaced each other. The commissariat was very badly supplied, their shoes and clothing were insufficient, and they were in danger of perishing from lack of food. The regiment lost more than a hundred men from disease occasioned by defective supply of nutriment. The next year he returned home, and entered the freshman class at Asbury, where he remained until 1868, then graduating. Judge F. T. Brown was favorably impressed by him, and received him into his office as a student of law, and two years later took him into partnership. In 1875 he was made city attorney of Greencastle, remaining in that position until 1879, and displayed in the discharge of his duties great abilities, and a conscientious endeavor to fulfill the requirements of the law. During the heated political campaign of 1876, when Indiana was the great battle-ground between the two parties, he served as chairman of the Putnam County Republican central committee, showing high talents, and succeeding in making a break in the Democratic ranks. He has lately formed a partnership with S. A. Hays, a graduate of Asbury University; his former associate, Judge Brown, having been compelled to retire from active business on account of ill-health. Mr. Hanna's character stands high. He is an active politician, sustaining his views on the stump and with the pen; and his Republicanism is of the most undoubted kind. His success as a lawyer has been great, and he now obtains a large proportion of the most difficult cases. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HEGE, SAMUEL, bridge-builder and contractor, of Columbus, Indiana, was born January 12, 1825, in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Peter and Polly (Updegraff) Hege. His father was a farmer; and in the spring of 1826 removed with his family to Fairfield County, Ohio. Samuel Hege, being kept steadily at work on the farm, had no opportunity of attending school, but after attaining the years of manhood he acquired by his own efforts a fair English education. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to a bridge-building firm of Circleville, Ohio, working the first two years for twelve and a half cents a day, and clothing himself out of these wages. In the spring of 1844 he went with the firm to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was promoted to the position of foreman of a gang of men, his wages being increased to fifty cents a day. In 1845 he returned to Ohio, and, having completed his apprenticeship, was appointed superintendent by the firm. For the next eight years he remained with them, building all the bridges on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and also on other roads in the Middle and Western States. In 1853 he removed to Columbus, Indiana, and began business on his own account, which he still continues. Mr. Hege has done much towards improving the city and county in which he lives, having built all the bridges in the county except two, and all the leading business houses and residences in Columbus. He also built and owns the conservatory of music, the pride of the city. In politics he was reared as a Democrat, and then joined the Whig, and finally the Republican, party. He has often been solicited to permit nomination for office, but never accepted any position save that of councilman, which he has filled seven years. December 17, 1850, he married Cynthia Hill, of Carthage, Indiana, an orphan daughter of a farmer of that place. Five children have been born to them, of whom two boys and one girl are now living. Charles, the eldest son, is his father's bookkeeper; William works for his father in the mill; Alice married William F. Kendall, his chief lumber foreman. Mr. Hege's wife died December 16, 1863, of consumption. He married, the following year, Mary E. White Chenoweth, a widow. They have three children. Mr. Hege was brought up in the faith of the English Lutherans, but, with his wife, is now a member of the Christian Church. He is regarded by the people of Columbus as having done more towards advancing the interests of the city than any other man in this community.

FERNANDES, DANIEL H., M. D., Edinburg, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, September 25, 1854, being the eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Gomez) Fernandes. His early life was passed on the farm of his father, assisting in the labors of the summer months, and attending the district schools during the winter. At the age of seventeen, however, he entered Whipple Academy, where he remained two years. Having a decided taste for music, he improved his vacations by studying at the Conservatory of Music at Jacksonville. He entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, in 1874, where he spent two years. Having decided to make medicine his profession, he became a student in the Illinois School of Medicine, afterward graduating in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Upon his graduation, he removed to Edinburg, where he has since been actively and success-

fully engaged in his profession. Although a young man, Doctor Fernandes has already attained an enviable position in his profession; and by untiring industry and hard study is making his way rapidly toward the front rank among the medical fraternity. He was married, June 19, 1878, to Miss Clara M. Robertson, daughter of a well known and well-to-do farmer of Jefferson County, Indiana. Doctor Fernandes is a man of sterling ability. His influence is felt in every moral and philanthropic enterprise in the town of his residence. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an honored member. Politically he belongs to the Republican party, and gives that organization an earnest and hearty support. As a citizen and member of society he has the confidence and respect of the community; and, with youth and talent to aid him, will doubtless attain distinction in his profession. He is a man of great industry, and is clear-sighted and painstaking. He is a representative and self-made man, who is popular in his town, and is esteemed highly by the members of his own profession, who know him best.

HORD, FRANCIS T., of Columbus, Indiana, was born November 24, 1835, and is the son of Francis T. Hord, a prominent attorney of Maysville, Kentucky, and Elizabeth S. (Moss) Hord. Mr. Hord never attended the common schools, but acquired his education at the seminary of Rand and Richeson, at Maysville, where he graduated in the summer of 1853. Immediately upon leaving school he commenced the study of law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Indiana, and settled in Columbus, Bartholomew County. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state; and in the fall of 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, embracing Bartholomew, Jackson, and Jennings Counties. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1860, he was appointed attorney for the county, which position he now holds. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the state Senate, to represent Bartholomew County; in the fall of 1866 he was renominated by his party for the same position, but declined the nomination. He married, August 16, 1859, Miss Emma Banfill, daughter of a prominent miller of Columbus, Indiana. They have had seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are now living. The eldest son, William B., is a law student in his father's office. Mr. Hord was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but is not now connected with any religious denomination. He was reared in the school of the Jacksonian Democracy, and has always been in sympathy with its interests. He is an acknowledged leader in the county. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention held in Indianapolis in June, 1880, and served as delegate to the National Convention which nominated Tilden and Hendricks at St. Louis in 1876. He was the Democratic elector for Hancock and English in the Fifth Congressional District in the year 1880. He is one of the leading members of the bar in this county, and enjoys the esteem and kind feeling of his fellow-citizens.

HUNTER, MORTON C., of Bloomington, was born at Versailles, Indiana, February 5, 1825. He received his education in the common schools, and at the state university of Indiana, from the law department of which he graduated in 1849. He then entered upon a successful practice, which he continued until 1858, when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Indiana from Monroe County. He entered the army at the beginning of the Civil War as colonel of the 82d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He commanded this regiment until the fall of Atlanta, when, for meritorious services, he was breveted brigadier-general. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. He was in Sherman's march to the sea, and participated in the great review at Washington, after the termination of hostilities. He was elected to the Fortieth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth, as a Republican, securing fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-five votes, against thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-five for Mr. McLean, the Democratic candidate.

IGLEHART, FERDINAND COWLE, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Evansville was born in Warrick County, December 8, 1845, and is the son of Asa and Ann (Cowle) Iglehart. His father, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, is a member of the Evansville bar, the author of several standard legal works, and a lawyer of national reputation. Ferdinand Iglehart received a good preparatory training for college at the public schools of Evansville, and at the age of seventeen entered the freshman class of the Asbury University, graduating four years later. He early manifested a fondness for reading and study, taking especial interest in such works of a solid character as came within his reach. It was at one time his intention to study law, but, being led conscientiously in another direction, he abandoned the purpose, and began preparing himself for the ministry. In the autumn of 1869 he was li-

Respectfully,
Jos. S. Irwin

censed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansville; and a year from that time was admitted on trial in the traveling connection by the Indiana Conference, in session at Bloomington. His apppointments since then have been, Sullivan, New Harmony; John Street, New Albany; Salem; Locust Street, Greencastle; and Trinity, Evansville. Revivals have attended his labors, and there has been an average of a hundred accessions to each Church he has served. He was married, October 12, 1869, to Miss Nannie Stewart, of Maysville, Kentucky, by whom he has had four sons, all now living. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Republican. Mr. Iglehart is somewhat under the medium stature, rather slender, of grave and thoughtful appearance. His manners are agreeable, and of a character denoting sincerity and frankness. These qualities make him attractive, both as a pastor and a friend. In public he is a man of more than usual influence for one of his age, and this influence he has always exerted in behalf of the best interests of the community in which he resides. He is a hearty advocate of temperance and political reform, speaking much and boldly on these and kindred subjects. He is a man courageous in all his sentiments, taking little counsel of what shall result from the utterance of the truth. As a speaker, in the pulpit and on the platform, he is forcible, energetic, and exact. As a writer, he has also achieved distinction, having contributed to several leading magazines articles which have attracted much attention and favorable comment. He occupies a front rank among the ministers of his conference.

IRWIN, JOSEPH I., banker and merchant, of Columbus, Indiana, was born near Columbus, Indiana, August 6, 1824, and is a son of John and Vilinda (Fenly) Irwin. His father was a farmer. His means of education were very limited, being only those afforded by the country schools—three months each winter until he attained the age of fifteen—as he was compelled to assist his father on the farm during the summer months; yet now he is a gentleman of fine English education and business ability. Ten years of his life, previous to attaining his majority, he resided near Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, with his parents, who had removed there. At the age of twenty-one he left home and started out in life for himself, his mother handing him thirty cents to pay his fare from Edinburg to Columbus; but he concluded to walk, and thereby started life with a capital of thirty cents. He came back to Columbus, and entered the store of Snyder & Alden as a clerk, and remained with this firm three years. In this time he saved one hundred and fifty dollars, and built up such a reputation for sobriety and economy that, in conjunction with Western W. Jones, he was enabled to purchase a tract of thirty acres of land, adjoining Columbus, almost entirely on credit, and had no trouble in procuring personal security to insure the deferred payments. As soon as this ground was laid off in lots they effected the sale of one of them, containing one-fourth of an acre, for four hundred dollars in cash. The thirty acres cost fifteen hundred dollars, and it took but a short time to realize this amount, leaving almost the entire tract in their hands as profit on the investment. Mr. Irwin continued to purchase until he had accumulated one hundred and five acres in the then suburbs, which is now in the best part of the city. He began mercantile life on his own account about January 1, 1850, and has been in business almost the entire time since. He commenced the banking business in 1874, and is still carrying it on. In politics he was reared a Whig, and upon the dissolution of that party he helped to make and build up the Republican party. He was a strong advocate of the preservation of the Union, and, although he did not enter the army, yet he contributed largely of his means in many different ways. A soldier's wife or widow never appealed to him for help in vain. When the Soldiers' Home was talked of he was chosen as a director to represent the Third Congressional District, and was instrumental in locating the Home at Knightstown, Indiana. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Baker as one of the directors of the state Female Reformatory, which position he held five years. He has been a director of the North-western Christian University, now Butler University, located at Irvington, Indiana. In 1867 he commenced the improvement of roads around Columbus, and has built and helped to build about fifty miles of turnpike, of most of which he is now the owner. He was a member of the town council in 1856. August 15, 1850, he was married to Harriet C. Glanton, to whom six children have been born, two of whom are now living: William G., twelve years of age, now attending school; and Linnie, wife of the Rev. Z. T. Sweeny, of the Christian Church, of Columbus. Mr. Irwin's grandfather was a native of Ireland, and, having emigrated to this country with his father, settled at Louisville. Mr. Irwin's great-grandfather is said to have been the first white man buried at Louisville. His grandfather settled on what was known as the Cane Spring Plantation, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. He was a friend of the Rowans and Hardins of Kentucky. Mr. Irwin joined the Christian Church at the early age of fifteen, and it was chiefly through his liberality that the magnificent edifice of that denomination at Columbus was built. He and his wife and two children are members of this Church. Mr. Irwin is regarded as one of the most genial and liberal-hearted citizens of this city. He has helped

several worthy young men to situations of honor, and has done more toward the development of the city and surrounding country than any other man in this community. He is a man of large wealth, and his home is one of elegance, comfort, and refinement. During the life of Governor Morton, he regarded Mr. Irwin, on account of his sterling integrity, as a friend upon whom he could rely in any emergency.

JOHNSON, JARVIS J., physician and surgeon, of Martinsville, was born in Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, March 4, 1828, being the second son of Jesse and Sarah (Pleasant) Johnson. His father was one of the pioneer farmers of Lawrence County, and is still living, a sturdy, vigorous man, controlling and personally managing his large farm of six hundred acres, and has the pleasure of having with him, under the old roof-tree, all of his children except Doctor Johnson. The family came originally from Virginia, and trace their ancestry back to the early days of the state. The boyhood of Jarvis Johnson was spent on the farm, but at the age of sixteen he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he spent four years in diligent and faithful study. At the end of that time he resolved to make medicine his profession, and accordingly in 1849 he commenced a course of study in the office of Doctor W. Foot, in Bedford. The same year he attended the Louisville University of Medicine during one course, and commenced his practice in Morganstown, where he remained until 1854. Desiring to further perfect his education, he returned to the university, and graduated in the spring of 1855. He has since attended a full course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and received from that institution the *ad eundem* degree in 1858. He practiced with success in Morgantown until 1869. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he tendered his services to his country, and by his personal efforts raised a company of volunteers—afterwards Company G, of the 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry—of which he was chosen captain. Before entering the field, however, he was commissioned surgeon of the regiment, and as such accompanied it for eighteen months. He was severely injured by the fall of his horse at the battle of Winchester, and compelled to resign soon after the battle of Cedar Mountain. Before his return from the field he was, in 1862, nominated by the Republican party as their candidate to the Legislature, and was elected in the fall of that year. He served with marked ability during the special and regular sessions of his term, and was chairman of the Military Committee in those dark days when that was the all-important interest in the state and throughout the nation. In the fall of 1863 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, and after serving one term returned to the practice of his profession in Martinsville. In the spring of 1875 the *ad eundem* degree was conferred upon him by the Belleville Hospital College, of New York. Since his return to his profession he has been a devoted, laborious practitioner, varying his labors, however, in 1878, by a much needed and protracted trip through the South and West, in search of health and pleasure. Mr. Johnson was married, March 30, 1851, to Miss Catherine H. Griffith, daughter of a well-known attorney of Morgantown. This union has been blessed with seven children, of whom five are living. The eldest son, Goldsmith Johnson, is the leading druggist in Martinsville, having the finest store in the town. The eldest daughter, Marietta, is the wife of James P. Baldwin, also a druggist of Martinsville. The second daughter, Sallie C., married James G. Blain, editor and proprietor of the Morgan County *Republican*. The other two children are still at the home of their father. Doctor Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an active Republican since the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861; previous to that time he voted with the Democratic party. By his ability and zeal he has secured the leading position in his profession; and, by reason of his social and sterling characteristics, has the respect and confidence of the community in which he has so long resided.

KEITH, COLONEL JOHN A., attorney-at-law, of Columbus, Indiana, was born May 29, 1832, at Germantown, Mason County, Kentucky, and is the eldest son of Isham and Diadema (Frazee) Keith. His father is now a hardware merchant in Columbus. Colonel Keith received a liberal education at Fairview Academy, Fairview, Indiana, after which he commenced reading law with Hubbard & Sexton, of Rushville. He completed his studies in their office, and, being admitted to the bar in 1853, remained in the same office, and began the practice of his profession. In 1854 he went to Iowa, but on account of sickness returned to Columbus, Indiana, where his parents had settled, and practiced law until the breaking out of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he raised the second cavalry company raised in the state, which, however, was not accepted. In July, 1861, in conjunction with Colonel McMillan, he raised and organized the 21st Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, July 23, 1861. Late in July the regiment was ordered to Washington City; but was stopped by Major-general Dix, and ordered to Locust Point to support Fort McHenry. Companies E and G were then transferred to Fort McHenry, and taught artillery service. From Locust Point they were ordered to Fort

John A. Keith

Marshall on garrison duty; and, in a short time, to Newport News, to report to General Butler. Upon the organization of the New England division the troops set sail under General Butler for New Orleans; a portion of the 21st Regiment, in boats, landed in the rear of Fort St. Philip; and the colors of the fort were then struck. They landed at New Orleans May 1, 1862; the 21st was transferred to Algiers, and went into camp in the Opelousas Railroad depot. General Butler, upon hearing of the murder of two sick soldiers at Houma, Terrebonne Parish, detailed Colonel Keith, with six of his companies, to proceed to the town of Houma and discover the perpetrators of the murder, if the hanging of every man in the parish was necessary to accomplish it. He destroyed two millions of property; arrested eighteen of the leading citizens, whom he took to New Orleans; and compelled the people to disinter the murdered bodies, wrap them in United States flags, furnish coffins, and give them decent burial. At the battle of Baton Rouge, late in the action, on the fifth day of August, he was severely wounded. One company of the regiment manned some of the guns captured from the enemy; and the lieutenant-colonel was complimented for his gallantry by General Butler, and heartily recommended to Governor Morton for a colonelcy. Upon the recommendation of General Banks, the War Department transferred Colonel Keith's regiment into the heavy artillery service. On account of wounds Colonel Keith made an application for leave of absence, which was indorsed by General Butler in the following words:

"Granted. Colonel Keith's services to the government have been most valuable. His gallantry and courage are honorably mentioned.

"(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.

"R. P. DAVIS, *Captain, A. A. A. General.*"

March 22, 1863, he was commissioned as colonel of the 21st Regiment of Indiana, First Heavy Artillery, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Jas. W. McMillan. He rejoined the regiment in May, 1863, and was ordered with seven batteries to Port Hudson, where he was engaged in the siege, remaining until the capitulation. He was then ordered to Baton Rouge, where he remained some time; and then to New Orleans. From here the regiment returned to Indianapolis to recruit its depleted ranks. February 2, 1865, on account of his wounds, Colonel Keith was compelled to resign his commission; and he again resumed the practice of law at Columbus, Indiana. He married, in 1859, Melissa Crisler, of Fayette County, Indiana, who died in 1861, leaving one daughter. Colonel Keith is one of the leading Republicans of the county. He is urbane and pleasant, and is direct and straightforward. His manner puts you at once. He is a gentleman of wealth; has done much to advance the interests of the city; and is a highly respected and useful member of the county of Bartholomew and state of Indiana.

KEITH, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SQUIRE I., of Columbus, was born November 30, 1837, at Dover, Mason County, Kentucky, being the son of Isham and Diadema (Frazee) Keith. In May, 1842, he removed with his parents to Fayetteville, Fayette County, Indiana, where he received the rudiments of his education at the village schools. In 1848 his father removed to a farm, and young Squire pursued the avocation of a farmer until the removal of Mr. Keith to Columbus, in 1854, when for a while he was clerk in his father's store, after which he was sent to the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, where he remained one year, and on his return to Columbus was taken into partnership with his father in the hardware business, in which he continued successfully until the breaking out of the war and the call of the nation to arms. On hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter and the call of the President for troops, he was one among the first to enlist in Captain Abbott's Company B, 6th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the second company raised and reported in the state, in April, 1861. Captain Abbott having enlisted more men than necessary for his company, the rest, under Mr. Keith, consolidated with a part of a company from Jennings County, under charge of Captain Hiram Prather; but, the President's requisition being filled, this company was not mustered. Subsequently, Captain Keith recruited a company known as Company G, 22d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was organized and mustered at Madison, Indiana, August 15, 1861, under command of Colonel (afterwards General) Jeff. C. Davis. On the 17th of August it moved to St. Louis, where it joined the army under command of General John C. Fremont, and was soon after sent up the Missouri River to the relief of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington. While on the way, near Glasgow, on the 19th of September, through some mistake portions of the Federal troops became engaged against each other, and Major Gordon Tanner, of the regiment, was killed. His regiment was marched from Glasgow to Springfield, and back again as far as Otterville, whence it moved in December to join other troops, and participated in the capture of thirteen hundred men at Blackwater. Colonel Davis about this time was appointed brigadier-general, the 22d was attached to his division, and marched, January 24, 1862, with General Curtis's expedition against General Price, at Springfield, which resulted in the retreat of the latter from that place, and eventually in the great battle of Pea Ridge. In this battle the 22d bore a conspicuous part, losing forty-one

killed and wounded, among them Lieutenant-colonel John A. Hendricks. In this battle the subject of this sketch particularly distinguished himself. The regiment then crossed the state of Arkansas to Batesville, and thence, on the 10th of May, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River, where it embarked, and joined the besieging army at Corinth, Mississippi. It united in the pursuit under Pope, going as far as Booneville, and afterward was stationed at different points in Northern Mississippi until the 17th of August, when it joined Buell's army, and marched with it through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, reaching there September 27. In the mean time Captain Keith had been promoted to major of the regiment, and a few days after was again promoted to lieutenant-colonel. His last commission, though issued some time prior, was not received by him until September 30, 1862, when at Columbus on leave of absence of twenty-four hours to visit his brother, who was lying there dangerously wounded. He marched in command of his regiment in pursuit of Bragg's army, and took a conspicuous part on the 8th of October in the bloody engagement at Perryville, or Chaplin Hill, losing fifty per cent of his men engaged and his own life. Thus ended the race of one of our brightest and most active young officers. His career was short and brilliant. A patriot and a hero, his loss was mourned not only by his own family, but by an innumerable multitude of friends, for he was much esteemed and beloved. In a historical sketch of his regiment, one of the officers, R. V. Marshall, pays the following tribute to his memory:

"I saw the brave Lieutenant-colonel Keith, who commanded the regiment, fall from his horse, shot through the chest. He requested to be carried to the rear, and died in a few moments. Colonel Keith was a patriot not only in sentiment, but also from a sense of duty. I have heard him say that he considered it the duty of every man to be loyal, and to defend his country against all foes, whether foreign or domestic. He died young, but lived long enough to develop the true principles of manhood and the highest capacity for usefulness."

KING, E. DOUGLASS, proprietor and editor of the Hendricks County *Democrat*, Danville, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1837, and is the youngest son of Allen and Eliza (Douglass) King. His father was a carriage manufacturer; and his maternal grandfather, E. Douglass, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, serving the entire period of seven years, and rising to the rank of aide-de-camp on General Lincoln's staff. After the conclusion of peace, he was for many years brigadier-general of the state militia of Pennsylvania. Mr. King entered a printing-office at the early age of nine years, where he remained until 1853, and then removed to Canton, Kentucky, where he commenced publishing the Canton *Observer*. He sold this paper at the end of one year, and, removing North, settled in South Charleston, Ohio. Here, for six months, he published the Charleston *Recorder*, and then moved it to London, Madison County, and established the *Democrat*. This was the first Democratic paper ever published in the county. He next published the DeWitt County *Democrat*, at Clinton, Illinois. Again selling out, he returned to South Charleston, and associated himself with the *Ohio Press*, at Springfield. In the spring of 1859 he went to Nashville, where he became connected with the Baptist Publishing House, and at the opening of the campaign of 1860 became one of the editors of the Nashville *Morning Democrat*. One year later came the secession of the Southern States. Party feeling ran high, and the editors of the *Democrat*, indorsing the Union principles of Stephen A. Douglas, were notified to leave the city within forty days. Mr. King next had charge of the Marietta (Ohio) *Register*. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the 87th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Four months later he was taken prisoner at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was soon afterwards paroled and sent to camp at Delaware, where he was discharged. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864, in the 154th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served four months in Virginia. He returned to Nashville in January, 1865, and engaged in publishing King's Directory until 1871. During this time he filled the position of city editor on the *Union American*. Removing to Fort Wayne, Indiana, he became for a time city editor of the *Sentinel*, and also published a city directory. The next five years he spent in Indianapolis on the *Journal and News*, besides acting as correspondent of various out-of-town papers. In February, 1878, he started the *Democrat* at Danville, the only Democratic paper in the county, which he still continues to manage. It has a circulation of over one thousand copies, and the subscription list is rapidly increasing. By the skillful management of this paper Mr. King has added largely to the Democratic vote of the county. The leading articles are able, very aggressive and uncompromising, and exert a wide and commanding influence in the county. Mr. King was married, March 30, 1858, to R. Anna Warner, of South Charleston, Ohio, by whom he has six children living—two boys and four daughters. Wm. A. and E. Douglass King are, respectively, assistant editor and compositor in their father's employment. The daughters reside at home. In summing up this record of the busy life of a man who began the world alone at the tender age of nine years; who received no education save what could be gained during the brief respite from daily toil—there is much to admire, more to commend to the youth of the rising generation, and nothing to condemn. His part of the duties of life has been well discharged.

KIRKWOOD, PROFESSOR DANIEL, LL. D., the sixth son of John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood, was born in Harford County, Maryland, September 27, 1814. His ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1731, landing at Newcastle, Delaware. In 1768 his grandfather, Robert Kirkwood, removed from Chester County, Pennsylvania, to what was then the northern part of Baltimore County, Maryland. The county of Harford was set off from this part of Baltimore County in 1773. John Kirkwood became the owner of a small farm adjacent to his father's near the close of the last century, where he died in 1822, leaving a large family in very limited circumstances. Daniel was then but eight years old. The necessities of the family required what assistance he could give on the farm during his boyhood, and the opportunities of obtaining even an English education were extremely narrow. They were improved, however, to the best advantage; and when but a youth Mr. Kirkwood commenced teaching a country school. The means thus obtained enabled him to enter the York County Academy, at York, Pennsylvania, in April, 1834. Here he remained the greater part of the time for nearly ten years; first as a student, and afterward as a mathematical tutor. In November, 1843, Mr. Kirkwood was chosen principal of the Lancaster City high school. He soon found the duties of this position too laborious for his strength, and, warned by failing health, he resigned in March, 1848, to accept a place in the Pottsville Academy. In 1849, while residing in Pottsville, Mr. Kirkwood discovered and announced his "Analogy between the Periods of Rotation of the Primary Planets." In 1851 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware, and entered immediately upon the discharge of its duties. From that time to the present (1880) he has been constantly occupied as professor of mathematics; first in Delaware College, afterward in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and lastly, for more than twenty years, in the State University of Indiana. Professor Kirkwood's "Meteoric Astronomy" was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1867, and his "Comets and Meteors" in 1873. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals, and the following may be named as his principal papers: "On the Nebular Hypothesis and the Approximate Commensurability of the Planetary Periods."—Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, Vol. XXIX. "The Formation and Primitive Structure of the Solar System." (Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 6, 1871.) "The Meteors of November 14."—*Nature*, June 3, 1875. "On Eight Meteoric Fireballs seen in the United States from July, 1876, to February, 1877." (Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 16, 1877.) "On the Relative Ages of the Sun and Certain of the Fixed Stars." (Read before the American Philosophical Society, April 6, 1877.) "Meteoric Fireballs seen in the United States during the Year ending March 31, 1879." (Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 16, 1879.) "On the Cosmogony of Laplace." (Read before the American Philosophical Society, September 19, 1879.) Professor Kirkwood received the honorary degree of A. M. from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and that of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1852.

LOCKRIDGE, ANDREW MALONE, was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, March 30, 1814, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Robert Lockridge, was born in Virginia, May 20, 1784; and his mother, Elizabeth Malone, in South Carolina, October 1, 1786. When Andrew Lockridge was but twelve years of age his father died, leaving the mother with a large family of children, of whom he was the eldest son. He remained with his mother, assisting in supporting and rearing the family, and having naturally but very limited educational advantages. In 1835, at the age of twenty-one, he removed with his mother to the northern part of Putnam County, Indiana. In 1846 he removed to Greencastle, in the outskirts of which city he now has an elegant home. Mr. Lockridge has led a busy, laborious life, and is an extensive landholder; his estates in Putnam County embracing over two thousand acres, all first-class and available. He is one of the heaviest and best known dealers in fine beef cattle in the state. His brother, Robert Lockridge, residing near Greencastle, is also a heavy dealer and extensive land-holder. In 1843 Mr. Lockridge married Miss Elizabeth Shore Farrow, daughter of Colonel A. S. Farrow, a sketch of whose life appears below. Of this union have been born four sons, the eldest of whom is dead. Simpson F., the eldest living son, is a heavy dealer in and breeder of short-horns; and has been for five years past secretary of the American Association of Breeders of Short-horns, organized in November, 1872, at Indianapolis, and holding its annual meetings at different points in the States and British Provinces. The other sons, Alexander and Albert, are both married, and are prosperous farmers and cattle breeders in Putnam County. Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Lockridge is one of the trustees. Republican in politics, he took a deep interest in the success of the Union forces during the war. He is a man of incorruptible integrity, and is honored and respected by his friends and neighbors in all the relations of life. Mrs. Lockridge was born near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, November 24, 1826. This article would be incomplete without a short biography of

her father, Colonel Alexander S. Farrow, who died at Greencastle, March 31, 1877, in the eighty-third year of his age, after a week's illness. He was buried nine miles north of Greencastle, on land he had first cultivated, and in sight of a Church he had organized in early manhood. Colonel Farrow was born near Grassy Lick, Montgomery County, Kentucky, April 21, 1794. His father, William Farrow, was of Scoth-Irish descent, and early emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, where father and son became inured to the toils and dangers of pioneer life. In August following the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812, three regiments of volunteer infantry and one of regulars left Georgetown, Kentucky, for the relief of Detroit. Colonel Farrow, then a youth of eighteen, accompanied this detachment in the command of Captain Samuel L. Williams. At the crossing of the Ohio they received news of Hull's surrender of Detroit, but continued their march to Fort Wayne, under General Harrison, where they destroyed the enemy's growing crops along the Wabash, burning their cabins and desolating their homes. Returning to Fort Wayne, the entire army continued its march along the Maumee River, building forts here and there as bases of supply, until winter overtook them. Then followed scenes of suffering not surpassed by those of Valley Forge during the Revolution. The intense cold froze the river, rendering its navigation impossible; deep snows fell; clothing was growing scarce, many had no shoes; promised supplies of food failed to reach them, and at one time for seventeen days the troops were without bread, and subsisted entirely on fat pork. Through hunger and fatigue horses fell to the ground and were abandoned, while men took their places, and drew baggage and provisions through the snow. The sufferings from frosted limbs and acute rheumatism were fearful; and in January the snow fell to the depth of two feet, making marching slow and painful. Under such circumstances the little army reached the rapids of the Maumee. Here a runner brought them news of the investment of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, by the British and Indians. A detachment of five hundred men pushed forward, marching on the ice of Lake Erie, and, January 18, arrived in front of the village. A brief but severe conflict ensued; the Kentuckians drove the British and their savage allies across the river, entered the town in triumph, and were soon joined by a reinforcement under General Winchester. But the allies also were mustering their troops, and, accompanied by a large force, including artillery, General Proctor, under cover of night, advanced on Frenchtown, and attacked the half-aroused camp. History has long since recorded the fierce struggle that followed, and how General Winchester was compelled to surrender his command prisoners of war to an overpowering force, with the stipulation that the wounded should be cared for and protected from the merciless savages. The solemn promise was broken; the British abandoned the town, leaving the sick unguarded, and on the next morning the Indians appeared, selected a few of the most able-bodied of the wounded as prisoners, tomahawked and scalped the rest, and gave them to the flames, making the massacre of the River Raisin forever infamous in history. Colonel Farrow was taken to Malden with his fellow prisoners, where they were fed on bread alone, and, in the dead of winter, had no fire. After a two weeks' march through Canada they were paroled, taken over the line, and then followed a march across the country to Pittsburgh, whence they went by water to their Kentucky home. Shortly after his return, Colonel Farrow married, and engaged in farming. Just after he had attained his majority he was commissioned, May 26, 1815, by Governor Isaac Shelby, adjutant of the 31st Regiment Kentucky Militia; and in December, 1820, by Governor Adair, he was appointed brigade inspector of the Fifth Brigade. He was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature, and made a series of lucid and effective speeches in defense of the policy of the Whig party, and its idol, Henry Clay. He served one or more terms, being barely eligible at his first election. In 1830 Colonel Farrow, with his young and growing family, removed to Putnam County, Indiana, and settled nine miles north of Greencastle, on lands purchased in part of the original pre-emptors. He at once took a leading and active part in developing the resources of the county, introduced Kentucky grass among the farmers, sowing it extensively, and brought valuable breeds of cattle and horses from Kentucky and Ohio. Two years after reaching Indiana his merits were acknowledged by his appointment as colonel of the 56th Regiment of Militia by Governor Noble. A religious man from deep-seated conviction, he felt the necessity of Church association, and, in the absence of a house of worship, he united with his neighbors and organized a Church beneath his own roof, the first in that part of the county. In 1851 Colonel Farrow was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and, during its four months' session, he was ever in his seat, always voted, was outspoken as to his views on all matters of public interest. He early saw the increasing evils of drunkenness, and was so far in advance of public sentiment as to banish the use of intoxicants from his own family and from the harvest field, and lived to see many of his slower neighbors indorse his views and imitate his example. Colonel Farrow, from his youth, seems to have always had the courage of his convictions; was a public man without suspicion of wrongdoing; an active, earnest, zealous Christian; guiltless of any evil intent himself, he was, perhaps, too slow to suspect it in others. Open-hearted, with nothing to conceal, he expressed his own views with force and free-

dom, and was always glad to meet a foeman worthy of his steel. He hated corruption in politics, and was disgusted at the sad degeneracy of later days. The foundation of his religion was laid early and deep, and it grew with his growth, and impregnated his whole life. How thoroughly he must have been impressed with the necessity of Divine wisdom and guidance is powerfully exemplified by the fact that on his marriage, although not a Church member, he at once erected a family altar for morning and evening prayer. After this it is superfluous to add that he was a model husband and father. He was twice married, and was the father of six sons and four daughters, all by his first wife. Of these, eight are still living. Of his grandchildren, fifty are living and sixteen are dead. Of his twenty great-grandchildren, eighteen survive. The total number of his descendants at the time of his death, living and dead, was ninety-six. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

MARTIN, ALEXANDER, D. D., LL. D., president of Indiana Asbury University, was born in the city of Nairn, Scotland, 1824. He is the fourth of four sons and two daughters, who constituted the family of James Martin and Janet Urquhart. His parents were people of more than ordinary education and character, even in a land where learning and worth are so highly prized. Ecclesiastically, they were members of Doctor Brewer's Church, in the city where the subject of this sketch was born; and, socially, they belonged to that large and valuable class of yeomanry, equally removed from the extreme of affluence or poverty, which constitute the best element of citizenship in any land. On the mother's side the family was, not remotely, related to the Urquharts of Cromarty. Doctor Martin's early school days were passed in the village of Invergordon, a few miles above Cromarty, near which his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the home, at a dame's school in the village, and under Mr. Charles Rose, the parish schoolmaster, his advancement in learning was thorough and rapid. While yet less than fourteen years of age he had mastered the ordinary branches of education, and was getting well on in the study of the languages and of mathematics. About this time, in 1836, his eldest brother and sister came to visit their cousins in this country, expecting to return home the next spring. So greatly pleased were they, however, with their reception, that they joined their influence with that of other members of the family, some of whom had been here many years—Mr. Robert Urquhart, their uncle, having been an officer in the American army during the War of 1812—and induced their parents to dispose of their interests in the old country and remove to America. A characteristic incident is related concerning the father, that on the evening of embarkation, and before sailing from Greenock, he gathered his family, as his custom was, and invited those occupying the same cabin to unite with them in evening prayers. While reading the Scriptures out of a small pocket Bible, three gentlemen, tired of promenading the deck, seated themselves on the edge of the gangway which led to the cabin, and unwittingly obscured the light, so that he could not see to read. To a polite request that they would enter or retire, they responded by at once taking their places among the little company of worshipers. Next morning one of them, a merchant of Greenock, and part owner of the vessel, presented Mr. Martin with a finely bound, large type copy of the Bible, desiring him to keep it as a token of his respect for a man whose family altar was not neglected among strangers, nor amid the inconveniences of unfavorable surroundings. It need only be said that daily prayers, in which a number of the passengers, and at times some of the officers and crew, united, were maintained during the voyage. The family settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, which county and the adjoining parts of Columbiana County contained so many from the old country as to be called the "Scotch Settlement." The chief congregations were the Associate Reformed, afterward the United Presbyterian, Church, of which Rev. John Donaldson was pastor, and Mr. James Martin a ruling elder; the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. J. B. Graham was the minister; and the "Red Hill Church," in which at an early day services were held in both the Gaelic and the English language. In the adjoining town of Wellsville, Alexander Martin spent three years of an apprenticeship to the tanning and leather-dressing business. As soon as Judge Riddle, who carried on the business, became aware of the ability and worth of his apprentice, he voluntarily offered to release him from the indenture and aid him otherwise, if he desired to complete a course of liberal study. The sturdy Scotch element, however, asserted itself in the young man, who determined to learn the trade, and become a really superior workman; though the very next week after his term expired he was employed at a fine salary to teach school in the same village. From Judge Leavitt, of Steubenville, a few weeks later, he received a teacher's certificate; and in this occupation, chiefly near his father's home, in the locally famous "old log school-house," he earned enough to support him nearly two years in Alleghany College. From this institution he graduated in 1847, with the first honors of a class containing such men as S. H. Nesbitt, D. D., for twelve years editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate;* W. A. Davidson, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sanford Hunt, D. D., agent of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, and several other scarcely less

eminent preachers and laymen. The same year he was received into the Pittsburgh Conference, and appointed as professor in the North-west Virginia Academy, being declared by Bishop Morris, who presided at the conference in Uniontown where he was received, as the first one in the history of the Church who, while yet a probationer in the conference, was appointed to teach in an institution of learning. Part of the previous year he had charge, as principal, of Kingwood Academy, Preston County, Virginia. In 1849–51 he was stationed in Charleston, Virginia, during which years a valuable church property was relieved of a vexatious suit and a heavy debt. The work so enlarged that Rev. Gordon Battelle, D. D., was appointed to succeed him in Charleston, and Rev. T. B. Taylor in Malden, a missionary appointment, seven miles away, that under his charge and ministry had meanwhile grown into a self-sustaining congregation. At the close of his term there he was induced to return to Clarksburg, as principal of the Conference Academy. Under his administration this school became the leading institution of learning in the trans-Alleghany portion of Virginia. In 1854 he was stationed at Moundsville, and during the same year was elected professor of the Greek language and literature in Alleghany College. Here, in 1863, he received the honorary degree of *Doctor Divinitatis* from the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1864–67 he had charge of Fourth Street Station, Wheeling; during which time he was also president of the West Virginia Branch of the Christian Commission; and, on the field and in the hospital, did much, with his assistants and the almost unlimited supplies sent him from Wheeling and the adjoining parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded through the hills and valleys of that war-traversed state. Once, when arrested by Mosby's guerrillas, near Winchester, he was, because of known kindness to some Confederate prisoners, allowed to go on his way unmolested. His relation to the army was not permitted to interfere with pastoral work and oversight. The three years of his labors in Fourth Street were years of unusual prosperity. Their fine church edifice was rebuilt; Thompson Chapel, on the Island, Zane Street Church, and Fifth Street (colored) Church, became independent, self-sustaining congregations. They were sent out with prayer and blessings during an administration of three busy years as promising offshoots of the grand old Church, and all have continued strong and prosperous. Even during the year when, for want of a more suitable place of worship, Sabbath services were held in the theater, scarcely a week passed without conversions, and accessions to the number of Christ's followers. Doctor Martin has often spoken of the men and women of that congregation as among the grandest people God ever allowed a man the honor of serving as pastor. In many ways, then and since, they have taken occasion to express attachment to himself and family. In 1867 he was at Parkersburg, but had scarcely entered upon his work when he was unanimously elected president, and appointed to organize the work, of the West Virginia University. During his administration this institution made rapid progress in the elements that give success and character to a seat of learning. Its courses of study were made to conform to those of the most advanced American colleges. Its students increased from zero to one hundred and seventy-one. Its graduates, after the first three years, were at the rate of one, two, four, thirteen per year. In the corps of professors he was fortunate in having such men as Doctor John Scott, formerly president of Washington College, Pennsylvania, Doctor Henry W. Harmon, of Dickinson College, and Robert Berkeley, in the chair of languages; Colonel J. Riley Weaver, now minister at Vienna, and Captain Henry H. Pierce, United States army, in the chair of mathematics; Professor G. S. Stevens, of Dartmouth, and William Maury Fontaine, of the University of Virginia, in the chairs of natural philosophy and chemistry; and other able scholars and teachers. The funds, buildings, collections, and appliances of instruction, under the direction of such regents as ex-Governors Boreman and Stevenson, Doctor T. H. Logan, Charles J. Faulkner, and others, largely increased; and the university had already attained a recognized standing among American colleges, when, in September, 1875, Doctor Martin left it to take charge of the Indiana Asbury University. Of his administration here, Doctor Philander Wiley, in a contribution to the *National Repository*, says:

"Alexander Martin, formerly professor of Greek in the Alleghany College, and more recently president of the University of West Virginia, whose general and thorough scholarship fits him for any department, was chosen as the successor of Doctor Andrus. His long experience as an educator, and his eminent executive ability, won at once entire confidence, so that perfect harmony has existed; and, without the demand for the exercise of discipline, order and marked advancement have thus far characterized his administration."

In 1878 the honorary degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon him by his Alma Mater. President Martin's life has been one of great industry and usefulness. He was chairman of the committee on correspondence at the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Chicago, in 1868. He was chairman of the committee of education at the General Conference at Brooklyn, in 1872, and was largely instrumental in securing the formation of the Educational Society of his Church. He also was called to preside at the convention of teachers and friends of education at Cincinnati, in 1880. In 1867 he delivered the address at the semi-centennial of Alleghany College. During the eight years that Dr. Kingsley edited the *Western Christian Advocate*, Dr. Martin was a regular contributor to its ed-

itorial columns. He has also written for the *Ladies' Repository* and other periodicals. Besides the above, among his published addresses might be mentioned one on behalf of the Christian Commission, one on the relation of education to agriculture and the mechanical arts, one on the relation of the Church to education, his inaugural when elected president of the West Virginia University, his inaugural at the first commencement after taking charge of the Indiana Asbury University, and a few sermons and addresses before friendly and benevolent orders. He also took a liberal part in the formation of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as a member during the first four years of the general committee on Church extension. From 1872 to 1876, after the withdrawal of Doctors Carlton and Lanahan, he served as a member of the General Book Committee. For many years he has been a life director of the American Bible Society, and also a life director of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1853 he married Miss C. C. Hursey, of Clarksburg, Virginia. They have been blessed with four sons and one daughter: James V., superintendent city schools, at Boonville, Indiana; John E., attorney, of Evansville. Three others, Charles A., Edwin L., and Anna J., are still members of the home family.

MCCORMACK, PATRICK H., of Columbus, contractor and builder, was born March 27, 1842, in County Clare, Ireland, within two miles of Limerick, and is the son of John and Mary (O'Neal) McCormack. His father was a freehold farmer; he was an educated man, a great lover of his country, and a participant in the rebellion of 1848, for which he was cast into prison. Immediately upon his liberation he emigrated to America, and settled in Nashville, Tennessee, where Patrick McCormack attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age. He was then apprenticed to a marble cutter, with whom he served his time. Immediately after the capture of Nashville, in 1862, he was appointed by the government as foreman of a gang of track layers, and was engaged in repairing railroads in Tennessee until the close of the war, in 1865. He then went to work for Nash, Flannery & Company, who were building the wire bridge at Nashville; he was appointed superintendent of their stone quarries, and in 1867 had entire charge of the stone work of the Ohio River bridge, at Louisville, for the same firm. In April, 1868, he formed a partnership with P. H. Sweeney, under the firm name of McCormack & Sweeney, and commenced business by contracting for and building the Johnson County jail, at Franklin, Indiana, and the high school building at the same place, completing both in 1870. In April, 1871, they received the contract for building the court-house at Columbus, Bartholomew County, at one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, which was completed in 1873. In April, 1872, they contracted for and built the court-house at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. This was finished in 1874, at a cost to the county of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In July, 1873, they commenced the erection of the Chauncey Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, Indiana, said to be the finest institution of its kind in the United States, completing it in the fall of 1874, for which they received eighty-four thousand dollars. In the spring of 1876 they received the contract, at seventy-eight thousand dollars, for the erection of the Daviess County court-house, at Washington, Indiana, and completed it in the spring of 1879. The next winter they built the court-house at Ann Arbor, Michigan, at sixty-five thousand dollars. They now have under contract the building of the court-house at Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, for sixty thousand dollars. They have also built many of the iron and stone bridges of the county and state, and are now constructing an iron bridge over White River, near Columbus, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. They were one of the parties who bid for the erection of the state-house, but failed to receive the contract. Mr. McCormack married, May 25, 1867, Maggie Clark, of St. Mary's, Kentucky, daughter of a merchant. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Franklin, Indiana, and in the spring of 1872 to Columbus. In October, 1876, he lost his wife, who left him two children—one son and one daughter. September 14, 1877, he married his present wife, who was Maggie Ferrall, daughter of a railroad contractor; one child has been born to them. Mr. McCormack was reared a Catholic, and attends that Church. He was brought up, as it were, under the eye of General Jackson, and calls himself a Jacksonian Democrat in deed and in truth. The citizens of Columbus point with pride to their court-house, and say the contractors complied with their contract in every particular. They are the heaviest contracting firm in Indiana. Mr. McCormack is a very pleasant gentleman, and enjoys the esteem of the citizens of Columbus.

MEEK, JAMES S., attorney-at-law, Spencer, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, on the 17th of August, 1834. He is a son of John and Salina (Stinson) Meek, the former a native of Maryland, born prior to the War of the Revolution, who died in 1849, aged eighty; the latter was a native of Tennessee. His father was one of the earliest pioneers of Wayne County, and at one time owned a tract of land on which a portion of the city of Richmond, Indiana, now stands. Young Meek was brought

up on a farm under the usual circumstances of pioneer life. In 1843 his father removed to the northern part of Owen County, where he located on a farm. The early education of Mr. Meek was only such as was afforded in the common schools of Wayne and Owen Counties. After leaving them he began teaching, which continued until 1855, when he went to Indianapolis and secured a position as commercial traveler with one of the wholesale houses of that city, exchanging it for a similar position in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859, remaining there until 1862. On the 17th of June, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Joslin, daughter of Doctor Amasa Joslin, of Spencer. In 1862 Mr. Meek was the nominee of his party for sheriff of Owen County, and, although his election would have been certain with a usual party majority of six hundred, he enlisted in the military service of the United States, vacating his place on the ticket, and attaching himself to Company H, 97th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as a private. Upon the organization of the regiment he was commissioned first lieutenant, and was mustered into the service at Terre Haute, Indiana, August, 1862, and immediately ordered to the field, joining General Sherman's command at Memphis, Tennessee. He was with that army wherever it moved until it reached Moscow, Tennessee, where, at the end of his first year's service, he was made quartermaster of the brigade commanded by Colonel J. R. Cockerel; and in January, 1864, he was promoted to be quartermaster of General Ewing's division, at Lotsborough, Alabama. In September, 1863, Lieutenant Meek was commissioned captain of Company H, but was retained on staff duty. In May, 1864, he was assigned the duty of property quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Upon the organization of the campaign at Atlanta, Georgia, he was ordered to report to Colonel Conkling, who was chief quartermaster of the Army of Tennessee, and who assigned Captain Meek to a place as property quartermaster for the department. He remained on duty in this position until the arrival of the force at Savannah, Georgia, where, at the instance of General Sherman's chief quartermaster, General Easton, he was detailed to the fleet in the Savannah River, taking charge of the transfer of stores from the river to the city through formidable obstructions. This task was completed in good time, after which he discharged the entire fleet. He was subsequently assigned to duty as quartermaster in charge of all the hospitals in Savannah, where he remained till after the surrender of Lee, when he was sent to Washington City—being present at the grand review which occurred soon after—and then to Indianapolis, where, on the 4th of June, 1865, he was mustered out. During all his military service Captain Meek was noted for the thorough attention he paid to his duties, many of which were exceedingly difficult of execution and of the utmost importance. He had the confidence of both inferiors and superiors, on account of his devotion to the cause, and the dispatch and efficiency with which he executed every requirement. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati, where, for the second time, he took a position as traveling salesman, but in the following year (1866) he went to Gosport, Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself. This continued till his election, in 1870, as clerk of the Owen Circuit Court, when he came to Spencer. In 1874 he was re-elected to the same position, filling the office for eight consecutive years, and for six years of the time he was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Since retiring from the clerk's office, October, 1878, he has been engaged in the practice of law, which has been attended with flattering success, and has a very promising outlook for the future. He joined the Masons in 1856, and has taken all the degrees in Masonry, including Royal and Select Masters. He has filled nearly all the subordinate positions in the several lodges. Mr. Meek joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858, and is still a member of that religious organization. He is the father of six interesting and intelligent children. In a business sense, Mr. Meek's life has been successful; although he began without the least pecuniary help from any one, he has by application and attention to his private affairs amassed a competence. This has been the result of individual effort, and he is therefore a fitting example of self-made men. Aside from his success in a commercial point of view, few men in Indiana possess his tact and judgment as a local party manager. However active and persistent he may be in behalf of his party, he has too much judgment to allow his political convictions to be a barrier to personal friendships, and as a result he is respected and even popular with the opposition. He is watchful and shrewd in driving a trade, always careful to take care of number one, but never stooping to a mean or dishonorable act. He is kind and obliging, taking special delight in conferring favors upon his personal friends. Few men take such an exalted view of personal honor and integrity as he. He is a kind and considerate husband and father, and in every way a most estimable gentleman.

MIERS, R. W., attorney-at-law, of Bloomington, was born, January 27, 1848, on a farm, seven miles west of Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, and is a son of Thomas S. and Mahala (Braden) Miers. His father is a farmer, and a native of Indiana. He remained on the farm until he arrived at his majority, assisting his father during the summer and attending the common schools in winter. He also attended Hartsville Academy, and taught school three

Respectfully

Saml. L. M. Mitchell

winters in the vicinity of his home. In the fall of 1867 he entered the sophomore class in the State University at Bloomington, graduating from the collegiate course in 1870, and from the law department in 1871. He then entered the office of Judge Hughes, of Bloomington, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1872, formed a partnership with Judge Eckels, and began the practice of law, which he has continued ever since. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court. He discharged the duties of this position to the satisfaction of the people; was re-elected in 1876, and, after serving three years with great credit to himself, received the Democratic nomination as Representative; and, notwithstanding that he resided in a Republican county, was elected by a handsome majority. During the session he was chairman of the Committee on Education, and also a member of the Committee on Judiciary Fees and Salaries. In political matters Mr. Miers has always been a Democrat, and, although comparatively a young man, is regarded as one of the leading Democrats of Monroe County. By giving strict attention to his profession and devoting his leisure time to its study, he is fast winning a way to a position of prominence at the bar, and his practice is increasing in a proportionate ratio. He is a highly respected and useful citizen, and is a clever, courteous, and genial gentleman. He was married, on the ninth day of May, 1871, to Miss Belle Ryors; two children have been born to them.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL M., farmer, merchant, and banker, Martinsville, was born in Charlestown, Indiana, July 7, 1814. He is the son of Giles and Mary (Moore) Mitchell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, while engaged in defending the settlers of his locality against the encroachments of the marauding Indians of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, and subjected to all the trials and privations known to their fiendish customs. However, his athletic feats and expertness at games soon made him a favorite with his captors, and, in consequence, his liberties were extended. At an opportune moment he made his escape and returned home, having been a prisoner for three years. Mr. Mitchell's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, serving until the close of that contest. He is one of a family of six children, all of whom are dead except his brother, James M. Mitchell, who is also a merchant of Martinsville. His parents came to Indiana in 1810 and settled at Charlestown. In 1821 they removed to a farm in Bartholomew County, where, in 1828, his mother died. They were among the earliest pioneers of Bartholomew County. At the age of fourteen, with but few educational advantages, Samuel Mitchell entered the employment of his brother-in-law, John M. Givin, at Columbus, Indiana, as store boy, where he remained four years, with the exception of one term in school at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1830. In 1832 he engaged as clerk in his brother's store at Martinsville, at a salary of ten dollars per month, remaining there one year. He then determined to increase his literary knowledge, and, with that purpose in view, enrolled himself as a pupil at the Salem Academy, one of the best institutions of learning in the state, and at that time conducted by the eminent educator and philanthropist, Hon. John I. Morrison, now of Knightstown, Indiana. He was a persistent student in this institution for one year. He spent the next twelve months in Madison, where he secured a position as second clerk on the steamer "Livingstone," which, during the summer and fall, plied between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and in the winter was engaged in the cotton trade between New Orleans and Yazoo City. In the spring of 1837, in consequence of needing repairs, the steamer was sent to Cincinnati. Mr. Mitchell availed himself of the opportunity to visit his home at Martinsville. While there he was persuaded to remain, and has since made that his place of residence. He immediately formed a partnership with his brother, James M. Mitchell, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. This partnership continued pleasantly for thirty consecutive years, without any written articles of agreement or other legal papers. During all this time they owned property in common, and, at the dissolution of the partnership, February, 1867, a complete and satisfactory division of all property and money was made without the expense and formality of legal proceedings. Since that time Mr. Mitchell has conducted his business alone. In 1868, in addition to farming extensively, and carrying on one of the largest dry-goods stores in Morgan County, Mr. Mitchell opened a private bank, of which he is the exclusive capitalist and manager. He has never sought or held public office in his life. In his travels on business he has visited all the larger cities of the East and South. On the 28th of January, 1840, he was married to Miss Jane M. Dietz, daughter of David Dietz, of Columbus, Indiana; and on the 18th of December, 1849, he married Mrs. Ann Eslinger, daughter of Jeremiah Sandy, of Gosport, Indiana. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living; his oldest son, William C. Mitchell, being a partner in the business. Mr. Mitchell is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is a stanch Republican. He has never been a member of any secret organization or order of any kind. He is purely a self-made man, and as such has arisen from an humble station in life to be one of the most prominent and influential citizens and capitalists in Indiana. Mr. Mitchell still personally superintends his extensive business. His large fortune has been

accumulated by his own unaided efforts. He has performed more than his share of physical labor, and has undergone all the hardships incident to the early settlement of Indiana, the results of which he now enjoys. He has preserved his health and youthful appearance to a remarkable degree, and appears to be not over forty years of age. He has always aided in what he considered deserving charities, but has never allowed himself to become a victim to wholesale swindles or professional beggars. He is a man of the strictest personal honor and integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

MOORE, MARSHALL A. AND GRANVILLE C., who form the firm of Moore Brothers, copartners in the practice of law, Greencastle, Indiana, are sons of Thomas A. and Elizabeth Moore (*née* Nugent), and were born in Hawkins County in the state of Tennessee; the former on December 16, 1831, the latter on May 4, 1833. Their parents came with their children to Putnam County, Indiana, in April, 1834; and here the family have since resided. The father, Thomas A. Moore, died May 4, 1853. He was the second son of Thomas and Nancy Moore (*née* Walker), of Caroline County, Virginia; was born December 16, 1799, and resided in Henry and Campbell Counties, Virginia, until manhood. In 1821 he removed to Hawkins County, Tennessee, where he married Miss Jane Cox in 1827. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Harriet G. Willis, of Putnam County, Indiana. Jane died in 1829. In 1831 he was again married, to Miss Elizabeth Nugent, who survives him. His father, Thomas Moore, was the youngest child of Samuel and Nancy Moore, who were married in Ireland, about 1760, and immediately removed to the colony of Virginia; although the point of their original settlement there is not known. Samuel died prior to the American Revolution, but his son Thomas was a soldier of the patriot army for the last five years of that memorable struggle, and also a soldier of the War of 1812. He died in 1822, and sleeps quietly in a grove of young pines in Hawkins County, Tennessee, by the side of his wife. Two of his children survive: Elizabeth Mason, of London, Kentucky, the eldest; and Catharine T. Dickinson, of Jonesville, Virginia, the youngest daughter. He left eight children, three sons and five daughters. Samuel W. Moore, M. D., of Texas; Thomas Moore, of Cumberland County, Tennessee; Jane Lloyd, of Lee County, Virginia; Thomas A. Reynolds, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; and the Masons, of Laurel County, Kentucky, are among his numerous descendants. Thomas A. Moore, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, and loved his vocation; a devout Christian, of spotless life, superior intellect and influence, and a life-long advocate of total abstinence. He, with his wife Elizabeth, came to Indiana that their children might have a home and the advantages of a free state. She yet resides on the "family acres" which he subdued, situated about four miles south-east of Greencastle, Indiana. Her father, James Nugent, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1775, first settling in Virginia. He was a mill-wright, and, following his trade, came to Tennessee. He made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Jenkins, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, who became his wife. He died on his farm in Hawkins County, in 1819, and she at the same place in 1841. Elizabeth Moore was a devoted wife and mother, and survives to enjoy the comfort and love of all her children. There were born to Thomas A. and Elizabeth Moore nine children, all of whom are living; namely, Marshall A., Granville C., James V., Lorenzo F., Theresa L., Athalia J., Cordelia C., Orlena C., and Thomas T. James is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Indiana Annual Conference. Lorenzo is a farmer, and with his mother and two sisters resides on the family farm, which, to the credit of all concerned, has never been subdivided, though the father has been dead twenty-six years. Two of the girls are teachers—Athalia J. having charge of the intermediate department of the second ward school in Greencastle, Indiana. Thomas is the junior partner of the law firm of Miller & Moore, of Greencastle, Indiana. Marshall A. Moore and Granville C. Moore had in early life only such meager facilities for education as were afforded by the common schools of that early day, and their own indomitable energies supplied; their studies being pursued often to late hours by the light of a bark torch. Though after maturer years each attended, for limited times and at irregular intervals, the Indiana Asbury University, the death of their father in 1853 left to them the care of a large family, and they gave up the idea of a thorough collegiate education. For the next seven years they farmed in summer, taught in winter, and snatched the time now and then for a session in college. They became eminently successful as teachers in the common schools, and fitted themselves for life as best they could. In 1860 Marshall A. Moore graduated from the Law Department of the Indiana Asbury University, John A. Matson in charge. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the original 10th Indiana Volunteers. Having served for the full term of his enlistment, he in 1862 returned to Greencastle, and in May of that year was elected mayor of the city. In May, 1864, he was again elected to that office, the duties of which he discharged with ability and diligence. Under his administration the city cemetery was established, and the beginning made of that system which has resulted in the general public

improvements of the city. He found the city largely indebted, and when his second term expired, in 1866, he left an overflowing treasury. Since 1864 he has not at any time been a candidate for office, yet has at all times been active in public matters. He prepared and secured the passage of the Indiana law under which cities and towns have been able to build the magnificent school-houses that adorn them. Three of these buildings grace the city of Greencastle. He it was who drafted the act of the Indiana Legislature of 1879 concerning foreign corporations, which lately caused so much comment in Eastern cities. On February 21, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Ragan, fourth daughter of Reuben Ragan, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. She is a lady worthy of the family and father from whom she sprang, and adorns the home her energy, taste, and enterprise have helped to create. In 1861 Granville C. Moore became chief clerk to the superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, Miles J. Fletcher, and continued in that position for six years. In this place he became widely and favorably known to the educators and teachers of Indiana. On May 4, 1863, he married Miss Kate Hubbard, whom he had known from her infancy. She was the second daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Hubbard (*née* Peck). Her father, Jesse, was the son of Wright and Lydia Hubbard (*née* Walden), of Kentucky. His wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Peck (*née* Knight), of Putnam County, Indiana. In Kate, G. C. Moore found a wife who has proved a real helpmate for him. They have three children, Miles F., Elizabeth J., and Charles. In 1869 Granville C. Moore removed to Greencastle, where M. A. Moore had been in the practice of law since 1866, and the firm of Moore Brothers was established, having from the first an excellent business. Granville C. Moore is a thorough student, and painstaking in whatever he does. In 1879 the Indiana Asbury University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The brothers had charge of the legal difficulties attending the erection of the third ward schoolhouse in Greencastle, and carried the enterprise to a successful issue. In politics they are, and always have been, Republicans. Their mother made them anti-slavery before they knew what politics was. Both men, however, are liberal in their views, believing that honesty is not confined to one party or set of men. Both for years have been members of the Masonic Fraternity; both are confirmed believers in Christianity, and G. C. Moore is a member of the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Indeed, all the family that adhere to any sect are Methodists, as was their father before them. The Moore Brothers are, in a literal sense, the architects of their own financial, literary, and professional fortunes: have always been active in local politics; holding that every good citizen should earnestly engage therein, and that to neglect political duties tends to corruption, and is a sin against freedom and good government. They enjoy the esteem of their neighbors.

NAVE, CHRISTIAN C., attorney, of Danville, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, August 22, 1803, and is the fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Carriger) Nave. His father was a farmer and iron master, doing an extensive business in iron; he served in the War of 1812, and later in the Indian war. Christian Nave passed his childhood on the farm, being employed at the usual labor; and at the age of eighteen entered Washington College, in East Tennessee. Leaving college in 1823, he entered the law office of Colonel J. P. Taylor, at Elizabethtown, East Tennessee. Here he remained three years; and, in March, 1826, was admitted to the bar to practice in all the courts. He immediately opened an office in Elizabethtown, and built up a large practice, gaining an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1831 he emigrated to Indiana, settling in Danville, where he still resides. During the five years he remained in Elizabethtown, he defended many murderers, never losing but a single case. The first murder trial in Indiana in which he appeared as counsel was that of John McClave, for the killing of Garretson. In this he was successful, and from that time took high rank among experienced lawyers. He afterwards defended Bula Hockett, tried on the charge of infanticide, and cleared her, the jury being out only seven minutes. Mr. Nave is justly proud of the fact that he has defended more criminals than any other man at the bar; that, while he has numbered among his opponents all the noted lawyers of the state, he has never yet been defeated; that he has practiced more years than any other attorney in Indiana, and is even now, at the age of seventy-six, one of the finest criminal lawyers of the West. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected in 1835; and in 1839 was sent to the state Senate, where he served three years. While a member of this body he introduced, and had passed, a bill appropriating all of the unclaimed fees in the county clerk's office to the school fund, which enriched that fund about fifty thousand dollars. In 1846 he helped to raise the first regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry for the Mexican War. For this service he was commissioned a captain, and afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He remained in service one year, and was mustered out July, 1847. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He married, December 2, 1838, Lurena Rich, of Kingston, Tennessee. Of their five children, George W. is a stock-dealer in Danville; Christian A. is practicing law in Salina, Kansas; Henry

L. is a Presbyterian minister at Edinburg, Indiana; the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, now dead, married Isaac Shorer, a farmer, of Hendricks County; and Mary L., the younger, is the wife of Hubert Linkfelter. Colonel Nave belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has always been an active partisan, ever ready at a moment's notice to take the stump for his party. He is still hale and hearty, and few men of half his years are capable of doing the work he daily performs. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and is the oldest worker for the cause in the state. It is due, in a great measure, to his efforts that for over forty years but one saloon has existed in the county.

O'BRIEN, JAMES, superintendent of the State Reform School, Plainfield, was born in Yorkshire, England, September 25, 1843. He is the third son of James and Mary (Charlsworth) O'Brien. His father, who was a merchant in the "tight little isle," died when James O'Brien was a lad; and his mother, emigrating to America, settled in Laporte, Indiana, where the subject of our sketch worked on a farm until he reached his eighteenth year. He acquired a fair education by attending school during the winter months. Late in the summer of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company H, 87th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served till the restoration of the peace. During the last two years that he spent in the army he filled the office of company clerk with entire satisfaction to his superiors. The three years following his return to civil life he spent in J. G. Laird's Academy, taking a scientific course, and graduated in 1868. He then went to Kansas and took charge of the high school at Holton, where he remained three years, acting as county examiner of schools and deputy county clerk, in addition to performing his school duties. Returning to Indiana in 1872, he was principal of the high school at Wanatah for one year, was elected in June, 1873, superintendent of schools in Laporte County, for two years, and was re-elected in 1875. The following autumn he was elected assistant superintendent of the Reform School; and one year later, by reason of his ability and faithfulness, he was elected to the full position of superintendent, which he still retains. The average number of boys in attendance has been three hundred and sixty. The school is remarkable for its good order and thorough discipline, and many of the inmates have been permanently reformed. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is an active Democrat. He was married, August 1, 1869, to Sarah Hall, of Laporte, the daughter of George Hall, a prominent farmer. They have one son. His school is much visited by those engaged in reformatory enterprises.

OYLER, COLONEL SAMUEL P., attorney, of Franklin, was born in Hawkhurst, England, August 26, 1819. He is the second son of Samuel and Sophia (Rabson) Oyler. His father was a farmer and freeholder in the mother country. The early life of Mr. Oyler was passed principally in the city of London, where he attended school for some years. He was afterward in school for some time at Westminster, and in 1834 emigrated to America, settling in Rochester, New York. Here he continued his studies, and, although he never had the advantages of a collegiate education, his studious habits and industrious reading since attaining to manhood have filled out and perfected the outlines gained at school, until he has now at his command a fund of practical knowledge of infinitely greater value than many a collegian can boast. For two years he worked for twelve dollars per month in a nursery near Rochester. Turning his face toward the then great and far West, he removed in 1841 to the state of Indiana, and settled in Tippecanoe County, where he varied the monotony of farm labor by studying theology. In 1843 he united with the Universalist Church, and for the ensuing eight years preached continuously. During this period his labors were divided among the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. In 1850 he removed to Franklin, Indiana, and commenced the study of law, entering as a student the office of Hon. Gilderoy Hicks. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, when he relinquished preaching, and commenced the active practice of the profession in which he has won his greatest distinction, and which he has industriously pursued ever since that time. Having been, even before entering the law office of Mr. Hicks, an industrious student of Blackstone, he readily passed an examination, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1852; subsequently, also upon examination, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1852, and again in 1854, he was prosecutor of his district, and devoted himself zealously to his profession until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he at once entered the service of his adopted country, and by his personal efforts raised the first company of volunteers in his county, which was also the third recruited in the state. He was appointed captain of this company, subsequently commissioned major of the 7th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served during the campaign in West Virginia. Returning home in August, he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1862. He then again entered the service, and, having recruited two companies of the 79th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland. He was first with General Buell, and afterward with General Rosecrans in all his memorable campaigns. He

took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, in which his regiment suffered severely. He returned to Chattanooga, the day after the battle of Chickamauga, with nineteen hundred men, all that were left of the Twenty-first Corps, of which he was the ranking officer. He led the charge at the battle of Mission Ridge; and his regiment, consolidated for the time with the 86th Indiana Volunteers, was the first to scale the Ridge and capture the works of the enemy. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 he was stationed in the valley of the Tennessee, and in the following summer was with Sherman in his march upon Atlanta. He was in July, however, disabled by sickness, and in October was obliged to resign his commission and return home. He was at once elected by the Republicans of his district to the state Senate. He served here, with the same success and ability that had distinguished him in the army and in his profession, during two regular and one extra session, being made chairman of the Committee on Organization of Courts and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1868 he was appointed Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, and served until 1870. On February 4, 1845, Mr. Oyler married Julia A. Wooding, of Switzerland County, Indiana, who died in November, 1847. He was married to his present wife, Lucy Howe, daughter of Solomon Hicks, in December, 1849. He was delegate to the Chicago National Convention, in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated, and was also a delegate and a member of the platform committee of the soldiers' convention at Pittsburgh in 1866. In local matters, Colonel Oyler is active and useful, having been president of the school board of Franklin for years, and at the time when the city high school building—one of the finest in the state—was erected. As a citizen he enjoys, in an eminent degree, the confidence and respect of the community.

PITCHLYNN, HIRAM R., M. D., was born in Columbus, Mississippi, December 25, 1829. His paternal grandfather, John Pitchlynn, left Portsmouth, England, and sought adventure in the Everglades of Florida some years prior to the Seminole War. From there he went to Mississippi. That he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character is evinced by the fact that he was government interpreter, during Jackson's administration, for the Choctaw nation. He married a wife of the Choctaw tribe, Folsom by name, of mixed English and Indian blood. The father of the subject of this sketch, John Pitchlynn, junior, married Leila, daughter of Major Levi Colbert, the illustrious chief of the Chickasaw nation. Colonel P. P. Pitchlynn, an uncle of Mr. Hiram Pitchlynn, is a resident representative of the Choctaw nation, at Washington City, and is spoken of at length in Charles Dickens's "American Notes." Hiram received his early education and training in the Choctaw nation. In 1847, when seventeen years old, he went to Greencastle and entered Asbury University, remaining there three college years. In 1850 and 1851 he attended medical lectures at Indiana Central Medical College, Indianapolis. In 1852 and 1853 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He returned to Greencastle, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has gained a reputation that places him in the front rank of his profession, and makes him an authority in complicated cases. Doctor Pitchlynn married, May 7, 1850, Miss Desire A. Morrow, a niece of Chief Justice McLain, of the Supreme Court, and is connected with some of the best Ohio families. Of six children by this marriage but two are living. Doctor Pitchlynn for a quarter of a century was a social drinker, and his temperament led him into excesses which his sober judgment condemned; but in April, 1877, he put on the red ribbon, and has not only abided by it faithfully, but has infused his zeal into others' hearts. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Christian Temperance Union, and one of the most pronounced temperance men in the state.

PAYNE, PHILANDER W., physician and surgeon, of Franklin, the youngest son of George M. and Susan (Holcomb) Payne, was born in Bedford, Ohio, March 9, 1832. His father, a well-known farmer and merchant, is still living, and at the age of eighty-eight years is remarkable for his intellectual and physical vigor. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, while Mr. Payne's grandfather on his mother's side was a Revolutionary soldier. The latter was for eight years a colonel in the American army, and was one of the active spirits in that memorable and illustrious war for freedom. He was with the suffering army at Valley Forge through that terrible winter which was the darkest hour in the history of those dark days, and was present at the capture of Trenton. At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Payne left the farm and entered the Jennings County Seminary, where he studied for three years, teaching school occasionally in order to obtain the means to pay his expenses. After leaving the seminary he spent one year in teaching, and then commenced a regular collegiate course at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. A disease of the eyes compelled him to leave college before the full completion of his course, but the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the institution a few years later. Determining upon the study of medicine, he began reading with Doctor

A. Parks, of Vernon, Indiana, and in 1855 entered Ann Arbor University. From this institution he went to the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1858. To further perfect himself in his profession, he afterward attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also the Bellevue Hospital College, in New York City. He then commenced active practice in Franklin, where he has resided continuously ever since. In December, 1863, he was one of the surgeons specially appointed by Governor Morton to care for the Indiana soldiers wounded at the battle of Stone River, and he spent some time in this service. The record of his life since then is one of earnest, untiring labor in his chosen profession, attended by the achievement of marked success, both in attaining rank and high standing as a physician and surgeon, and also in gaining a competence thereby for himself and family. As a surgeon, especially, Doctor Payne stands pre-eminent, having the largest practice in the county, and traveling far and near to perform difficult and complicated operations. In the midst of his arduous professional labors he has found time to study and promote the public and educational interests of his city and county. He was one of the originators and founders of the gas works in Franklin, and has by his active, energetic business habits and well-directed efforts done much to advance the interests and prosperity of the city. He was for several years a trustee of the Franklin College, and was largely instrumental in placing that institution on a firm financial basis. He was also for some time one of the trustees of the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis. He was married, May 14, 1862, to Mary A. Forsythe, daughter of a well-known merchant of Franklin. They have an interesting family of three sons and four daughters. Doctor Payne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, having voted and worked with that party since its formation. In every sense he is entitled to the honorable distinction of being called a self-made man. Starting without education or money, he has by hard labor and unflinching self-denial achieved a thorough classical and scientific training, and wealth has come to him naturally as a direct result.

RAGAN, REUBEN, late of Putnam County, Indiana, and one of seven sons of Robert and Sally (Samuel) Ragan, was born October 5, 1793, in Caroline County, Virginia. But little is known of his parents save that, in 1795, with their large family, they emigrated to that portion of the blue grass region of Kentucky now known as Mercer County, where they and three of their sons soon afterwards died. Robert, Abner, Reuben, and Thompson were left as a legacy to the charitable world. Reuben was indentured by the courts to Elisha Thomas, whose subsequent affiliation with the Shakers brought him into such ill repute with the authorities that his ward was removed, and apprenticed to a tanner, with whom he spent seven years, and thoroughly mastered the trade. Meanwhile he had acquired a great taste for horticultural pursuits, through obedience to his natural inclinations, and from association with Edward Darnaby and James Munday, pioneer nurserymen of Central Kentucky. In 1815 Mr. Ragan made his first trip to Indiana, remaining in Knox and Washington Counties during a large portion of that year. In the latter county he assisted in the erection of Flenor's Fort, then a frontier post. For a period of six years he spent most of his time in pioneer excursions through Indiana, remaining during the winter of 1818–19 in Putnam County, in what is now Washington Township. In October, 1821, he attended the public sale of lots in Indianapolis, and soon afterwards entered eighty acres of land seven miles east of Greencastle, upon which he located permanently in the autumn of 1822. Here he began his life-work as a horticulturist. On his land was sown and nurtured the first blue grass in the county, and the trees of the primitive forest were made to give place to those more ornamental and fruitful, many of which still remain—monuments to his memory. From his nursery most of the early orchards of Western Indiana were supplied, as well as many in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and even Oregon and California. To his chosen calling Mr. Ragan was earnestly devoted, and although lacking in early opportunities, as well as in such facilities for information as are afforded through books, publications devoted to the science, and the organizations and societies of the present day, he became justly noted throughout the West as a leading horticulturist. He had a wide intelligence, and was known best by his critical observations of minutiæ, through which he often arrived at the conclusions that startled the learned and the scientific. His deductions upon the subject of the pear blight, during its prevalence in 1844, were adopted as correct, and are still maintained by men of far greater renown. In 1842 Mr. Ragan, with Sigerson, Aldridge, Beecher, Lindley, and others, organized the Indiana Horticultural Society. This society was productive of much good; but, as the facilities for meeting together were then very poor, it did not become a permanent institution. In 1860, however, a reorganization of the society was effected, when Mr. Ragan, although absent, was unanimously elected to the presidency. This was the only official capacity in which he ever served, and in this case his characteristic modesty soon prompted him to resign. He was then voted an honorary member of the society for life. Mr. Ragan was enterprising beyond the average citizen of his day. Through his

instrumentality many new varieties of fruits and agricultural products were introduced into the country; his place at all times being a kind of experimental farm. As a citizen and neighbor, none knew him but to admire and respect him for his many virtues and general worth. In evidence of this we quote from a private letter which Mr. Ragan's son received from a friend a few days prior to the former's death:

"I say to you what I have often said to others, that, considered in all the relations of life, I regard your father as the best man I have ever known; an exemplary citizen; a model, patient man, whose life is worthy of all imitation, and of all praise; one who has made fewer mistakes than most men, and has lived, rather than professed, a long Christian life. I have known him intimately from my very childhood, and have learned from him more lessons of virtue, of morality, and of true manhood, than I have learned from all the rest of the world. Reuben Ragan has been not only a good but a great man, in the truest sense of the word."

We feel constrained to present, among the many, one other tribute of respect, from the annual address of I. D. G. Nelson, president of the Indiana Horticultural Society, in 1870:

"The past year has been a marked one in the history of the world for the death of its heroes, statesmen, jurists, men of renown in science, high literary culture, and princely wealth, as well as distinguished agriculturists and pomologists. But among them all there was not seen a better man than the late plain, unostentatious, pure-minded, practical pioneer horticulturist and first president of this society—Reuben Ragan. He acted well his part in all the relations of a long and useful life, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, until he was called hence, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. This society will not fail to pass appropriate resolutions in memory of the man who has been so long identified with the horticultural interests of our state, and who, although not known in political circles, has done more to advance the true interests of Indiana in a social as well as commercial point of view than many of high pretensions and heralded fame."

Mr. Ragan was a Universalist, having full and unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil, and in the "restitution of all things spoken of." When death was approaching he composed the following lines:

"My God doth call and I must go,
And leave this vale of tears below,
And join that happy, blessed number,
Where joy and peace doth never cease,
And wake in heaven from my slumber.
My soul still lingers on the breeze,
And loves its own sweet native trees;
But free from earth it goes to God,
Along the road that angels trod."

The 1st of May, 1828, he married Miss Jane Matthews, eldest daughter of Anderson B. and Amy (Heavin) Matthews. Mrs. Ragan was born October 3, 1812, in Montgomery County, Virginia, and removed with her parents to Putnam County, Indiana, in 1827. She still resides at the old homestead, where her husband lived from 1822 until his death, in August, 1869. From her family have descended some persons of note. Professor J. C. Ridpath, the historian and author, is the son of one of her sisters; while her brother, the late William Matthews, a physician and author, arose to eminence in his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Ragan's family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. Three of the sons were private soldiers in the Union army in the late Civil War. The eldest son, William H. Ragan, now forty-three years of age, was elected secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society in 1869, in which capacity he continues to serve. In 1873 he was also made a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, and has been successively re-elected to the present time. At the biennial election in 1874 he was elected by the qualified voters of Hendricks and Putnam Counties a Representative in the General Assembly, and in 1876 a Senator from the same district. One of Mr. Ragan's daughters is the wife of M. A. Moore, Esq., a sketch of whose life appears in another portion of this work. The remaining members of the family are honored and respected citizens. Three sons and two daughters, still unmarried, make their home with their widowed mother, who, although near unto the extreme age allotted to man in his best estate, is still hale and hearty. She is happy in the contemplation of a long life well spent, and in the satisfaction of being surrounded by a large family of children and grandchildren, in all of whom virtue and morality are leading traits of character.

RIDPATH, ABRAHAM (deceased), son of John and Mary Ridpath, was born January 21, 1815, in Montgomery County, Virginia; and at the age of eighteen years emigrated with his father's family to Indiana, settling in Putnam County, in 1833. He was the oldest son, and labored hard for the support of the family, which was poor, experiencing all the hardships of pioneer life. At the age of twenty his father gave him his freedom—all he ever inherited except good character and industry. On July 4, 1839, he married Sally P. Matthews, daughter of Anderson B. and Naomi Matthews. She as well as her husband was a native of Virginia, and a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, having also the advantages of a common school education such as girls then received. Prior to his marriage he worked four years for Mr. Matthews as a farm and mill hand, for which he received ninety-six dollars the first year and one hundred dollars per year afterwards. In January, 1840, he removed to a farm in Marion Township, where he resided until

November, 1875, when he removed to the city of Greencastle. During these thirty-five years he applied himself assiduously to farming pursuits, and had the pleasure of seeing developed under his toil and care one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Ridpath gave his whole energies to the interests of society, being especially devoted to the cause of education. He was the first trustee of his township after the passage of the free school law of Indiana, and did much for the promotion of the system, and for every other worthy cause which was agitated among the people of his county. Five sons and two daughters were the fruit of his first marriage. He also adopted William M., an infant son of a brother, whom he reared as one of his own children. In 1859 his first wife died. Three years afterward he married Caroline Wright, who died within a few months. In 1864 he married Sarah Yowell, who bore him two daughters, and survives him. Mr. Ridpath never went to school a day in his life, but he managed by private study to become a good English scholar, and to acquire by reading an unusual fund of general knowledge. It was the ambition of his life to see his family well educated, and, making every thing bend to this purpose, he succeeded to an unusual degree. Few men of his means and position in life have left so many children so well educated. The oldest, John Clark, is the well known professor in Indiana Asbury University, and author of Ridpath's histories of the United States. Gillum is a teacher, and recently professor of mathematics in Tullahoma College, Tennessee; and William M. is a successful lawyer at Brazil, Indiana. These, together with Martha, who intends to become a teacher, are all graduates of Indiana Asbury University. Anna E. was for several years a student of Thorntown Academy, afterward a teacher in the public schools of Greencastle, and is now the wife of Professor Bassett, of Indiana Asbury University. The younger members of the family promise to fulfill their father's fond expectations. In stature Mr. Ridpath was of medium height, spare of flesh, but very muscular. He was of nervous, sanguine temperament, quick in movement, and had great power of endurance. These traits are characteristic of his family, which is one of great longevity. His grandfather and grandmother died, at their Virginia home during the Civil War, the former aged ninety-nine, and the latter one hundred and two years. His father is now living, in Boone County, Iowa, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Ridpath joined the Christian Church in his early manhood, and lived a consistent life. The spirit of sacrifice and of devotion to those whom he loved was the leading trait of his character. Scrupulously honest, he often suffered injury rather than take an undue advantage. His example has not been lost. Each of his first wife's children is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred December 11, 1876. After sixty-two days of suffering from typhoid fever, he sank quietly to rest, and his life-work was done.

RIDPATH, JOHN CLARK, LL. D., vice-president and professor of belles-lettres and history in Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, was born in Putnam County, on the 26th of April, 1840. He is the son of Abraham and Sally (Matthews) Ridpath, both of West Virginia. In his youth he received only such educational advantages as were gained in the common schools of the day. At the age of nineteen he entered Asbury University, and graduated in 1863 with the first honors of his class. To his parents, who were people of more than ordinary culture, is perhaps due greater credit than to the schoolmaster for the excellent preparatory training he had received for college. During the succeeding three years he taught, successively, as subordinate and principal of the Thorntown (Boone County) Academy. In 1866 he was elected professor of languages at the Baker (Kansas) University, and at the same time superintendent of the public schools at Lawrenceburg. He accepted the latter position, and occupied it for three years with distinguished success. In 1869 he was called to the chair of English literature and normal instruction in Asbury University, and entered at once upon the discharge of the duties of the position. He left behind a sorrowing sense of loss among those with whom he had labored at Lawrenceburg, where his varied learning and eminent ability as an instructor brought the schools to a high condition of efficiency. Two years later the title of his chair was changed to belles-lettres and history. His career as an author began in 1874. In that year and the next he produced an academic history and a popular history of the United States, which latter, a work of eight hundred pages octavo, has met with great favor. The sales in a brief period following its publication reached more than one hundred thousand copies, and the demand still remains active. It ranks among the best historical works of the age. In July, 1876, he published a grammar school history of the United States, making in all three important books, each bearing the marks of careful preparation. This he did in addition to his college duties, and it is needless to say to those conversant with such work that it was a labor of herculean proportions. These books are now used in a large number of the schools and colleges of the country, and are every-where regarded as models of their kind. During his connection with Asbury University he has wielded a much larger educational influence than that which flows from the discharge of his duties as professor of history and belles-lettres. His judgment has been of great weight with his colleagues in shaping the policy of the literary

John Clark Ridpath

department of the college, while his long experience in the management of public schools has enabled him to exert a lasting and salutary influence upon the educational system of the state. He has now in press a fourth work, entitled, "An Inductive Grammar of the English Language," which will be published the present year. He has been secretary of the Indiana State College Association since its organization. In July, 1879, he was unanimously elected by the board of trustees vice-president of Asbury University. In June, 1880, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Syracuse, New York. Since entering upon his duties at Asbury he has achieved an enviable reputation as a speaker upon the lecture platform, his repertory including such subjects as "The Chinese at Home," "Catherine of Russia," "A Fight with Force," all of which he has delivered throughout Indiana and Illinois. In person he is about five feet eleven inches in height, finely proportioned, and wears a full beard and mustache. He was married in December, 1862, to Miss Hannah R. Smythe, of Putnam County. Five children have blessed their union, four of whom are yet living. This is the record of a remarkable man, whose labors for the benefit of his race have been untiring in the past sixteen years, in which brief period he has accomplished more really valuable work than is done by many literary men of ordinary caliber in a life-time. He is just in his prime, strong, vigorous, well-grounded in a wholesome faith, and ambitious to do all in his power for truth and right, and the dissemination of knowledge. His past augurs a brilliant and useful future, and he assuredly deserves high honor, and challenges the brotherly sympathy and encouragement of good men every-where.

ROBINSON, JOHN C., of Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, son of Osmyn and Nancy Robinson, was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 29, 1840. His father, a man of great natural ability, was elected to the Legislature in 1839, where he served with distinction. He died in 1847, leaving his wife with the care of seven children, the eldest being but thirteen years of age. Mrs. Robinson, who was a woman of extraordinary endowments, succeeded, however, in properly training, educating, and preparing her children for careers of usefulness. She died June, 1876. Her son, John C. Robinson, was prepared for college at Fayetteville Academy, under the instruction of Professor William M. Thrasher, now of Butler University. He entered the Indiana State University in 1857, and graduated in 1861. During his early years he spent much time in working on his father's farm, and it was there that he laid the foundation of that fine physical constitution which he now enjoys. During that time, however, he was developing mind as well as muscle, reading thoroughly all the leading literature of the day. He read to such purpose that, while in the academic and collegiate course, his opponents in debate found him a formidable adversary in all questions of interest. After leaving college he taught school during the winter months, reading at night and during odd hours, so that he might be prepared for the profession of law. In 1865 he commenced to practice law in Spencer, where he now resides. During the fall of 1865 he was appointed deputy district attorney, in which capacity he served until 1866, when he was elected district attorney in the district composed of Putnam, Clay, Owen, and Greene Counties. In the fall of 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney in the circuit composed of Morgan, Monroe, Putnam, Clay, Owen, and Greene Counties, and was re-elected in the fall of 1870 by an increased majority. The state was never more ably represented than during Mr. Robinson's term of office. In 1872 Mr. Robinson received the nomination of the Democratic party for reporter of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Hon. James B. Black, of Indianapolis, the result of the ill-timed action of the Democratic party in attempting to defeat Grant with Horace Greeley. In 1876 he received the nomination for Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of Morgan, Owen, and Greene Counties, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to any person in that circuit, receiving over his competitor a majority of two thousand eight hundred votes. In this position, which he now occupies, Judge Robinson displays great legal ability. As a jurist, he ranks among the first lawyers of the state. On the bench he is dignified in his bearing and just in his decisions. He is a man of generous impulses, social and warm-hearted. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church. For a number of years he was president of the Indiana State Christian Sunday-school Association, and took a deep interest in the success of Sunday-schools. In April, 1869, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Martha J. Cooper, of Spencer, a lady of unusual intelligence. She was a daughter of John J. Cooper, Esq. This union has resulted in three children, two of whom are living.

REAGAN, AMOS W., M. D., Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, was born in Marion County, Indiana, April 3, 1826. He is the son of Reason and Dinah (Wilson) Reagan, natives of South Carolina, the former being of Irish extraction and the latter of Welsh descent. The early life of young Reagan was spent on the farm in Marion County, with a limited attendance at the common schools of the country. In 1839 his father removed from Marion to Morgan County, set-

tling at Mooresville. At the age of seventeen he went into his father's store as clerk, where he remained for two years. In 1844 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and pursued the regular literary course of study in that institution for three years. By this time he had concluded to adopt the healing art as a life-time calling, and immediately on his return from Asbury, in 1847, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. G. B. Mitchell, at Mooresville. This continued only for a brief period, for, at the beginning of the session of lectures, he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the winter of 1847–48, and zealously pursued his studies till the close of the term. On his return from Cincinnati in the spring of 1848, he went to Bridgeport, Indiana, where, in company with his brother, Doctor Lot Reagan, he continued his reading, alternated with considerable practice. In the fall of 1850 he returned to Cincinnati, re-entered the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of 1851 he graduated with the degree of M. D. Immediately after receiving his diploma he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Doctor Mitchell, and entered regularly upon the practice of medicine at Mooresville. This connection continued pleasantly and profitably with the exception of the time Doctor Reagan was engaged in the army, since which time he has practiced alone. At the organization of the 70th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in 1862, Doctor Reagan entered the military service as assistant surgeon, but upon the completion of the organization was commissioned regimental surgeon, and entered upon his duties. He remained with his regiment till February, 1864, when he assumed the duties of brigade surgeon in the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps, and from May following till the close of the war was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign. Doctor Reagan is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, and is esteemed as a man of high professional integrity and practical skill. In 1848 he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, and still retains an honorable standing in the order. Doctor Reagan's first marriage occurred on the fourteenth day of August, 1855, to Miss Anna Rooker, daughter of Jesse Rooker, Esq., of Morgan County. He was again married, to Miss Sarah E. Rooker, September 6, 1866. His third and last marriage happened on the seventh day of October, 1872, the bride being Mrs. Harriet Cox, widow of John B. Cox, and sister of the Hon. Franklin Landers, ex-member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, and present candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket. His only living child is Mrs. Jessie Wampler, wife of Millard Wampler, Esq., of Gosport, Indiana, and an amiable and intelligent lady. Doctor Reagan is a portly gentleman, of a courteous and dignified bearing. He is honored and esteemed by a large circle of friends, who have the most implicit confidence in his integrity and professional ability; and, as a result, he has a very general and extended practice in all the country in the vicinity of his home. His standing among his professional peers is of the highest character, and clearly indicates that his career has been no less creditable to the profession than it has been useful to the general public.

SCHELL, FREDERICK A., physician and surgeon, of Spencer, Owen County, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 21, 1826. He is a son of Enos and Charlotte (Hughes) Schell, natives of Maryland, his father being of German extraction and his mother of English-Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, serving with honor and distinction to the close of that contest. Doctor Schell was educated in the common schools of his native state, which he attended in winter, toiling at the severest farm labor in summer and autumn. He was noted in early life for his studious habits, taking but little interest in the frivolous amusements of that time. Losing his father early in life, he removed with his mother to Jeffersonville, Clarke County, Indiana, in 1845, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the next year, when he went to Monroe County, in the same state. There his mother purchased a tract of land near Mt. Tabor, upon which they settled. The improvement of this tract gave the son opportunities for physical development. He remained here but a short time, however, for immediately after the declaration of war with Mexico he enlisted in the regular army, and served until the close of that contest. He was in General Taylor's command, and took part in the noted battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, and in many other smaller engagements. Near the close of 1848 he returned home, and soon after began the study of medicine with Doctor Ware S. Walker, at the same time superintending his mother's affairs on the farm. In 1850 he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated in the spring of 1852, receiving the degree of M. D. Soon after his graduation he removed to Spencer, Indiana, and undertook the practice of his profession. In 1856 he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, which institution conferred upon him a diploma and the degree of M. D. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Spencer and resumed his practice. In 1859 he removed with his family to Cincinnati, assumed charge of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and practiced medicine and surgery until the following year, when he again returned to Spencer. In 1862 Doctor Schell was appointed assistant surgeon of the 71st Regiment Indiana Volunteers, afterward the 6th Indiana Cavalry. He served in this

capacity during the campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia under Generals Grant and Sherman. About the close of the war he returned to Indiana, and again resumed the practice of his profession at Spencer, where he has since lived. Dr. Schell is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. On the fourteenth day of February, 1850, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Gideon Walker, of Monroe County, Indiana. He is the father of three children: two daughters, Callie and Dorothy; and one son, Doctor Walker Schell, a young man of fine literary and medical attainments, who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Doctor Schell is a man of a broad and comprehensive mind, and much above the average of his profession in intellectual acquirements. He is a genial and affable gentleman, enjoying a lucrative practice, and commands the esteem of a large circle of friends.

SCHWARTZKOPF, JOHN G., of Columbus, treasurer of Bartholomew County, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, July 27, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Theresa (Murod) Schwartzkopf. His father was a grain dealer and farmer. He acquired a thorough German education in the Old Country, while his knowledge of the English language has been attained by his own energy since his arrival in America. At the age of fifteen, in company with his sister, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Cincinnati. Immediately on his arrival he became a wood-worker in a carriage manufactory, and after serving his time as an apprentice he worked in various shops in the city as a journeyman. July 9, 1856, he removed to Indiana, and established himself at Columbus, where he was occupied at his trade for about a year and a half. He then formed a partnership with Adam Spotz in the manufacture of wagons and plows. At the end of seven years he bought his partner's interest, and is still carrying on the business, having added a department for the manufacture of carriages. In the summer of 1874 he was appointed treasurer of Bartholomew County by the county commissioners, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the same position for the term of two years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1876. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat, and is one of the representative men of the party in the county and city, having several terms discharged the duties of councilman. He was reared in the Catholic faith, and is now a member of the Church of Rome. He married, March 12, 1859, Mary Rush, of Cleveland, Ohio. Seven children have been born to them, of whom four boys and one girl are now living. Frank X., the eldest son, is his father's deputy in the office. Mr. Schwartzkopf is a man of liberal views, and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city and county, having for many years carried on a manufacturing business which employs a large number of hands the year round.

SCHOFIELD, SYLVESTER H., M. D., of Martinsville, was born March 8, 1824, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Doctor Jonathan H. and Hannah (Bicking) Schofield, natives of Virginia, and of German and Scotch descent respectively. He attended the common schools of Pennsylvania early in life, but at the age of eighteen entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, remaining there one year. He then began the study of medicine with Doctor Dawes, a physician of high repute in Philadelphia, and after four years of close application attained a high degree of excellence in his studies. In 1843 he removed to Morgan County, Indiana, and began the practice of medicine. He soon became known as a man of extraordinary ability in his profession, and was abundantly successful. He was formerly of the Presbyterian faith, but for several years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He has filled several official positions in Martinsville, and was president of the Morgan County Medical Society for several years. He was married, October 19, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Work, daughter of Robert and Lettie Work. He has four children living, all of whom have had the advantage of a finished education; the eldest daughter being a musician of rare qualifications, as well as an accomplished scholar. Doctor Schofield has loved his profession from youth, and has embraced every opportunity for improvement. Although his financial circumstances have not for years required him to practice, he has been a hard student, frequently attending courses of lectures, in order to keep thoroughly informed on all new points. At one time he contemplated removing West for the benefit of his family, in reference to which the Martinsville *Gazette* has the following, from the citizens of Martinsville:

"Doctor S. H. Schofield, an old practitioner of this county, is about to remove West. We can recommend him as one of the most successful physicians in this region. The community in which he has so long practiced will feel a loss, but their loss will be the gain of the locality in which he may settle. Doctor Schofield graduated from one of the best medical schools of the United States some thirty years ago, and has always been regarded as a prudent and safe attendant upon the sick and afflicted of this section."

The following article also appeared in the same paper:

"At a meeting of the members of the Martinsville Academy of Medicine, on the 17th instant, the following action was taken relative to the removal of Doctor Schofield from this city to another field of professional

labor. We can join with the society in bespeaking for him, as an intelligent and skillful physician, a kind neighbor and friend, a welcome in any community he may select as his future home.

"*Whereas*, Doctor S. H. Schofield, a deserving member of the Martinsville Academy of Medicine, contemplates changing his location;

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in Doctor Schofield an experienced and intelligent physician, and bespeak for him the kind offices of the profession and of the community wherever his lot may be cast.

"*Resolved*, That this resolution be spread upon the record, and a copy be furnished to Doctor Schofield.

"E. P. RITCHEY,
"CLARK ROBBINS, } *Committee.*
"E. V. GREEN,

"S. A. TILFORD, *President.*

"W. E. HENDRICKS, *Secretary.*"

Few men are more deserving of a place among the representative men of Indiana than Doctor Schofield. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and takes an exalted view of personal honor. Socially, he is kind, hospitable, and obliging, a student and a gentleman.

SCHWEITZER, BERNHARD, Representative, of Owen County, was born in Freiburg, Prussia, March 1, 1834. He is the son of M. and Cecilie Schweitzer, both natives of Prussia. He obtained a limited education in the public schools of his native place, and by diligent self-culture has risen to intellectual eminence. In 1851 he emigrated to America, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for a time, working at the confectionery trade. In 1853 he took passage from Newport, Rhode Island, on an extensive voyage at sea, on the ship "Neiman," visiting St. Helena, the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, Spain, Cuba, Central America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. On his return he landed at New York. After a short time in New Haven, Connecticut, he shipped as deck-hand on the steamer "Isaac Newton," then plying on the Hudson River. The next winter he was employed as a laborer on the Erie Canal. A friend in Syracuse supplied him with means enough to reach Buffalo, where he was engaged in a tannery for a month; from that entering the service of the Erie Railroad until spring, when he removed to Niagara Falls, being employed again as a baker and confectioner. There he stayed for a year, when he went on to Detroit. This was an unfortunate step, as he was induced to lend all his hard-earned savings to a supposed friend, who took advantage of his kindness and left him with nothing. Nothing daunted, he accepted a humble position on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and was subsequently appointed receiver and inspector of timber. He became conductor of the construction train, and then was freight conductor, acting as fireman and engineer. He was serving in Canada in this capacity when a terrible calamity occurred at Montreal, by the falling of a bridge, by which many lives were lost. This so impressed Mr. Schweitzer that he immediately left the business, preferring an occupation less hazardous, if less remunerative. He resumed for a time, in Detroit, his old occupation of baker and confectioner, leaving it to superintend in Chicago the construction of a large steam bakery. He was invited to take a position as a clerk in a store at Joliet, which he filled for a brief time, then going on to St. Louis, and acting as salesman in a large wholesale clothing warehouse. He left this for the St. Louis Savings-bank, but, at the urgent solicitation of his former employers in the wholesale house, he returned to them. Being sent to Pike's Peak with a stock of goods, he partly disposed of them there, removing the rest to Salt Lake City. Having accomplished his object, and rendered an account to his employers, he visited California, where for a season he was a gold miner. On his return to St. Louis, he resumed his former relations with his old firm, and here he met for the first time the amiable and intelligent lady whom he afterwards married. He had by strict economy saved about five hundred dollars, but, again responding to the needs of an impecunious friend, this sum was, through duplicity, lost irretrievably. He then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the confectionery business. After establishing himself he visited Cincinnati and was married to Miss Mary Hecht, taking her to Portsmouth to reside. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he desired to enter the service of the Union, but was rejected by the regimental physicians. He stayed in Portsmouth for seven years, and was successful in making money, but a disastrous fire at the end of that time swept away about thirteen thousand dollars' worth of property. Nearly penniless, he had to begin the world anew. His health also failed, and he sought to recuperate by traveling for a while. Locating permanently at Spencer, Indiana, he entered into mercantile business, and was recovering from the effects of the loss at Portsmouth when another fire consumed most of his savings. He soon after sold out his entire stock to the Grangers, and has since been enabled to give his entire time to the quarrying and the manufacture of lime. In this he is still engaged. He built an inclined railroad, at an expense of thirteen thousand dollars, to connect with the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. Mr. Schweitzer employs a large force of men in one of the most important industries of Southern Indiana, and in addition is connected with several other important enterprises of his town. He is a member of the Odd-fellows, having joined in 1869, and became a Mason in 1872. He has always been a steadfast adherent of the Democratic party. In 1878 he was the nominee for Representative in the state Legislature, and

was elected by a large majority. In the General Assembly he was active and energetic in the cause of the laboring classes, as his official acts clearly show, and was vigilant in the interest of the tax-payers. Socially, Mr. Schweitzer is kind and obliging, and has the esteem of a large circle of friends, who admire him for his strict moral and business principles.

SMITH, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., physician and surgeon; Gosport, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, the 11th of May, 1830. His father, Daniel Smith, was a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, where he was born July 7, 1801, and his mother, Eliza A. Smith, a daughter of Thomas Gardner, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1806. His grandfather, William Smith, a son of Enoch Smith, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1772, and moved to Kentucky at an early date. His father and mother went to Trimble County, Kentucky, when he was about two years of age. Mr. Smith was a farmer by occupation, and reared six sons and two daughters. John W. was next to the oldest son, and at the age of four years was attacked with the disease commonly known as white swelling of the hip joint, from which he was a great sufferer for years. At seven years of age he started to school upon his crutches. He soon observed that his parents were disposed to aid him all they could in gaining an education, even at a sacrifice, for such it was, as his father was not able to give him a classical education. So, when young, he resolved to improve every opportunity in order to acquire instruction. He attended school at intervals; for their terms at that day were short, only being open three months, although some few reached six months, in the year. He was reared under religious influences. His father and mother were both exemplary Christians and members of the Methodist Church, and at the age of fifteen he attached himself to that organization. At sixteen he commenced teaching. He would teach, say three or six months, and then with the means thus obtained would avail himself of a graded school at Bedford Springs, in Trimble County, and, indeed, wherever he could find advantages offered for instruction. At eighteen he had acquired a good English education for that day, in that county. So, by the encouragement of friends, he entered upon the study of medicine with Doctor Harvey A. Moore, in Milton, Kentucky, a town situated on the Ohio River, opposite to Madison, Indiana. The great barrier to his desired success in this enterprise was his limited means, but he proposed by diligence and work in the drug-store to fight his way through. In the fall of 1850 he entered the Kentucky Medical School, at Louisville, Kentucky, and by economy, and much labor and sacrifice, finished that session. He returned to his preceptor in the spring of 1851, and remained with him until the fall of 1852. Then he borrowed the money necessary to complete the course, and in the spring of 1853 received the honors of a regular graduate. He returned home, not knowing what to do, having exhausted all his resources, and being in debt. On his arrival he found his preceptor in the midst of an epidemic of small-pox, and with him he treated over one hundred cases. He continued in practice with—or, in other words, under—Doctor Moore that summer and fall, but in November, 1853, located in Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, where he met with good success. He soon made sufficient to liquidate the debt made to enable him to attend the medical lectures. His success thus far was due to great effort, and the aim of his life was to fully qualify himself for the profession before entering upon practice. From the religious and moral influences thrown around him from childhood he resolved to do as near right as possible. In order that he might have every safeguard that was possible, he joined the Order of Odd-fellows as soon as he was of age, in which he still continues. When he came to Indiana he brought a letter from the Church he left, and a card from the lodge. He found but two Odd-fellows in Owen County when he arrived. In the year 1854 he was a charter member of Owen Lodge, No. 146, the first one organized in that county, and to this day remains a member of it. In 1855 he represented it in the Grand Lodge. He has been a member of that grand body ever since. He has assisted in organizing the surrounding lodges, and also the encampments, and as representative to the Grand Encampment of the state has been honored by the brotherhood with their highest offices. In 1875 he was elected Grand Patriarch of the state, and then was chosen Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, attending his first session, September, 1877, at Baltimore, Maryland. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in that place continuously from the 28th of November, 1853, up to this time. He was married to his first wife, Miss Malinda D. Bell, in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in October, 1855. She died in 1857, leaving him with an infant child four weeks old, now twenty-two years of age. In 1858 he married Miss Mary E. Davis, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, daughter of William M. Davis, of that county, and has by this union four children, making five altogether. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church up to eight years ago, when he and his family attached themselves to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on its organization there. He is now president of the Owen County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society. He has been a friend to education, and has wielded his whole influence for its advancement. He has been one of the board of trustees of the Gosport graded school from its organization up to this time, and

it is in part due to his efforts that they now have a school that prepares pupils for a college course proper. Doctor Smith is now fifty years of age, and is busily engaged in attending to his practice, making the eye and surgery a specialty. He is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is a class-leader and steward in the Church. He has a farm containing over four hundred acres of land, cultivated under his personal supervision.

STAFF, FREDERICK S., attorney, Franklin, Indiana, is the fifth son of Frederick and Catharine (Knapp) Staff, and was born in Henry County, Indiana, April 29, 1845. His parents emigrated from Germany. His father was a fine scholar, possessing a good knowledge of the Latin, English, and German languages, and having enjoyed such a course of mental training as the institutions of his native country afforded, but died soon after his arrival and settlement in Indiana. The early youth of F. S. Staff, junior, was spent, as is that of so many of the self-made young men of our land, in assisting on the farm in the summer and in attending either private or public schools in winter, thus developing both a physical growth capable of sustaining mental toil and a brain development that is to one day shape and influence the destinies of our country, and the throng of humanity that press and touch us on all sides. At the age of sixteen years he entered Earlham College, a Quaker institution, situated at Richmond, Indiana, where he spent three and a half years, taking nearly a full classical course, and lacking only a few months of graduating, the want of the necessary means preventing him from completing his senior year. After teaching one or two terms of school, he entered the state university of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law department in the early part of 1871. He then went to Indianapolis and began the practice of his profession, desiring, also, to renew his studies with the late Martin M. Ray, one of Indiana's most gifted and distinguished attorneys, whence he removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained for three years actively engaged. On his return to Indiana he settled in Franklin, where he has since resided. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan in 1871, and during his residence in Little Rock was licensed as a practitioner before the United States Courts of that state. Since his residence at Franklin, Indiana, he has been actively and energetically engaged in the criminal practice, and by his industry and ability is receiving constantly increasing general practice. Mr. Staff was married, April 21, 1876, to Anna E. Dodge, daughter of Doctor R. L. Dodge, one of the earliest residents of the state of Arkansas, who, by a careful and upright business course, has become one of her wealthiest citizens. Mr. Staff is an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is an active Democrat, having been chairman of the county central committee, a frequent delegate to the state conventions of his party, and chairman of the congressional convention that nominated Captain Myers, the successful candidate in 1878. He is regarded as one of the political leaders in his county and district, and a first-class organizer in political campaigns. In private life he commands at once the respect and confidence of all with whom he is associated, and is a genial and courteous gentleman.

STANSIFER, SIMEON, of Columbus, Indiana, was born in Kenton County, Kentucky, January 22, 1826. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Herod. His father, John Stansifer, was a farmer, who died when the son was but one year old. Simeon Stansifer enjoyed very limited educational advantages. He acquired the rudiments of the elementary studies by attending the country schools in the winter, while during the summer months he was compelled to work on a farm. At the age of twenty years he attended the law school at Carrollton, Kentucky, under Judge Prior, having acquired means to pursue his studies by teaching. After remaining at Carrollton two sessions, he entered the law school at Covington, Kentucky, where he remained one term. He graduated in 1850, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. In December, 1851, he removed to Columbus, Indiana, and formed a partnership with his uncle, Hon. William Herod, an ex-member of Congress. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln provost-marshal of the Third Congressional District; and by his energetic and faithful discharge of his duties was of material aid to the government during that trying period. Just previous to his assassination, President Lincoln appointed Colonel Stansifer collector of the revenue of the Third District, which position he held until the middle of the following year, when he was removed for political reasons by President Johnson, against the earnest protest of Secretary McCulloch. He was a member of the town council of Columbus that inaugurated the present school system, and was instrumental in the erection of the school building which now adorns the city. He married, in 1851, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Elizabeth Finnell. Of their six children, five are now living. In politics Colonel Stansifer has always been a Republican, and is one of the leading county members of that party. The citizens of Columbus speak of him as a gentleman of the old school. He is highly respected, and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of his adopted city and county. He does not belong to any

Very truly Yours
L. J. Sawney

religious denomination, but is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. During the war he was appointed colonel of rendezvous headquarters at Columbus, and assisted in organizing a great many of the Indiana regiments.

SWEENEY, REV. Z. T., pastor of the Christian Church of Columbus, and president of the Indiana Christian Sunday-school Association, was born at Liberty, Casey County, Kentucky, February 10, 1849, of Scotch and Irish parentage. His father, Rev. G. E. Sweeney, was a minister of the Christian Church, and his mother, T. (Campbell) Sweeney, is a relative of the noted Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Reform; she is also a descendant of the Argyle family, of Scotland. His grandfather, Rev. Job Sweeney, was also a minister of the same denomination, and of his four sons two were ministers. Rev. Z. T. Sweeney has three brothers in the ministry: W. G., the pastor of a Church in Dubuque, Iowa; J. S., minister in charge of the Christian Church in Paris, Kentucky; and G. W., pastor of the First Christian Church, at Chicago. When the subject of this sketch had attained the age of six years his father removed to Macoupin County, Illinois, where he attended the public schools until he was fifteen. He then entered a seminary at Scottsville, and there laid the foundation of a classical education. His father being a poor man, he was obliged to teach school several terms, in order to accumulate sufficient means to enable him to attend college. He entered college at Eureka, Illinois, in the fall of 1868, and remained one year. He afterward attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained two years. During his college life he preached an occasional sermon, and upon leaving the university delivered one at Paris, Illinois, receiving an immediate call from that Church, of which he took charge seventeen months. At the end of this time his means were such as to enable him to again enter college, and he became a member of the senior class at Asbury University in the fall of 1871. His health beginning to fail, he was compelled to relinquish his studies, and, to recuperate, spent several months in Kentucky. On his return he stopped one Sabbath at Columbus, Indiana, and preached in the Christian Church, so delighting his hearers that he immediately received a call from them. He assumed charge January 1, 1872, and remained one year, at the end of which time he was called to the Christian Church at Louisville. He accepted, and remained three months, when he returned to Columbus, upon the urgent and constant solicitation of his congregation there. March 10, 1875, he was married to Linnie Irwin, daughter of Hon. Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus, Indiana, and was granted a year's vacation by his congregation. A daughter, Nettie, has been born to them. During his vacation, Mr. Sweeney received a call from the Christian Church at Augusta, Georgia, which he accepted for one year; he then returned to Columbus, and again assumed the pastorate of the Church there, which he still retains. Upon taking charge of the Louisville Church, he found it encumbered with a debt of five thousand dollars, but, by his well-known energy and zeal, this large amount was raised, and the Church relieved of all indebtedness. At Paris, Illinois, he was instrumental in the erection of a magnificent building for his denomination. At Augusta, Georgia, he engineered the raising of means for the completion of the church edifice at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and of the building of a parsonage in the same city at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. When he began his labors in Columbus, in 1872, the congregation numbered two hundred souls; the membership now exceeds five hundred in number; through his labors there has been an accession of two thousand to the Church. Mr. Sweeney has received calls from New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, and other city Churches, all of which he has respectfully declined, preferring to remain at Columbus, much to the satisfaction of his congregation. He is highly respected and greatly beloved by all classes of people in the home of his adoption, no other man in the city of Columbus being held in such universal esteem. His sermons are clear, concise, practical, and logical, and his eloquence is known all over the state. The church edifice at Columbus is regarded as one of the finest in Indiana, and is, in fact, a model of beauty; the acoustic properties are fine, and the arrangement of the seats, in comparison with that in many churches, is admirable. Mr. Sweeney has acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and is a power in the temperance field. His lectures at several universities and colleges are highly commended, and he is regarded, although comparatively quite a young man, as one of the most able and forcible reasoners in the West.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN W., druggist, of Bloomington, Indiana, was born at Laporte, Indiana, September 22, 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Keith) Shoemaker. His father was a native of New York, and emigrated to Northern Indiana in 1832, locating on a farm near Laporte, where he has since resided. The Captain in his youth assisted his father on the farm during the summer seasons, and attended the common schools during the winter months. On the 27th of July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 29th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; and was a participant in the terrible battle of Shiloh. Soon after

this becoming unfit for duty he was granted a furlough, and while at home, in Indiana, was commissioned by Governor Morton as second lieutenant in the 7th Indiana Cavalry. He rapidly advanced to the rank of captain, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He remained with the 7th Regiment two years, and upon its consolidation was discharged. He then enlisted in the 9th United States Infantry as a sergeant, and continued with this command until it was mustered out of the service, when he returned home. In 1866 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he studied two years. After this he engaged in the drug trade at Bloomington in connection with Doctor Durand. At the expiration of a year he purchased his partner's interest, and carried on business alone for some time. He then formed a partnership with Jackson Arnold, who soon after sold out to Mr. Fullerton. The last named remained in the firm two years, when Captain Shoemaker again became the sole proprietor. He has an immense stock, and is the leading druggist of Bloomington. He was married, October 13, 1869, to Miss Eudora Stuart, a native of Salem, Indiana, to whom three children have been born. In politics Captain Shoemaker is a Democrat. He was educated in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is not a member of any religious denomination. He is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and is esteemed by all as a genial and progressive fellow-citizen.

STUCKY, DOCTOR JOHN M., of Gosport, was born in Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky, June 15, 1825. He is the son of Frederick and Louisa (Meyers) Stucky, both natives of Kentucky, and of German ancestry. In boyhood he attended the common schools and the academy of his native town during that part of the year not occupied in hard labor on the farm. His first earnings were devoted to the purchase of medical books, and at the age of fourteen he began reading them in connection with his other duties. At eighteen he accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery store in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained two years. At twenty-one he resumed his studies, systematically, with Doctor John S. Seaton, subsequently entering the Louisville Medical School, where, in March, 1848, he graduated with high honors. He went to Gosport, Indiana, May 10, 1848, and began the practice of his profession. On the fourteenth day of February, 1862, Doctor Stucky was appointed assistant surgeon in the 59th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was with General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10, and thence went to Corinth, Mississippi, where Rosecrans defeated Generals Van Dorn and Price, October 4, 1862. In February, 1863, he resigned his position in the army, returned to Gosport, and resumed his practice. In 1864 he was elected by the Democratic party of Owen County to the House of Representatives, serving in the regular and called sessions until 1865. As a member of the Committees on Education and Benevolent Institutions, he was largely instrumental in revising the common school laws of Indiana. Doctor Stucky joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1850, and has attained a high degree in that order. He has always been a Democrat in politics. He was married, March 7, 1850, to Miss Esther E. Wampler, daughter of Hezekiah Wampler, a wealthy farmer, merchant, and trader, of Gosport. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. The eldest, Thomas E. Stucky, is now a promising young physician of Mooresville, Indiana. Dr. Stucky ranks high as a physician. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an upright man, a good neighbor, and a genial, courteous gentleman. By close attention to business he has accumulated a competence, and his honesty and ability command the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

THOMPSON, SILAS L., of Columbus. auditor of Bartholomew County, Indiana, was born in Wayne Township, of that county, October 20, 1844. His means of education were confined entirely to the country schools. When he was twenty-one he began teaching, which he continued during the three following winters, and at the age of twenty-five again attended school. For a time he was in the telegraph-office at Jonesville. He was elected auditor of the county in 1874, for a term of four years. December 22, 1875, he married Olive Peak, a native of Johnson County. In politics he was reared a Democrat, but was elected auditor on an independent ticket, advocating the one-term system. Although comparatively a young man, he has reached an eminent position in the county, and is highly respected as an honest, upright, and worthy citizen. His great-grand-parents on the Thompson side were of Irish birth, and, coming to this country, settled in South Carolina. His grandfather removed from Carolina to Kentucky, where he married Susan Stillwell, of Irish and German parentage, and removed to Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1821. Silas Thompson, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Desire B. Lane, the daughter of Colonel Jacob and Polly Lane. Colonel Lane was born October 3, 1789, and came to this state from New York in 1818, making the trip down the Ohio, which consumed five weeks, in a flat-boat, in company with his father-in-law, two brothers-in-law and their families, and a sister-in-law

and her family. They settled in Utica, Clarke County, Indiana, and removed to Bartholomew County, April 2, 1821. Mr. Lane was made a captain of militia in 1823, and colonel in 1828. He was county commissioner from 1842 to 1848, and Associate Judge from April, 1849, to October, 1851, and was afterward elected one of the trustees of Wayne Township, of this county. He died October 20, 1855, at the age of sixty-six years; his widow, Polly Lane, still survives him, at the age of eighty-six. Her maiden name was Guernsey, and she was born in Watertown, Connecticut, in the year 1793. Her father removed to New York in 1807, near Penn Yan, Ontario County, where she married Jacob Lane, in 1813. The Guernseys were of English and the Lanes of German origin. Polly Lane's mother was Huldah Seymour, whose brother, Josiah Seymour, was a captain in the Revolutionary army.

TAYLOR, COLONEL W. C. L., attorney-at-law, of Bloomington, Indiana, was born May 22, 1836, in the city of Lafayette. His father was John Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors emigrated to this country from Ireland many years ago. His mother, Mary A. (Brown) Taylor, was born in Ohio, of Scotch parentage. Colonel Taylor graduated at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, in the class of 1855. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Orth & Stein, in Lafayette; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and elected district attorney, which position he held two years. In 1859, on motion of Hon. R. C. Gregory, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in the 20th Indiana Regiment, then organizing at Lafayette, and in July was commissioned, and mustered into the service, as first lieutenant of Company G. In August of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Maryland, and on the 24th of September, 1861, sailed for Hatteras Inlet. Soon after landing, the regiment was ordered to the north end of Hatteras Bank, forty miles from the fortifications, without transportations or artillery. Here, on the 4th of October, it was attacked by the enemy's fleet of gunboats and transports, loaded with troops, and was forced to return to the lighthouse, twenty-eight miles distant. On the 9th of November the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, where, on November 20, 1861, Mr. Taylor was commissioned as captain of Company G. In March, 1862, the regiment removed to Newport News, and participated in the engagement between the "Merrimac," "Cumberland," and "Congress;" and on the 8th of March, while deployed as skirmishers, prevented the captors from taking possession of the ship "Congress," which had struck her colors. It also witnessed the fight between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor," assisted in the capture of Norfolk, and, in June, 1862, joined the Army of the Potomac at Fair Oaks battle-ground, being assigned for duty in Jamison's brigade, Kearney's division, and Heintzelman's army corps. It bore an active part in all the battles in front of Richmond, particularly in the battles of Orchards and Glendale, or Frazer's farm, where its loss was heavy. It covered the retreat of the Third Corps in the seven days' fight, and, on the 29th of August, took part in the second battle of Bull Run. On the 1st of September it was engaged in the battle of Chantilly, also at Fredericksburg, December 11. On February 12, 1863, Captain Taylor was commissioned as major of the regiment, and was present at the battle of Chancellorsville. June 6, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on July 3, 1863, to that of colonel. He soon after commanded his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg. He was then ordered to New York City, for the purpose of suppressing the disturbance caused by drafts, and was placed in command of Fort Schuyler, New York harbor. He rejoined the Army of the Potomac in time to engage in the fights at Locust Grove and Mine Run, in November, and was also engaged in the battle at Rappahannock. He crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army in May, 1864, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tallapotomie, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and Strawberry Plains, after which he was placed in the entrenchments in front of Petersburg. On the 15th of April, 1864, Colonel Taylor, while in Indiana on leave of absence, married Miss Lizzie M. McPheeters, daughter of Doctor J. G. McPheeters, of Bloomington, Indiana, and surgeon of the 33d Regiment Indiana Volunteers. After the war Colonel Taylor served as city attorney of Lafayette, Indiana, for four years. In April, 1874, he removed to Bloomington, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics he is an ultra Republican, and in religious belief an Episcopalian. His many friends in Bloomington speak of him as a gallant officer, and a genial, courteous gentleman. As an attorney, he is fast advancing to a prominent position at the Indiana bar.

TILFORD, SALEM A., physician and surgeon, of Martinsville, the eighth son of Alexander and Elenore (McCullough) Tilford, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, February 2, 1827. He was one of a family of nine sons and four daughters. His father was an American soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandfather served for seven years in the patriot army in our War of Independence. His ancestors came to Indiana early in the history of the state; and the family may be justly termed pioneers. At the age of

seven years, Doctor Tilford was taken by his parents to Madison, Indiana, where he obtained a good high school education. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he commenced his studies in the office of Doctor J. H. D. Rodgers, where he remained for three years. He then entered the Louisville Medical University, attending a course of lectures; and subsequently graduated from the Indiana Medical College, of Indianapolis. He then established himself in Martinsville, where he has for thirty-one years been in active practice, excepting a brief period, commencing in 1870, during which he served as county auditor. Doctor Tilford has seen many changes take place in the home of his adoption, and has probably traveled as frequently over the country outlying Martinsville as any man living. His practice has taken him literally from one end of the county to the other, and it might be interesting to compute the thousands of miles he has ridden with no companion but his horse. The Medical Department of Butler University conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree in 1879. November 28, 1849, he married Emeline Major, daughter of a well-known farmer of Morgan County. She died in 1853, leaving one daughter, Ella R. Tilford, who is a graduate of the Female College of Glendale, Ohio, and has been, since 1877, principal of the high school of Martinsville. He married his present wife, Ann Wolfe, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Wolfe, of Sullivan County, April 1, 1857. They have a family of five sons and six daughters. The oldest son, Benjamin W., is studying his father's profession at home. Dr. Tilford is a member of the Christian Church. He takes no active part in politics, although in years past he was an influential member of the Whig party. During the Civil War he voted and worked with the Republican party, but has since been a Democrat. In his profession Doctor Tilford is not a specialist; he devotes his entire time to general practice, and has a more extended field of labor than he can well oversee. As a citizen, neighbor, and physician, he has the respect and confidence of the large circle in which he has been so long known.

WILES, WILLIAM V., physician and surgeon, Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, was born near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, on the 27th of March, 1827. He is a son of Peter M. and Martha (Henry) Wiles, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. His father was a cavalryman in the War of 1812, serving till the close of that contest. In 1833 he moved to Fayette County, Indiana, and settled on a farm. The early education of young Wiles was in the common schools of Rush and Fayette Counties, but at the age of nineteen he entered Fairview Academy, at Fairview, Rush County, Indiana, conducted by Professor A. R. Benton, now a member of the faculty of Butler University, where he was prepared for a course in college, which, however, he never attended. He began teaching, and continued until he had finished three terms, the last year studying medicine with Doctor John Arnold, now of Rushville, Indiana. During the vacations in his first two terms of school he also worked on a farm. He continued receiving medical instruction from Doctor Arnold till the fall of 1851, when he entered Cleveland Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took a course of lectures, afterward locating at Cataract, Owen County, Indiana, and beginning practice. He continued this at Cataract till the fall of 1859, when he attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, where, in the spring of 1860, he graduated. After receiving his diploma he returned to Cataract, and resumed his rounds as a physician, which continued till August, 1862, when he received an appointment as first assistant surgeon of the 85th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John B. Baird, and immediately entered the service, where he remained at his post, performing his duties faithfully and zealously, to the close of the war. During his term of service Doctor Wiles was often intrusted with delicate and important situations, such as the entire management of large hospitals, and other responsible detached duties. In all these diversified positions he displayed marked executive ability and thorough medical and surgical skill. After the close of the war he located at Greencastle, Indiana, which, however, continued but a short time, for in 1866 he changed to Spencer, where he has ever since resided in active practice. In 1867, in partnership with Doctor Dean, he opened a drug-store in Spencer, of which he is now proprietor. March 10, 1879, Doctor Wiles was appointed by Governor Williams trustee of the institution for the education of the blind. He has been intimately connected with all important enterprises of his town and county, and especially active in constructing the graded school building in Spencer, one of the best in the state, and for six years subsequently he was its trustee. In 1862, and prior to his appointment as surgeon in the Union army, Doctor Wiles was the nominee of his party for Representative in the state Legislature, but pending the election he entered the military service. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1853, and has attained the degree of Royal Arch Mason, and been Master for twenty-seven years. Doctor Wiles was brought up among the Whigs, but since the days of that party he has been a steadfast member of the Democratic organization. He was married, March 11, 1856, to Miss Parthenia I. Jennings, daughter of Theodore C. Jennings, of Greencastle, Indiana, his present estimable and intelligent wife. He is the father of eight children, seven of whom are living. As a physician, Doctor Wiles

ranks with the most learned men of his profession in the state. His large perceptive faculties enable him to readily apply his knowledge obtained from books to the particular case in hand, and, in consequence, he has a large and lucrative practice. Financially, he has been a success beyond the average in his calling, and has accumulated for himself and family a competence. Socially, he is kind, affable, and obliging, and as a result enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of warm personal friends.

WILLIAMSON, DELANO ECCLES, of Greencastle, Indiana, was born in Florence, Boone County, Kentucky, August 19, 1822. In 1830 his parents, Robert and Lydia (Madden) Williamson, removed to Covington, Kentucky, and in 1833 emigrated to the West, and located in Vermilion County, Illinois. Here Delano remained until his nineteenth year, attending the common schools. In 1841 he went to Greencastle, Indiana, with the intention of entering college, but abandoned the idea after arriving there, and two weeks subsequently, being still undecided as to his future, he visited Bowling Green, and while there accepted the position of deputy in the county clerk's office. In March of the following year (1842) he was married to Miss Elizabeth Elliot, a sister of the clerk. During his residence in Bowling Green, which extended over a period of nearly two years, he had been devoting his leisure moments to the study of law, and in February, 1843, he returned to Greencastle, where he entered the office of Eccles & Hanna, for the purpose of reviewing his studies. In those days admission to the bar was attended by greater difficulties than now confront the young aspirant. A committee appointed by the circuit judge subjected the candidate to a critical examination, after which the judge granted or declined to issue the coveted license. In Mr. Williamson's case the committee was composed of General Howard, Joseph A. Wright (afterwards Governor of Indiana and Minister to Russia), Delano Eccles, and Henry Secrist. They reported favorably, and a license was issued, signed by Judge Bryant, president judge of the circuit. Still the admission was but half complete. He next proceeded to Owen County, where he was again examined, this time by Judge McDonald himself, from whom also he obtained a license; and this made him, so far as authority was concerned, a lawyer. Locating in Clay County, he commenced the practice of his profession, where he remained till 1850, when he was elected to the Legislature as a Representative from that county, on the Democratic ticket, by six hundred majority, over two competitors. Among his associates in the Lower House were Willard, Usher, and Pratt—the latter being subsequently sent to the United States Senate. In 1853 he removed to Greencastle, and in 1858, being still a Democrat, he was again nominated for the Legislature, but owing to a division in the party, was beaten by five votes. Meantime, having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, he had visited all the adjoining counties and become very extensively known. He took an active part in the presidential contest of 1860, was a devoted adherent of Douglas, and cast his last Democratic vote for the "Little Giant." In July, 1859, he formed a copartnership, under the name of Williamson & Daggy, which still exists, with a large and lucrative practice in Western Indiana. In 1861, immediately after President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, Mr. Williamson, an unflinching Union man, became an active supporter of the government, devoting himself for the next twelve months, with all the zeal of a patriot, to the promotion of the war spirit in Putnam and adjoining counties. This action, as was naturally expected, created a feud between himself and the Democratic party, which excluded him entirely from its councils. In June, 1862, at the Union convention, which embraced the Republican party and Union Democrats, he received the unsolicited nomination for Attorney-general of the state. Among his opponents, who were five in number, were Daniel D. Pratt and Judge Smith. The war spirit had widened the breach between the adherents and the enemies of the government. Men who a year previous had been fast friends now passed each other coldly by. Party feeling ran high, and was, if possible, intensified upon the announcement of Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. The majority of the voters being pro-slavery men, this action caused a defection from the Republican and Union-Democratic combination, resulting in a total defeat of their state ticket. In 1864 Mr. Williamson again received the nomination of the Republican convention, by acclamation, and was elected. This office he held for three consecutive terms of two years each. In 1870 he refused to take the position for a fourth time. No better evidence of his professional skill and unblemished reputation as a gentleman can be given than this unqualified support of his party for the highest legal office in the state, extending over a period of ten years. In 1872 he accompanied Senator Morton in his canvass through the middle and southern counties, and in 1876 was a candidate for Congress, but, owing to local difficulties, was defeated in the convention, and John Hanna received the nomination. Mr. Williamson was married a second time January 3, 1861, to Miss Carrie Badger, of Greencastle, daughter of the Rev. O. P. Badger. Of his five children, Robert E., the eldest son, served in the 14th Indiana Regiment, and participated in the battle of Antietam and the winter campaign in the Cheatham Mountains. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Christian Church; has taken the degree of Royal

Arch in the Masonic Fraternity; and is, politically, a strong Republican. He is about five feet ten inches in height, wears no beard, and for a man of his age is singularly handsome and youthful, both in action and appearance. His face bears the stamp of refinement and culture, and he is, in short, one who would be singled out in any assemblage of distinguished men as possessing, in a marked degree, steadfastness of purpose, honesty, and intelligence.

WINKLER, CAPTAIN WILLIAM M., postmaster, Columbus, Indiana, was born January 29, 1831, in Prussian Poland, and was a son of August T. and Bertha (Jacoby) Winkler. His father was a clergyman of the Reformed Lutheran Church. Captain Winkler began his studies at home under a tutor, and afterwards entered the Prussian Military Academy at Breslau, Silesia, where he graduated in 1845, and entered as a cadet in the Prussian service. He soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant of light artillery, and took an active part during the rebellion of 1848 and 1849. In the fall of 1849 he emigrated to America, where for years he was an agent for an emigration society. He also assisted in the survey of the Buffalo and Branford Railroad. In the fall of 1855 he located at Columbus, Indiana, where he rented a farm. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and was afterwards appointed lieutenant and acting adjutant. The latter position he held when he was mustered out at the close of the war, when he returned to Columbus and engaged as a bookkeeper. He also prepared a plat of the city of Columbus, Indiana. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed, by President Grant, postmaster at Columbus, which position he has since held. He was married, October 23, 1856, to Mary A. Murphy, daughter of Robert Murphy, a merchant of Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana. They have two children: Francis A., who is deputy postmaster; and Bertha E., who resides with her parents. He was originally a Lutheran, but is now an elder in the Christian Church. In politics, he has always been an active supporter of the Republican party. In early life he devoted much time to the study of geology, and to the gathering of ancient and modern coins. His numismatic collection is pronounced to be one of the finest in the state, and not surpassed by any private one in the country. It now numbers over one thousand four hundred pieces, some of which are very ancient, dating back to the time of Babylon. Mr. Winkler is also the possessor of one of the twelve medals ordered by the Geneva award. He manifests great interest in directing children in the study of history and the sciences, and is regarded as one of the most thoroughly educated men in the community. He is very hospitable, and takes great pleasure in assisting visitors in their numismatical examinations.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM F., SEN., of Owen County, Indiana, first saw the light of day at Fort Knox, Knox County, then Indiana Territory, December 27, 1803, and is now the oldest white male citizen of the state who was born and raised within its borders. Mr. Williams is a son of Frank and Abigail Williams, natives of New York state, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and later to Indiana Territory, by means of a boat which traversed the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash and ascended that stream to Post Vincennes, now the county seat of Knox County, and a city of twelve thousand inhabitants. They did not remain long at Vincennes, however, but, in company with ten other families, removed to the wilds of the interior, about twenty-five miles north of that city, now included in Sullivan County, but which was then a dense forest, in which could be found almost every species of animal known to America, and where the native Indian pursued, unmolested, the various sports of his tribe. Here a settlement was effected, and the men began clearing up the forest preparatory to planting and sowing. It was a work of no ordinary magnitude. For miles in every direction the eye of the pioneer met only a dense forest, broken here and there by rivers and creeks and small lakes. Dams must be constructed and mills erected on these streams; and the forest must be cleared away to make room for the corn-field. Subject to all the privations and hardships of the pioneer life began the career of William F. Williams, senior. For eight years following their arrival the family remained at their point of location, but the last three years were spent in a fort which had been built for protection against the aggressions and assaults of the Indians, who became hostile and rebellious, seeking every opportunity to molest the whites. This warlike attitude of the natives proved to be a great embarrassment, as guards were required to be posted to warn the laborers in the fields of the approaching danger. The nearest trading point was Vincennes, twenty-five miles away. Under these circumstances it would be natural to suppose that Mr. Williams had little opportunity for an education. All the scholastic training available to him was that furnished by a few weeks' attendance at the subscription schools, kept in a rude log school-house. Mr. Williams was, however, one of those who make the best of things, and so persistent was he that he has acquired a fair English education. In 1824 he removed from Sullivan to Greene, and from Greene to Owen County in 1838,

where he settled on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, for which he obligated himself to pay nine hundred dollars, nothing being required in advance. By the dint of untiring zeal, energy, and economy, he discharged this indebtedness in a short time, selling pork at two cents net, and corn at twelve and a half cents per bushel, shelled and delivered aboard the boats. Prosperity began now to dawn upon him, and pioneer life ended. Mr. Williams was for many years a member of the state militia. By a succession of elections he served as magistrate of Greene County for sixteen years, making a very acceptable officer, and for eight years subsequently was a notary public. He is a consistent and worthy member of the Protestant Methodist Church, having belonged to that organization for fifty years. He is also an honored member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a steadfast member of the Democratic party, of the old Jeffersonian school. He was married to Miss Mary Padgett December 28, 1822. Their wedding cake was composed of corn-meal, made by crushing corn in a mortar with an iron wedge. She lived with him many years, and as a fond and affectionate wife and mother she had few equals. She is now dead. Mr. Williams is the father of five sons—Solomon, Daniel, Josiah, William F., junior, and James—four of whom served in the late war, two being wounded; but all lived to return home, and are now industrious, enterprising, and influential citizens, and all living on farms adjoining the old homestead. His two living daughters are Jane Patterson and Mrs. Elizabeth McClarren. The combined realty of the heirs now amounts in the aggregate to twenty-one hundred acres of the very finest land in Owen County. Mr. Williams's life, though quiet, has been marked with great success. He has never been the man to boast of his achievements, or parade his virtues or accomplishments before the public. From an humble origin, with all the disadvantages of life in a new country, and without means, Mr. Williams has attained a standing for moral principles and influence seldom met with. His whole life has been most exemplary, and his example is worthy of imitation. Personally, he is kind and obliging. His friends will remember and revere his memory long after he is done with time and earthly things.

Respectfully
Isaac Kinsey

THE

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ANTHONY, SAMUEL T., physician and surgeon, of Muncie, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, December 2, 1792, and died at the residence of his son, Colonel E. C. Anthony, South Muncie, July 22, 1876. Doctor Anthony spent his years as a physician and a business man, and amassed a fortune of about a million dollars, consisting of real estate and both bank and railroad and bank stock. In 1812, being then about twenty years of age, he went with his father from Virginia to Cincinnati, and in the year following engaged with him in the manufacture of tobacco and the sale of general merchandise. This he continued for several years, after which he studied medicine, and then removed to Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1823, where he practiced his profession for three years. Thence he removed to Muncie, Indiana, where he was continually employed in the duties of his calling for twenty-five years, at the end of which period he retired from active practice. Yet it was but a nominal retirement; for such was the demand for his services that he really spent much time after that in treatment of the sick. He attended the poorest patient, from whom no reward could be expected, as faithfully as the wealthiest, and in this way did much good among the destitute. Doctor Anthony retained all his faculties to the last, attending closely to his large business interests. The circumstances of his death were as follows: He came at six P. M., as usual, from his office to the residence of his son, with whom he lived, and, having rested about two hours, sat out on the porch and conversed with the family until ten o'clock, and then retired for the night. Within an hour he was seized with violent pains in the right hip, which were followed by paralysis, and terminated fatally at twenty-five minutes past twelve. He died without apparent pain, and in perfect resignation. His funeral was attended by the largest concourse of people ever seen on a like occasion in the city. Doctor Anthony was methodical, industrious, frugal, and just, and regarded idleness and profligacy with the utmost contempt. He had energy, independence of spirit, superior financial abilities, and was a physician of more than ordinary skill. He was twice married. By his first union he had one son, Colonel Edwin C. Anthony. No children were born of the second marriage. His widow survives him.

ARNOLD, JOHN, physician and surgeon, of Rushville, Indiana, eldest child and only son of John and Mary Ann (Cole) Arnold, was born January 14, 1815. His birthplace was upon that rocky, sea-girt "Garden of England," the Isle of Wight, where the poet Tennyson dwells and pens his immortal verse. For centuries it had been the home of his paternal ancestors, who, as shown by the records of heraldry, were of noble birth. "They were," he writes, a "robust, healthy race, with strong passions kept in subjection by a powerful will, industrious, independent, energetic, with enthusiastic love for their home, their family, and their country." His father was born in the old family mansion at Waytes Court, parish of Brixton, July 20, 1788. After receiving a liberal education, he turned his attention to agriculture. A man of scholarly tastes, he acquired an extensive knowledge of literature, and, becoming imbued with the political theories of the French philosophers, longed to dwell in the land where they had become in part the fundamental principles of government. He had married October 7, 1813, and seven years later, May 20, 1820, he embarked with a brother for America. After a long and tedious voyage they landed at New York. From there they went to Philadelphia, thence in a six-horse wagon over the Alleghanies to Pittsburg, and then in a covered boat down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where they disembarked and traveled on to Connersville, Indiana. Obtaining a

guide at that place, they pushed still farther into the wilderness to select a spot for settlement. The following is from a detailed account of their progress in Paper XVI of "Reminiscences of an Old Settler," by Doctor Arnold, and is a graphic description of that part of Indiana in its primitive days:

"My father, though eminently domestic and social in his feelings, yet had an exalted love and admiration for the wild beauties of nature, and his heart was filled with pleasurable emotions as he traversed the mazes of the virgin forest. None but those who saw the country in those early days can form an adequate conception of the wild luxuriance of vegetation, covering every foot of the teeming soil, and showing its fertility. In addition to the heavy growth of lofty forest trees, the dense and almost impassable undergrowth of spice brush, and pawpaw, and other shrubs, was seen a profusion of weeds and flowers of a hundred varieties, which have now disappeared, trodden out by the foot of civilization. These sights produced a still more powerful impression from the fact of his having just come from an old country, where the rich exuberance of nature's products had been toned down by the hand of taste and subdued by cultivation."

The spot chosen for a home was on Ben Davis's Creek, within the present limits of Rush County. There Mr. Arnold built a house and made every possible preparation for the comfort of his family, consisting of wife and four children, who came over with his brother Isaac the following year, 1821. It was several years before a school was established; and John Arnold gained his elementary education at home under the careful instruction of his parents. At length he attended a school taught by William B. Laughlin, a physician and general surveyor. (See sketch.) Here he studied the higher English branches and Latin for one year, and then entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. At the end of four years ill-health obliged him to leave college, and after he had regained his vigor by working on the home farm he commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Doctor Jefferson Helm (see sketch), in Vienna (now Glenwood), Rush County. With an inherited ability he devoted himself to the course of reading assigned, till at length he was enabled to pass a rigid examination before the three censors of the Fifth Medical District, Doctors Jefferson Helm, D. A. Cox, and Philip Mason, who licensed him to practice as a physician and surgeon, November 2, 1836. He then entered into partnership with his preceptor, Doctor Helm, with whom he remained until August 23, 1841, when he returned to visit the home of his childhood, the Isle of Wight, an interesting description of which is contained in the series of papers above mentioned. The main purpose of Doctor Arnold's trip to England was to regain his health, which had become so impaired that many believed he could not recover. The result justified his hopes, and in November of the following year he returned to Indiana entirely well. While in England he visited the principal hospitals, gaining thereby knowledge of great value to the medical practitioner. In the spring of 1843 he resumed the duties of his profession, opening an office in Connersville. During the next ten years he had the largest practice ever acquired in that county. At the close of that period, having bought his father's farm, known as "Arnold's Home," he returned to Rush County and lived on the old homestead, engaged both as a physician and a farmer, until August, 1877, when he moved into Rushville, where he still continues practice. The Doctor is a member of the Rush Medical Society, the Union District Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In all these he has held prominent positions, and in 1871 was sent as a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society to the Ohio Medical Society. Four years later he became a delegate from the Rush Medical Society to the American Medical Association, which convened at Louisville, and again, in 1877, when it assembled at Chicago. In June, 1876, he was elected president of the Old Settlers' Society of Rush County. Doctor Arnold in his political connections was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. The first presidential candidate for whom he voted was Henry Clay, and he has ever since held very decided opinions on the great questions that have arisen, and been quite active in politics, but never seeks the spoils of office. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he united in 1854. He was married, December 25, 1838, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Abner Ball, a prominent citizen of Fayette County, originally from New Jersey. Of the four children of this marriage, three are living: Mary Ann, wife of Hamilton R. Holmes, a merchant in Mobile, Alabama; William W., a physician, and vice-president of the Rush Medical Society; and John Arnold, who carries on the home farm, consisting of three hundred and thirty-six acres in fine condition. Doctor Arnold is the oldest physician now practicing in Rush County. It is forty-two years since he received the degree of M. D., and entered upon the responsible duties of his profession; and, with a mind matured and enriched by the study and experience of that long period, he is to-day one of the ablest practitioners of that part of the state. He is also a graceful and instructive writer. Literary composition is apparently recreation to him, and the productions of his pen are numerous and interesting, consisting chiefly of newspaper articles, with occasional reports of cases under medical treatment. He is now writing a history of Rush County, for which he is particularly well qualified by culture and a long residence in that region. He traveled through the Southern States from 1872 to 1874, and gave the readers of the Rushville *Republican* an interesting account of the tour. "Reminiscences of an

John Arnold M. D.

R.M.D.

Yours truly

O. P. Bacon M.D.

Old Settler," from which we have quoted, was published in the same paper, but deserved a wider circulation, being a charming description of events and scenes in the history and topography both of Indiana and the Isle of Wight. It was noticed in very complimentary terms by the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Positiveness, energy, and perseverance, adequately proportioned to his intellectual faculties, are salient features in the character of Doctor Arnold. He bears a spotless reputation, being a man of marked probity and freedom from vice, and exemplary in the home circle as well as before the public gaze.

BAER, O. P., M. D., of Richmond, was born in the city of Frederick, state of Maryland, August 25, 1816. All of his grand-parents were foreigners—English, German, and French—who came over during the Revolutionary War. Both grandfathers came as British soldiers, under George III, in the early part of the war, but, fully recognizing British oppression, they both deserted, and at once joined the American army, under General Washington. They fought faithfully to the end of the war, when they settled in Frederick City, and married ladies brought to this country by Lafayette. The Doctor's father, William Baer, was the second son of George and Elizabeth Baer; his mother was the third child of Jacob and Margaretta Fauble—both families being remarkable for energy and straightforward lives. The Doctor was sent quite early to Catholic schools, his mother having been raised a Catholic; and, though she had left the Church at her marriage, there always existed a firm friendship towards her in the heart of priest and Jesuit, both of whom frequently visited her house and taught her son Latin and Greek. At six years of age he visited, with his mother, a sick lady whom he saw tapped for dropsy. This made so deep an impression upon his young mind that he then and there resolved to become a physician. He met with several opportunities leading into other lucrative walks of life, but his first idea was always his "haven of rest." It never forsook him. What the boy resolved the man accomplished. In 1827, his father, having lost all his property by becoming security for another, removed to Dayton, Ohio, and, after a few weeks sojourn here, finally settled in Union, some ten miles distant, his son Oliver remaining in Dayton with his uncle, Peter Baer, who, having no sons, accepted him as one, and gave him the full benefit of the best schools of the city. During his stay with his uncle he studied privately for the Catholic priesthood; but his father learning the fact caused him to abandon the project. Finishing his tuition in Dayton, he attended Oxford College for the space of two years, keeping bachelor's hall on fifty cents per week, and paying his way by aiding other scholars in their Latin, Greek, algebra, trigonometry, chemistry, and other lessons, and also by teaching country night schools. On returning to Dayton he became acquainted, through Mr. Cathcart, the postmaster, with the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, embraced the doctrines as disclosed by him, and then went to Springfield under the pupilage of Professor W. G. Williams, an accomplished scholar, and a thorough exponent of the doctrines as taught by Swedenborg. Here he remained two years. On returning home his Senator sought his appointment to West Point, but before his commission arrived a first-class opportunity offered itself to enter Doctor Stubenger's drug-store as a medical student, with all the facilities of a young chemist. He gladly accepted the position, and here he remained, a zealous student, for nearly three years. While a medical student, as well as before, he taught night schools, and often lectured on phrenology, geology, and applied chemistry. His father's motto, impressed upon all his children, was fully recognized by him: "Never to go in debt beyond your known ability to pay." Hence, he had no idle moments; all were fully employed in keeping his financial calendar clear. In the summer of 1839 he made a geological tour through the North-west, and arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, in time for the opening of the Medical College, which he entered, and placed himself under the immediate care of Professors Daniel Drake and S. D. Gross. Here he remained until the spring of 1841. Having completed his studies, he returned home, and was married, March 25, 1841, to Miss Calista Mathewson, of Providence, Rhode Island, a lady of culture, who, six years thereafter, died of pulmonary hemorrhage. His second marriage occurred on the eleventh day of July, 1848, to Miss Emma J., second daughter of Rev. Peter Crocker, of Richmond, Indiana, formerly of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. She was a lady of refinement and well educated, and has been to him all a loving wife could be, furthering his interests in every respect. Being domestic in her tastes, she was always at her post of duty with pleasure, as a mother, guardian, and general care-taker. The Doctor feels that he owes a great deal of his success in life to her ripe judgment, decorous conduct, and general supervision. By his first wife he had three children, all boys, each of whom died in very early infancy. By his second wife he had two children. The first, a boy, died when but a few months old; the second, a daughter, Mary E., is still living, a bright, well-educated young lady, with a decided musical talent and strong literary tastes. Doctor Baer commenced the practice of medicine in the small town of Union, where his parents resided; but, having a strong predilection for the practice of surgery, he resolved to change his location for that of Berlin, Shelby County, where active operations were going on in constructing the Ohio extension canal. Here he resided until the canal was finished, when he removed

to Hardin, and thence to Vandalia, ten miles north of Dayton, where he lost his first wife. While here he received a letter from Professor Drake, advising him to write an article for the medical journals against homœopathy, as it was making some little stir in the city of Cincinnati, as well as in the eastern cities. Thinking it wrong to attack a principle or doctrine without a thorough knowledge of its tenets, he procured Hahnemann's own works, and in the investigation found so much truth to combat, and so little in the allopathic works to do it with, from a true scientific stand-point, that he resolved to test the theory by practice. He procured a few German remedies, and, after careful study of a notable case, administered the similia, and succeeded handsomely in curing a case that had been under the care of numerous allopaths for five years, and nothing bettered. He now commenced the study of homœopathy in earnest, leaving nothing unturned; he wrote to every known homœopath in our country, and some abroad, fully determined to catch the fire and hurl the burning brands where they would be the most effectual. His success with homœopathic remedies during the cholera of 1849 settled the question with him. He renounced the allopathic practice *in toto*, and raised the banner of homœopathy in the face of all opposition. So thoroughly convinced was he of the scientific basis of homœopathy that he considered it improper for him to practice any thing else. It was with this as with all other things which he is conscientiously convinced are truths, he felt compelled to live it. It would, indeed, be contrary to his nature to do otherwise. Whatever he believes, that he lives. He purchased all the works of Samuel Hahnemann available, and a full Polychrest of his proved remedies; and, finding a ready purchaser, disposed of all his allopathic books and medicines, together with his real estate, and, on the 3d of September, 1849, moved to Richmond, Indiana. He hoped by this move to sever all connection with allopathic practice; as the change took him entirely away from his old friends and patrons, and placed him in a new field, among perfect strangers, untrammeled and alone. He purchased property of his father-in-law on Fifth Street, where he opened his office, and quietly waited for the result. He always deprecated the idea of creating a sensation through flaming advertisements and blatant circulars, and therefore waited to be advertised by his cures. Cholera was just passing off, leaving many invalids in search of doctors to cure them, and Doctor Baer soon had his share of practice. Case after case presented itself, and cure after cure was joyfully effected. At first his practice was chiefly among the poorer classes; but cures effected among them were soon heard of, and his practice extended to the wealthy. This opened strife at once. The allopathic physicians centered their entire wrath upon him. The warfare was sharp and abusive. Every body had something to say, pro or con, about the new system of medicine just being introduced under the name of homœopathy. The people, as well as the doctors, thus kept the new system and its exponent constantly in remembrance. The more the Doctor cured, the greater the contest and the more bitter the fight. Vandals of the baser sort, as emissaries, associates, and accomplices of would-be medical savants, assailed his premises, carrying off his gate, tearing down and hiding his sign, cutting his buggy-harness, placing heavy boards before his office door, with a dead rat and snake nailed upon it, hoping, no doubt, he would be injured on his opening the door. Dead animals were frequently thrown into his yard. Arsenic was placed in his pump-spout at three different times. Ropes were drawn across the sidewalk at night, for the purpose of tripping him. This condition of things waxed and waned more or less for some four or five years, when public opinion turned gradually in his favor, the opposition weakened from month to month, and he was treated with distant respect. His practice soon became the most enviable of any in the city. The most influential, wealthy, and honorable employed him, and he thus secured the cream of the medical practice, which the Allopaths had so long enjoyed. He commenced when but fifteen years of age to do for himself; and, without any aid from any source, he acquired a good classical, scientific, literary, and medical education, equal to any of his medical associates. "What man has done man may do," has always been his motto; hence he knew no obstacle too great to be overcome, and his unflinching perseverance has always brought him success. Both the Philadelphia Hahnemannian College and the St. Louis Homœopathic College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. He writes for most of the Homœopathic journals, and many of his articles have been translated into the French and German medical journals. His leisure hours have been given up to the various sciences, such as geology, palæontology, mineralogy, conchology, botany, chemistry, microscopy, etc., etc. He collected quite a respectable cabinet, which he gave to Urbana University, together with three hundred and fifty volumes of scientific works. He is now engaged in making a new collection. Being a devotee of the New Church doctrines, as unfolded by the great seer Emanuel Swedenborg, he resolved, when able, to erect a place of worship, to be dedicated to Jesus Christ as the God of heaven and earth. Thinking this time had arrived, he organized a society at his own house, hired a minister, and held meetings there for the space of one year, when he determined to build. He accordingly bought a lot, entered into contract for the erection of a temple, and set about raising the money. He collected some two thousand dollars from the good citizens, and then furnished the balance himself. The temple was dedi-

cated January 21, 1870, and has been in constant use ever since. Doctor Baer has always been a close student; he has no moments to loiter away, and is always among his books when not professionally engaged. Swedenborg's scientific works have a particular charm for him, as well as his theological writings. He has a large library of valuable scientific, medical, historical, theological, and other literary works; in other words, it is a complete reference library. In 1867, with ten other homœopathic physicians, he organized a state society of homœopathy, and had it chartered, under the name of "The Indiana Institute of Homœopathy." He was elected its president, and was elected to same office for six consecutive years, when, in consequence of failing health, he refused to hold office any longer. He never failed to present a paper at each meeting of the institute. He now is, and has been for several years, an active member of the great medical association, the American Institute of Homœopathy. He claims to have written the first article on atom mechanics in this country, assuming the polarity of atoms. He wrote two articles upon storms, showing, from meteorological data, why Richmond remains exempt from destructive tornadoes. He has written several scientific articles, which attracted more or less attention at the time of publication. He became an Odd-fellow in 1842, and a Freemason in 1857, and took both the York and Scottish Rites. He joined the first organization of Washingtonians in the West in 1834, was a Son of Temperance and a Good Templar; he is in every sense a teetotaler, never having taken a dram of liquor of any kind, nor prescribed it for his patients, in a large practice of over forty years. He never used tobacco, and never swore an oath, nor used slang language. He was constitutionally organized a reformer; for, when but fifteen years of age he eschewed the use of tea and coffee, studied geology when all the divines in Dayton condemned it as of the devil, became a phrenologist, a Washingtonian, a Swedenborgian, an Abolitionist, a homœopath; in fact, he examines every thing, irrespective of public opinion, and, if he finds it to coincide with other established truths, he frankly accepts it. As a physician, he deems it his bounden duty to be circumspect in the sick-room, and to show a cheerful face under all circumstances, believing that a desponding medical face often casts a deep gloom where cheerfulness would restore confidence and hope. The great cardinal truth according to which he desires to live is, "that all religion has relation to life, and the life of religion is to do good." Doctor Baer has now been for a long time before the people of Richmond, and has steadily grown in popularity each year. He has an eagerness for truth that leads him to examine any new theory or fact, and he is not to be deterred from accepting the results of his investigations by any clamor or misrepresentation.

BELL, HARVEY, hardware merchant, of Knightstown, was born near Staunton, Virginia, May 12, 1806. He is the third of the eleven children of John and Sarah (McCutcheon) Bell, both natives of Virginia, where they were married. Mr. Bell was brought up to work on a farm, going to school for only a short time. In 1831 he removed with his wife and two children to West Liberty, near Knightstown, Indiana. His first business in the Hoosier State was that of running a saw-mill, in which he had bought an interest. At the end of three years he traded his mill property for a piece of land near by, which was covered with heavy timber. This he undertook to clear and cultivate; but, finding it too much for his strength, gave up the attempt after two years, and sold the land. He then bought an interest in a tin-shop in the village of Knightstown, and learned the tinner's trade. About the year 1843 he purchased, trimmed, and sold the first cook-stove ever sold in the town. By industry and close attention to his work he gradually increased his business, until his little shop became a large hardware store. The present firm (1878), H. & W. N. Bell & Co., organized in 1860—consisting of the senior member, Harvey Bell; his son, William N. Bell; and his son-in-law, Tilghman Fish—has one of the best stocked and most attractive establishments of the kind in the state. The Bell Block and Bell's Hall were built in the same year. The main room of the building occupied by this firm is twenty-five feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep; and when they took possession of it in 1864 they put in over twelve thousand dollars' worth of goods. They are doing the leading business in the town; and, being cautious in buying as well as in selling, have an excellent name for promptness and fair dealing. Mr. Bell has gone evenly and steadily forward in life, and has had no ambition for public office. In 1832 he was one of fourteen members who organized the Presbyterian Church, to which he still belongs. September 11, 1828, he married Miss Nancy Beaty, by whom he has two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John A. Bell, is now postmaster at Knightstown; the eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Fish, a member of the firm of H. & W. N. Bell & Co. Mr. Bell's first wife having died in 1841, he married Susan Elder, August 27, 1843. She is the eldest daughter of Doctor Asiel Noble and Eliza Herberger. Her father was a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and her mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bell was born at Richmond, Virginia, August 22, 1805. When but a few months old she became blind, and remained so nearly two years, when, by a skillful operation, her sight was restored. Although now in her seventy-fourth year, she can read without the aid of glasses. January 6, 1830, she was married to Doctor James Elder, of Ohio, by whom she had three children, all of whom have died. In the year of their

marriage Doctor and Mrs. Elder removed to Covington, Indiana; thence, a year later, to Ohio; and returned to Indiana in 1835. Their son, Doctor B. F. Elder, was a student at Hanover College, and afterwards graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He began practice in Knightstown, when he was appointed post surgeon at Catlettsburg; and afterwards removed to Ashland, Kentucky. Through overwork, occasioned by inefficient help, he took a severe cold, which caused his death, August 5, 1862. He was a noble man, an ornament to society, and had an honest hatred for shams and shoddy. He passed away in the full hope of a happy future. By their second marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bell have had two children: Ada, who died in May, 1846, aged fourteen months; and Emma Louise, born March 7, 1847, now the wife of a prominent druggist of Knightstown. Mr. Bell leads a quiet and even life, is a valuable member of society, and highly respected in the community in which he lives.

BENJAMIN, BREVET COLONEL HORATIO N., senior member of the firm of Benjamin & Weaver, Richmond, and of H. N. Benjamin & Co., of Urbana, Ohio, both wholesale and retail grocers, was born in Binghamton, New York, November 9, 1829. His father, for whom he was named, was a wholesale merchant in New York City. His mother's maiden name was Sarah M. Baxter. His instruction in childhood was confined to that received at home and in the common school, and was interrupted by his becoming a grocer's clerk at the early age of twelve years. In this situation he remained, attending school part of the time, till 1846, when he began to learn the watch and jewelry trade; and four year later commenced the same business for himself in Binghamton. In September, 1856, having previously married, he removed to Urbana, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery trade until 1862. He then entered the army as second lieutenant of Company E, 113th Ohio Infantry. The regiment was assigned to General Gilbert's division in the Army of the Cumberland. In January or February, 1863, he was made first lieutenant of Company B, and in the following June became its captain. The regiment, after a few minor battles, met the foe on the field of Chickamauga. In this engagement Captain Benjamin was wounded, first on the scalp, by a piece of shell, then by a bullet through the body. Having sufficient strength remaining to walk, he started toward the rear, but, in a moment, as if death was determined to make sure of its victim, another ball struck his leg and felled him to the ground, and he was left for dead on the field. He lay there with little attention until morning, when he was picked up and conveyed to the hospital. On the 22d of September he was sent home, though it was thought he could not survive the journey. Once there, tender care and society, which he enjoyed, worked their potent charm, and by the first day of the New Year he had so far recovered as to engage in the recruiting service. He fixed his headquarters at Columbus, and though it was deemed almost impossible, in that dark hour of the war, to recruit without drafting, he filled the nine companies of the 113th Ohio with volunteers, added a tenth, selecting its officers, and sent a number of men to other regiments. In April of the same year (1864) he rejoined his command, and engaged in the Atlanta campaign as provost-marshal on the staff of General John G. Mitchell. Some time after the fall of Atlanta, Captain Benjamin was appointed major of the 185th Ohio Infantry, but, for important reasons, the sole command devolved upon him. He was ordered to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and a part of the task assigned him was to rid the country of guerrillas, which he did successfully, evincing marked ability for such service. While there he had the honor to offer conditions of surrender to General Giltner, commanding Morgan's division of Confederate raiders; but the terms were haughtily refused. Major Benjamin then delayed them until he obtained reinforcements, when, with five regiments and one battalion of infantry and cavalry and a battery of artillery, he demanded their surrender unconditionally. Seeing that resistance was useless, the enemy yielded, and that terror-spreading band laid down their arms. Major Benjamin was then put in command of the post at Cumberland Gap, and of Camps Pitman and Barboursville; after which he was ordered to Eminence and Shelbyville, thence to Lexington, and, finally, to Camp Chase, Ohio, where, October 26, 1865, he was mustered out of the United States service. He had previously been breveted lieutenant-colonel, then colonel of volunteers, for meritorious conduct in battle. Having laid aside the sword, Colonel Benjamin at once established himself in the wholesale grocery trade, as a member of the firm of Johnson, Weaver & Benjamin, in Urbana, Ohio, which, after some changes, became, in 1866, the present firm of H. N. Benjamin & Co. In 1876, with one of the partners—his son-in-law, W. S. Weaver—he entered into the same business in Richmond, Indiana. The building they erected and now occupy was planned by him, and is said to be superior in internal finish and arrangement to any other of the kind in the United States. A convenient place is provided for every thing, and every thing is done in system and in order. Mr. Benjamin is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all the degrees up to, and including, that of Sir Knight. With his family, he is connected with the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and votes and acts with that party. Nature has endowed Colonel Benjamin with a vigorous constitution, a stout frame, regular features, and dark, piercing eyes. His

health is good. He is affable and fond of society, a man of kindly sympathy, considerate generosity, and sterling integrity. His successful management of two important mercantile houses proves him to be a man of superior business qualifications, and he is universally so regarded, both by his customers and those in the same line with him. Naturally, and from long experience in trade, he is accurate, far-seeing, prudent, and industrious. His mind forms conclusions with great rapidity. In the army he displayed marked courage, decision, and energy, and was quick to perceive the enemy's designs, and bold and rapid in foiling them. So ably did he perform the duties of commandant of the post of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, that the inhabitants united in a petition against his transfer to another field, and the press of Louisville spoke most approvingly of his administration. While performing his duties to the government and to his command, he was just and accommodating to the citizens of the place. It is said by those who knew him in Urbana, Ohio, that he there ranked high in business and social circles, and that during the war the citizens testified their appreciation of his worth as a man and a commander by presenting him with an elegant and costly sword. At the close of the war the officers of the 185th Ohio made him the recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane, and presented himself and his wife with a pitcher, a salver, and goblets of solid silver. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives, and deserves them. He has honestly fulfilled the duties of life, and is now receiving his rightful meed. He may truly be entitled one of the eminent and representative men of the state of Indiana.

BENNETT, GENERAL THOMAS W., of Richmond, was born in Union County, Indiana, February 16, 1831, and is the second in a family of ten children, whose parents were John F. and Nancy (Boroughs) Bennett. His father was an extensive farmer, stock-raiser, and merchant, and was prominent both in political and religious circles. Thomas W. Bennett was busily engaged in the lighter labors of the farm and in attending the common school until the age of fourteen, when he entered his father's country store as clerk. Here he remained about three years, and then became a "wagon-boy," driving a six-horse freight team between Richmond, Indiana, and Cincinnati, Ohio. In this he continued two years. At the end of that period he taught school in his home district one term, and then attended the county seminary until the fall of 1851, when, at the age of twenty, he entered the Asbury University. In 1854 he graduated from the law department of that institution, and was elected professor of mathematics and natural science in White Water College, at Centerville, in which position he served one term. In the spring of 1855 he began the practice of law, in partnership with John Yaryan, at Liberty. In the presidential canvass of 1856 he earnestly espoused the cause of Fremont; and in 1858 was elected state Senator for the counties of Fayette and Union; although the youngest member in the Senate, he took an active part in its proceedings. In the memorable political campaign of 1860 he spoke in most of the counties of Indiana for Mr. Lincoln, and in the following spring resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the army. On the very day the President issued his call for troops, Mr. Bennett began recruiting, and soon raised a company of one hundred men in his own town. With this company, of which he was elected captain, he joined the 15th Indiana Regiment, under Colonel G. D. Wagner, which was assigned to General McClellan's army in West Virginia. There he was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Beverly, Greenbrier, and Elkwater River. In September, 1861, he was appointed, by Governor Morton, major of the 36th Indiana Volunteers, then in camp at Richmond, Indiana. With this regiment, and in General Nelson's division, he participated in the Buell campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; including the capture of Nashville, the battle of Shiloh, the occupation of East Tennessee, the retreat to Louisville, and the pursuit of Bragg out of Kentucky. In October, 1862, Governor Morton appointed him colonel of the 69th Indiana Volunteers. In command of that regiment he fought under General Grant in all his campaigns from Memphis to the surrender of Vicksburg, embracing the celebrated river expedition under General Sherman, the disastrous defeat of Chickasaw Bayou and Haynes Bluff, the capture of Arkansas Post, the following battles around Vicksburg, namely, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and finally the capture of the stronghold itself. During this memorable campaign Colonel Bennett received many marks of favor from his distinguished commander. He was selected for the difficult and perilous duty of exploring and opening the route from Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, to New Carthage, below, on the same river. This work he did in such a manner as to elicit from General Grant a special order of congratulation. Again, in the winter of 1863, while the army lay at Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, Colonel Bennett was, by General Grant, appointed president of a commission to examine and report for dismissal all incompetent officers, which resulted in the discharge of nearly one hundred. After the fall of Vicksburg, he was ordered with his regiment to New Orleans to reinforce General Banks, and, under that officer, participated in the Texas and the famous

Red River campaigns as a brigade commander. In the fall of 1864 he was detailed by Secretary Stanton as a member of the military commission to try the Indiana conspirators, Bowles, Milligan, Humphreys, and Horsey. In January, 1865, he obtained leave of absence from the army to attend the session of the state Senate, having been elected a member of that body from the counties of Fayette and Union. He served in that capacity four years, being a member of the Judiciary and chairman of the Military Committee. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed brigadier-general, and ordered to report for duty to General Canby at New Orleans, but before he reached that city Lee surrendered, and the war was over. General Bennett was then mustered out of service, and resumed the practice of the legal profession at Liberty, Indiana. In 1867, he made a tour of Europe, visiting the chief points of interest in Ireland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1868 he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and, in the presidential campaign of that year employed his whole time in speaking for General Grant and the Republican party. In May, 1869, he was elected mayor of the city of Richmond, and served two years; then, declining a re-election, he resumed the practice of law. In September, 1871, President Grant, having appointed him Governor of the territory of Idaho, he removed there with his family. During his term of four years he was intrusted by the government with many responsible duties in regard to Indian affairs, and made several important treaties with the Nez-Perces, Shoshones, Bannocks, Cœur d' Alenes, and Umatillas. In November, 1874, Governor Bennett was elected delegate to Congress from Idaho Territory, which seat he held eighteen months of the term of two years, when a contest for his seat was decided by a Democratic House against him. The very next day President Grant honored him by a re-appointment as Governor of that territory, which office he declined. In the campaign of 1872, while Governor of Idaho, he canvassed the states of Oregon and California for Grant's re-election. After leaving Washington, he settled permanently at Richmond, Indiana, and re-opened his law office. In May, 1877, he was again elected mayor of the city, which position he now holds. General Bennett joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1854; he has taken all the degrees of the order, and is still a member in full fellowship. He has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1857, and has taken as rapidly as possible all the degrees of the Blue Lodge, Encampment, Chapter, Commandery, and the Sublime Degrees of the Scotish Right. He is also a member of the college order of Beta Theta Pi. General Bennett was reared by Methodist parents, and retains a preference for that mode of worship; he is not a member of any religious society, but, his wife being an Episcopalian, he generally attends that Church. While believing in the great doctrines of a future existence and responsibility to a Creator, he is not altogether orthodox on many dogmas of the Church. In 1858 he married Miss Anna M. Casterline, daughter of Doctor Ziba Casterline, of Liberty, a prominent physician, editor, and politician, an Abolitionist and a temperance advocate. General Bennett is kind and benevolent almost to a fault, yet very positive in conviction, and firm in decision. He reads character intuitively, has strong personal magnetism, is a graceful and effective speaker, and thus is often enabled to win men to his views, and accomplish what to others would be impossible. These qualities have rendered him very efficient in the mayoralty, and conspicuous in the state Senate, and, united with courage and untiring energy, they have made him one of the best officers in the army. He ably administered the governmental affairs of Idaho, as shown by the fact of his re-appointment, and his previous election as delegate. Having risen in eight years, by the force of his own talent, from obscurity to the rank of brigadier-general and the office of governor, before the age of thirty-six, and efficiently performing all duties, his career has indeed been remarkable and worthy of emulation.

BIGGER, HON. FINLEY, ex-register of the United States treasury, an able lawyer and mathematician, of Rushville, was born near Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, September 29, 1807. He is a brother of Governor Samuel Bigger, deceased. (See sketch.) Through his father, Hon. John Bigger, a native of Maryland, he is descended from one of three brothers who, about four hundred years ago, fled from Scotland during the Claverhouse persecutions, and settled in the north of Ireland. Their home in the former country was in or near the village of Biggar (as the family name was originally spelled), not far from the scene of one of Sir William Wallace's battles with the English. His grandfather, John Bigger, senior, was a native of Antrim County, Ireland. His father was born December 5, 1770, and in the spring of 1798 emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in what afterward became Warren County. There he was soon elected to the first state Legislature, and continued to represent that county either in the House or Senate until near the date of his death, June 18, 1840. He served, it is believed, more sessions in the Ohio Legislature than any other man. His early education had been neglected, but he had read and thought much, and his mind was strong, clear, and discriminating. He never suffered himself to be influenced by passion or prejudice; and those who wished to do right in difficult circumstances, sought his advice and relied on his

judgment with implicit confidence. He was always a peace-maker, and possessed the rare faculty of reconciling contending parties even when reconciliation seemed impracticable; and, when he failed, he still retained the confidence and esteem of both. Strongly attached to family and friends, inflexible in the discharge of duty, ever ready to assist those who needed help, always more willing to forgive an injury than to resent it, he gained wide influence and was profoundly esteemed. For more than thirty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, to which he became attached in early life. Tom Corwin was one of his intimate friends, and held him in such high esteem as to declare that by his honesty and nobility of character he was a natural Mason. That statesman and Henry Clay were often guests at Mr. Bigger's house; and Mr. Corwin's mode of introducing him to distinguished gentlemen was, "Allow me to introduce my honored friend, John Bigger, one of nature's nobleman and an honest man." Hon. Finley Bigger, the subject of this sketch, was introduced by Elisha Whittlesey to Judge McLane as the son of John Bigger, of Warren County, Ohio, "as honest a man as the Lord ever placed on earth." Finley Bigger had only very limited school privileges, but he was reared under influences that stimulated intellectual growth. There, in the almost unbroken forest, was a coterie of young men of brilliant talents, who, with his father's distinguished guests, unconsciously aided in molding the mind of the unlettered boy. Among these were two teachers of neighboring schools—Francis Glass, A. M., and J. J. Bruce Right, a graduate of a Boston college, a fine scholar and an eloquent debater. The former was a proficient linguist, writing and speaking with fluency seven languages. While in that region he translated Weem's "Life of Washington" into Latin, and it is still used as a college text-book. Yet both these men, with their splendid endowments, were victims of intemperance, and hence were reduced to the necessity of teaching small country schools. Mr. Bigger was not a pupil of either, but they were frequently at his father's house. Years passed, and he studied law under Governor Corwin, was admitted to the bar, and, either in 1834 or 1835, licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio. In the spring of 1836 he removed to Rushville, Indiana, and there commenced the successful practice of his profession. Except during a period of several years, in which he resided in Washington, Rushville has ever since been his home. In 1853 Mr. Bigger was appointed register of the United States treasury, and discharged the duties of that responsible position until 1861. He found the archives of the office in a disordered condition, so much so that it was very difficult to find important papers on file, and months sometimes elapsed before a call from Congress or the heads of departments could be answered. He set proper forces at work to remedy this evil, and, when a new file room was prepared in the extension of the Treasury building, some hundreds of thousands of vouchers and other papers were so arranged that any of them could be found in less than fifteen minutes, and a call for information answered promptly. The departments were so pleased with this improvement that President Lincoln declared that if it were not for the pressure upon him for office he would have requested Mr. Bigger to remain as register during his term. In 1874 Governor Hendricks appointed him one of the commissioners of the House of Refuge at Plainfield. While he acted in that capacity the annual expenses of the institution were reduced from seventy thousand to thirty thousand dollars, a fact that commends the faithfulness and executive ability of the board, contrasting, as it does, with the official incompetence and corruption of the age. Almost ever since he fixed his home in Rushville Mr. Bigger has been, as he says, an "amateur editor." He wrote for the *Jacksonian*, published in that city, and at times became its editor. Some of his editorials written after the Civil War were copied throughout the Union. The most important of these was one on Sheridan's raid; another on Mrs. Surratt's murderers; and a third on Black Friday. At an early age Mr. Bigger evinced a natural taste for mathematics, and an aptness for solving difficult problems that was a promise of future ability, which later years have more than fulfilled. At Washington, in 1859, he submitted to the National Teachers' Association a review of Robinson's analytical solution of the prize problem in Part Third of Emerson's Higher Arithmetic, which was referred by the association to the editor of the *Mathematical Monthly* (Cambridge, Massachusetts), and published that year in the December number of that periodical. As a specimen of close, logical reasoning and terseness of style, this paper is worthy a perusal. It attests the power and capacity of the reviewer's mind, especially as he studied in youth no higher branch than arithmetic, and that without the aid of a teacher, and never received instruction in the higher mathematics. For him, without such previous training, to present his review before a learned and august body of college professors seemed an act of temerity; but, as already seen, it was justified by the result, for the paper was deemed a masterly one, such as but few educated mathematicians could originate. Subsequently, Mr. Bigger published a pamphlet, "respectfully submitted to the teachers of the United States," the title-page of which is as follows: "Five of the Most Useful and Practical Rules in Arithmetic—to wit, Simple Proportion, Compound Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, and Percentage—unified and solved by One Simple Formula; One Formula for either, or for Any Problem in either." This formula was to be embodied and illustrated in an arithmetic he was prepar-

ing, but for various reasons it has not been completed. By this he claims that any pupil of ordinary intellect can readily state and solve the most difficult problem, and comprehend the whole reasoning process involved in arithmetical solutions. As a lawyer Mr. Bigger stands among the first. He has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of legal principles; and his pleadings are celebrated throughout Eastern Indiana for their terseness and logical conclusions. As a writer on both political and social topics he has few equals. His style is concise, and exhibits great command of the English language. His sentences are often pointed with the keenest satire, and always linked together in perfect logic. Many of his newspaper articles have been copied by Eastern journals, and attracted much attention. Those who know him personally and through his writings say his mind is one of comprehensiveness and power. He is very faithful to clients and to friends, punctual in engagements, and in all relations of life a true gentleman. Mr. Bigger married Nancy Wilson, of Warren County, Ohio, March 6, 1827.

BOOR, WILLIAM F., M. D., vice-president of the First National Bank of New Castle, is one of the oldest and best qualified physicians in Henry County, having practiced there for a third of a century. He was the son of Nicholas and Rachel (Guisinger) Boor, both Pennsylvanians, of German descent, and was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 10, 1819. After obtaining a good English education, he became, in April, 1842, a student of medicine in the office of Doctors Dillon and Spencer, in Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio, with whom he studied three years. He then opened an office in Carlisle, Monroe County, but, dissatisfied with the location, he removed in August, 1846, to Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. Now fully established in the profession, he returned to Muskingum County, and was there married, April 15, 1847, to Miss Catharine E. Axline. But the tie was broken by her death, in March, 1852. In the following October, bent upon attaining greater proficiency, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1853. Returning to Middletown, he continued to practice there until 1858, when he removed to New Castle, where he has ever since been actively employed in his profession. Doctor Boor does not act in servile dependence upon the opinions of medical teachers, but relies very much upon the results of his own investigations. Having noticed in the treatment of enteric fever a very frequent and serious complication occurring about the end of the second week, ushered in with a chill, and speedily followed by pain in the groin and down the leg, he brought his observations to the notice of the Henry County Medical Society, in an essay on "Femoral Phlebitis," in which he argued its pathological identity with phlegmasia alba dolens. He is a member of the Henry County Medical Society, and on several occasions has been elected its president. The Indiana State Medical Society also numbers him among its members. March 11, 1869, he was appointed physician to the Henry County Asylum, and on April 2 of the following year he received the appointment of United States examining surgeon for pensions, both of which offices he still holds. In April, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morton surgeon of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, but declined to serve; yet, on September 4 of the same year, he accepted the surgeoncy of the 4th Indiana Cavalry, and served with that regiment until June, 1863, when he was appointed brigade surgeon of the First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Unfortunately for the medical interests of that department, he was obliged to resign his post November, 1863, because of the protracted illness of his wife. To this lady, his second consort, whose maiden name was Miss S. A. R. Roof, of Henry County, he was married April 1, 1857. He is the father of four children—two sons by the first wife, the younger dying in infancy. The older son, Walter A. Boor, M. D., is a graduate of the Medical Department of the Michigan University, and of Bellevue Hospital College, New York. He is in partnership with his father, and bids fair to become an able practitioner. By the second wife he had a daughter and a son. The daughter, Minnie L. Boor, nearing her twenty-second birthday, was very suddenly and unexpectedly called hence in the early morn of the New-year, 1880. She was possessed of an amiableness of heart and gentleness of spirit rarely found, endearing herself to all. An active and devoted member of the Christian Church, she was ever found at her place in all the meetings. A graduate of the New Castle schools, under Professor G. W. Hufford, and two years at Antioch College, Ohio, she attained a high degree of intellectual culture. Thoughtful for humanity, she was diligent in the benevolent societies, and earnest in the temperance work and moral reforms of the day. The son is a student of medicine in his father's office. The Doctor's political attachments, though strong, are ever held in subservience to his sense of right, as seen in the fact that, although once a devoted Democrat, he left the party when it broke the nation's compact and outraged the rights of man by repealing the Missouri Compromise. Since that event he has been a Republican. He has long been identified with the cause of education, having been school trustee about twelve years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, has passed all the chairs, and been several times a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Christian Church, holding positions of responsibility

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and trust. Doctor Boor, while eminently successful in his profession, has gained, also, an enviable position in business circles, having been for some years a director of the First National Bank, of which, as previously mentioned, he is now vice-president.

BLOUNT, WARREN, Blountsville, Henry County, a prominent and successful farmer, and an early pioneer, of that region, was born in Wayne County, February 17, 1817. He is the eldest of eleven children of Andrew R. and Sarah (Warren) Blount. The father was a native of Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania. He carried on farming in Wayne County until 1822; then removed to Henry County, laying out the village of Blountsville, where he resided until 1836; then removing to Blackford County. In 1865 he returned to Blountsville, remaining there until his death, at the age of seventy-three. A good farmer, an energetic, upright man, he died lamented by many warm friends. His father emigrated from Wales to Maryland, but afterwards going to Pennsylvania, and finally to Delaware County, Indiana, where he died. Mr. Blount's mother was born in North Carolina, of Irish ancestry, and came with her parents first to Ohio, then to Indiana. Warren Blount had in early life a very limited education. On attaining his majority, his father gave him fifty dollars; and with this, and an equal sum he had earned, he pre-empted eighty acres of wild land, and immediately began clearing it. Under steady assaults of ax, fire, and plow, the thick woods slowly gave place to fertile fields, and by successive purchases the farm was enlarged to five hundred and fifty-six acres. His first house was of logs, with puncheon floor and stick and clay chimney, all made by his own hands. After living in that about three years, he built, in 1842, a dwelling of hewn logs, in those days considered a very good house. His present spacious residence was erected in 1854. By gifts to his children, the farm has been reduced to four hundred and thirty-six acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Blount pays special attention to the raising of stock and grain. His out-buildings are large and well-built, and every thing indicates industry and enterprise. While making his farm one of the best in the state, he has helped to build turnpikes where in his younger days were only foot-paths or the poorest of roads. He was directly concerned in the construction of the Blountsville and Melville Pike, and the Blountsville Extension Pike, running from the Delaware County line into Randolph and Henry Counties, and was one of the directors. He contributed liberally toward the erection of the Methodist Episcopal church in Blountsville, of which he has been a member since 1860. Mr. Blount was formerly a Whig, but after Harrison's administration became a Democrat. At the beginning of the Rebellion, when, as he believed, the Democratic party was inimical to the Union, he joined the Republicans, voting for Mr. Lincoln in 1864. The present generation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to such men, for the ease and plenty it now enjoys is largely the result of their hardships and privation. Though denied the advantages of school, his active, capable mind has proved equal to every undertaking. Quick to foresee, wise to plan, and possessing the rugged strength, mental and physical, to execute, he has wrought a competence out of the wilderness, and, through the sterling virtues of his character, made his name respected wherever known. Mr. Blount was married, October 18, 1835, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Jonathan and Caturia Bidwell, of Henry County. He has had eleven children, six surviving: Melinda, wife of Burtiss Birds, a farmer; Andrew, also engaged in farming; Jonathan B.; John W.; Emma, the youngest, who remains at home; and T. J., a young and promising lawyer of Muncie.

BRADEN, DANIEL C., of Randolph County, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 6, 1842. He is the eighth of the twelve children of John and Margaret (Leeper) Braden, who were married in 1825. His father is an old-fashioned farmer who yet lives near Washington, Ohio, and reared his sons as tillers of the soil. At the age of eleven years Mr Braden suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which, owing to the malpractice of the attending physician, was followed by anchylosis of the right knee, and he became a cripple for life. He attended the winter schools of the district, and when fifteen years of age succeeded in attending, during three terms of three months each, the old Miller Academy, at Washington, Ohio. By perseverance and diligence he prepared himself to become a teacher in the public schools, which profession he followed successfully for years, having taught eighty-seven and a half months in the states of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. In 1865 he settled in Ridgeville, Indiana, and was principal teacher of the schools in that place until the spring of 1870. At this time he was appointed deputy United States marshal under General Benjamin Spooner. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until 1875, when he was elected, on the Republican ticket, recorder of Randolph County. This position he now holds, with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the county. His early political associations were with the old Free-soil or Abolition party; and the lessons of those trying times, impressed upon his mind as they were by the sufferings of the helpless fugitives, to many of whom his father gave aid and shelter, with the abuse of the old Free-soilers at the

hands of the pro-slavery party, will never be forgotten by him. He is now a strong Republican in politics. In 1867 Mr. Braden married Miss Annie E. Young; they have an interesting family of three children. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in good standing. His religious faith is that of a Missionary Baptist. Possessing an active mind, and having been trained to habits of industry, he is almost constantly conducting some enterprise; in addition to his official duties he now superintends a fine farm near Ridgeville, in which town his family residence stands. His success is entirely due to his own exertions, and his life illustrates the truth of the noble sentiment, "It is the mind that makes the man."

BOYCE, JAMES, manufacturer, of Muncie, was born in Belfast, Ireland, April 7, 1833. His parents, Hugh and Margaret (Wilson) Boyce, were also born in that city, and he was their only son. He is not wholly of Celtic origin, however, his lineage on the paternal side being directly traceable to the Normans. His grandfather, Alexander Boyce, was a farmer, and brother of John Boyce, a noted man in Ireland. They formerly possessed great wealth, consisting chiefly of large estates, but through misfortunes and other causes they eventually became profligate. James Boyce attended one of the national schools in his native village, and became very proficient in the studies there pursued. After leaving school, at the age of twelve, he worked as an apprentice in a linen factory four years, his wages ranging from eight to nine cents per day, without board. At this time, October 8, 1848, he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his mother—doubly grievous, since, his father being a drunkard, he felt that he was left an orphan. He was then induced to go to France by a gentleman who was looking for young men to work in his linen factory, near Havre de Grace, at a place called St. Germains. In this he labored two years, then returned to Ireland, and remained there the same length of time, after which he again went to France, and in Lille de Flanders worked at the same business. At the close of one year, finding himself out of employment, he walked from that place to St. Germains, a distance of three hundred miles. There he was gladly welcomed by his old employer, who gave him a place in his mill. At length, in 1854, at the age of twenty-one, he obeyed the strong impulse that impels the European westward, and shipped as an ordinary seaman for New York, arriving there after a tedious voyage of nine weeks. His first work was driving a team on a canal; then he secured employment in a flax-mill at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. In that situation he gained by skill and faithfulness the confidence and esteem of his employer, who, after one year, sent him, because of his thorough knowledge of his business, to take charge of a similar mill at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. There Mr. Boyce became acquainted with Miss Eliza McKenett, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, whom he married, April 5, 1857. Soon after his marriage he engaged in business for himself in a small mill about ten miles from Cuyahoga Falls; but in a few weeks the dam was washed away, and, not having sufficient means to rebuild it, he moved to Newton Falls, in the same state, and thence the next year to Scott County, Minnesota. Leaving his wife and child there for a time, he went to Greenville, Mississippi, and worked at ditching, clearing thereby three hundred and five dollars. He then returned to Minnesota, bought eighty acres of land, and began at once to convert it into a farm. In 1861 he raised the first acre of flax ever seen in that state, buying the seed at the drug-stores for five dollars per bushel. In the winter of 1863, Mr. Boyce started a scutching mill, cutting the logs for the horse-power from his own woods; but when he had worked up three years' accumulation of flax, it caught fire, and all the property, including the buildings, was burned. He had nothing left but his farm, and to this he again turned for subsistence. But his misfortunes were only begun. The next spring, typhoid fever entered his family, and took his wife and one child, leaving him with two children to commence the world anew. Mr. Boyce then sold what little property he had at auction, and, leaving his notes with his father-in-law, went back to Ohio. His father-in-law soon died, and he was never able to collect any thing on the notes. At Alliance, Ohio, he contracted for one-third of a flax-mill, and after three months bought out his two partners and remained alone one year. He then sold the mill and went to Wooster, Ohio, having made two thousand dollars by the transaction. In that town he engaged in the same business with J. C. Kurtz, under the firm name of Kurtz & Boyce. But two years had passed when a second time his property was burned. After four years, he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Muncie, Indiana, July 4, 1870, the possessor of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Boyce at first erected a small wooden building, and carried on the tow business for three years. Then, failing to find a market for this product, he commenced the manufacture of bagging, and of flax-breaking and tow machinery, with a capacity of two looms, which he afterward increased to five. On the 4th of November, 1876, the fire fiend again visited destruction upon him, by which he lost about ten thousand dollars above the insurance. He then rebuilt, with a capacity of seven looms, using the best and latest improvements that could be obtained in the world, importing many from England. The establishment now manufactures the best of flax-tow machinery, and has a capacity of eleven looms, with an annual pro-

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duct of about one and a half million yards of bagging, and a large quantity of straight flax for twines, etc., by which six or seven thousand tons of flax straw are used yearly. Mr. Boyce has found time, notwithstanding business cares, to discharge official duties. He has been a member of the city council in Muncie for four years, and in Minnesota was chairman of the board of county commissioners, and also county clerk of Scott County. He has taken all the degrees in Odd-fellowship, and all in the Masonic Fraternity up to that of Knights Templar. He was Scribe, and also High-priest of the Encampment, and Noble Grand of the subordinate lodge. In religion he is a Universalist; in politics, a stanch Republican, but devotes little time to political matters. The first wife of Mr. Boyce died June 1, 1865. He was married on January 7, 1866, to Mrs. Eliza Shaffer, who died April 18, 1875, leaving him with a family of seven small children. He married, July 10, 1875, Miss Margaret Mohler, of Muncie, by whom he has two children. Of his eleven children, nine survive—five sons and four daughters. The young man who is easily discouraged should read this sketch and note the example of Mr. Boyce. We seldom see such perseverance through difficulties, such buoyancy of spirit under heavy afflictions, and such fertility of resource in repairing losses. All advantages seem to have been withheld, and disaster after disaster poured upon him, until he has overcome only, as it were, by wresting success from the very grasp of fate. Through life his motto has been, "Great hope, no fear," and well he has observed it. His manufactory is of brick, well built and spacious, and the business he is doing in Muncie is of great benefit to the farmers of Delaware County, for it renders their flax straw, which was formerly worthless, a most valuable product. He has attained the highest success in the flax business, and has brought it to its present perfect state, having invented all the machinery which he uses in breaking up the raw material. The force of his character is manifest in the fact that, while he manages his private business affairs with such ability, he yet has sufficient mental power to act with effect in other situations. Being so useful and worthy a man, it is to be hoped he will long remain a citizen of Indiana, and that his hitherto changeful and troubled life will continue, as it now is, fixed and peaceful.

BROTHERTON, WILLIAM, lawyer, of Muncie, was born near Winchester, Virginia, October 3, 1826. His father, John Brotherton, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and, after coming to America, engaged in farming. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary P. Hodge, was born in Virginia. They removed in 1835 to Greene County, Ohio, when their son William was nine years of age. What were the circumstances of his early life, whether the family led the barren, utilitarian existence almost necessary to the farmers of those times, or whether the home influences were of a more genial, refining nature, is unknown; but the latter may be inferred, as his early education was largely obtained by earnest study at home, although good use was also made of the meager advantages afforded by a country school. While Mr. Brotherton was a mere youth, the bent of his mind was revealed and his career foreshadowed in the fact that he seized every opportunity to visit a court-room during the progress of a trial, and there observed with deep interest all the proceedings. At length, in 1849, he gratified his long-cherished desire to study law, by becoming a student in the office of Judge Moses Barlow, of Xenia, Ohio. Here he applied himself to the studies assigned with great diligence and ready comprehension; and in 1851, after a rigid examination, was admitted to the bar. Selecting Muncie, Indiana, as the field of his future efforts, Mr. Brotherton at once removed thither, and commenced the practice of law. With limited pecuniary means, without influence, and an entire stranger in the place, he entered upon the long, toilsome way of the aspirant for legal distinction. By laborious study, close attention to business, and a special aptitude for certain branches of the profession, he gradually gained a lucrative practice. He also interested himself in politics, where his abilities soon obtained general recognition. In 1852, only one year after his arrival in Muncie, he was elected district attorney of the Common Pleas Court for the counties of Delaware, Grant, and Blackford. In this office he served two years, and in 1855 was elected prosecuting attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. The Republican party, of which he is a member, had just begun the struggle for supremacy; and on that ticket, in 1858, Mr. Brotherton was elected to a seat in the Legislature as Representative from Delaware County. The nomination was entirely unsought, and was accepted only at the urgent solicitation of friends. At the close of the term, in accordance with a resolution expressed at his election, he resumed the duties of his profession, and never afterward permitted himself to be made a candidate for any political office. In 1853 he married Miss Martha Richardson, of Centerville, Indiana. They have three children. Mr. Brotherton's great independence of spirit, of which his life has been a constant illustration, is shown particularly in the fact that when he was prosecuting attorney, and his duties required him to travel over the county, he refused the gift of a horse, proffered by his parents. He is a man of liberal religious opinions, and broad views upon all important topics; of a generous, sympathetic, and retiring disposition, which necessitated obtaining the above data from others; and very humorous. The latter is a salient

feature of his character, and makes him very companionable, often smoothing his way through what would otherwise be difficult. In domestic relations he is one of the most amiable of men, his home being the scene of perfect harmony. During his long residence in Muncie he has become one of the ablest lawyers and most highly respected citizens of Delaware County.

BROWNE, GENERAL THOMAS McLELLAN, of Winchester, member of Congress from the Fifth Indiana District, was born in the village of New Paris, Ohio, April 19, 1829. His father, John A. Browne, was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Cane Ridge, Bourbon County, Kentucky. He remained with his parents, at New Paris, until the death of his mother, which occurred in 1843. That misfortune broke up his father's family, and Thomas Browne, then thirteen years of age, was apprenticed to a merchant in Spartansburg, Randolph County, Indiana. Leaving him there, his father removed to Grant County, Kentucky, where he died in the year 1865. The rare ability, energy, and probity that formed the basis of the character of his master impressed themselves upon the mind, and ultimately upon the life, of the young lad. In this situation he learned the rudiments of success in business—attention, method, energy, dispatch, and a strict adherence to truth. He learned more. Being brought into daily contact with the people, he acquired a knowledge of their modes of thought and action which has been of great advantage to him throughout his career as a professional and public man. In the spring of 1848 he removed to Winchester and began the study of law. While thus engaged he attended, during one short session, the Randolph County Seminary. This was his only opportunity of going to school, except his casual and brief attendance on those in the village before going to Winchester. Such, however, has been his faithfulness in study, that few persons unacquainted with his early life and advantages would ever be led to think from their intercourse with him, either in public or private life, that he had not enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education and thorough culture. Few public men in the state now possess a wider or more thorough legal, political, and general knowledge than he; and none are better able to convey it to others. Once fairly engaged in the profession of law, being a gifted and eloquent pleader, he soon acquired a large and profitable business. In 1863 he entered with zeal and energy upon the graver and more trying duties of a soldier. He assisted in recruiting the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, was elected captain of Company B, and before leaving the state for the field was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. With his regiment he served in Western Kentucky, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. He took part in the raids of Generals Grierson and Smith through Tennessee and Mississippi. In the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864, he was wounded, and his horse was shot from under him. His commanding officer, by special order, commended both him and his command for gallant conduct in that action, and he was soon afterward promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, receiving the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious conduct," from the hand of President Lincoln. During the winter of 1865–66 he was in command of the United States forces at Sherman, in the northern part of Texas. In this position he was brought into frequent and interesting relations with the people of that state, and, while holding the reins of authority with firmness, he manifested so much moderation, gentleness, and kindness as to win "golden opinions from all sorts of people." He returned to his home, leaving in the state of the "lone star" many devoted friends among those whom he had lately met in the field as foes. Mr. Browne was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Courts of Indiana in August, 1849, and to that of the Supreme Court in May, 1851. When it is remembered that these advances were the results of his professional attainments, ascertained by judicial examination, and not, as at present, a constitutional right secured to every voter, it will be manifest that he had diligently improved his brief novitiate. Before he was twenty-one he was elected as prosecuting attorney of Randolph County, in which position he served two years. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; he was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1859, and discharged all the duties of the position with marked ability and success. This, at a time when the bar of the circuit was among the ablest of the state, was a high compliment. In 1862 he was elected to the Senate, and took a leading part in its proceedings and debates during the session. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes him at this time:

"Thomas M. Browne, Senator from Randolph, is a young man of sanguine complexion, an excellent speaker, full of fun and irony. There is a vim about him that tells in a popular audience, and brings down the house. Now a burst of eloquence surprises you, and now a flash of fun; at times a torrent of indignation comes out that is startling. This young man will make his mark in our country yet."

In April, 1859, he was appointed United States attorney for the District of Indiana, by President Grant, but resigned his position in August, 1872. He filled this office with distinguished ability, and established a high reputation throughout the state as a sound lawyer and an able advocate. General Browne was nominated for Governor in 1872, by the Republican State Conven-

tion of Indiana, on the second ballot, over two of the ablest and most deservedly popular men in the state, Godlove S. Orth and General Ben. Harrison, and was defeated by only about one thousand votes. He was elected to Congress from the Fifth District in 1876, and again in 1878, defeating the popular Democratic nominee, W. S. Holman, by a handsome majority. General Browne's public services have ever been highly satisfactory to his constituency. He is a Master Mason, and has taken all the degrees of Odd-fellowship. While not a member of any religious denomination, his preferences are in favor of the Christian Church, of which Mrs. Browne is a member. He married Miss Mary J. Austin, at New Paris, Ohio, March 18, 1849. But one child has been born to them, a son, who died at the age of about twelve years. This brief outline of General Browne's career, tracing his progress from a humble station in life to some of the highest offices in the government, shows to the young men of the nation what possibilities are within their reach.

BURCHENAL, CHARLES H., lawyer, of Richmond, was born in Greensboro, Caroline County, Maryland, September 18, 1830, and is the only son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Cockayne) Burchenal. His ancestors in the paternal line came from England with Lord Baltimore's first colony, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where the records still extant show them to have been in possession of estates as early as 1645. When he was but an infant his parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, in 1838. Mr. Burchenal's mother having previously died, he fell to the charge of a grandmother, by whom he was brought, in 1840, to Wayne County, Indiana, which has ever since been his home. By the death of his grandmother, in 1842, he was left without any near relatives, and thrown mainly upon his own resources. He obtained a fair education in the common schools at Richmond, and, at Centerville, in Wayne County Seminary and Whitewater College. He first engaged in business as clerk in the county treasurer's office at Centerville, in which he continued three or four years. In 1850 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of Hon. John S. Newman, at the same place, where, after his admission to the bar in 1852, he began practice. In 1854 he was elected district attorney for the Sixth Common Pleas District of Indiana, and served one term. This is the only public position he has filled, having ever since persistently refused to be a candidate for any office. Mr. Burchenal married in 1860, at Hamilton, Ohio, Miss Ellen Jackson, who died in 1863, leaving one son. He again married in 1871, at Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Mary E. Day, by whom he has three daughters and one son. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he is strongly attached, though quite liberal in his religious views. In politics he was originally a Whig, having cast his first vote for General Scott for President in 1852. Upon its formation he became a member of the Republican party, with which he continues to be thoroughly identified. Though in early life an ardent politician, he has not of late years taken an active part in political affairs, preferring to occupy himself with his profession, and to gratify his taste for literature, art, and social life. In 1859 Mr. Burchenal removed from Centerville to Richmond, where he now resides, actively engaged in the practice of law, in which he has attained a prominent and leading position at the bar of the county and state.

BUCKLES, REV. ABRAHAM, of Muncie, was born in Ohio, August 26, 1799, and died at his home, near Muncie, Indiana, October 9, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age. His father, John Buckles, was a native of Virginia, to which his grandfather, Robert Buckles, emigrated from England before the Revolution, and settled at a place afterward known as Bucklestown. The subject of this sketch was married, September 3, 1818, to Elizabeth Shanks, a lady of German and Welsh descent. After the marriage he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and thence to Miami County, in that state. In 1829 he was ordained minister of the Baptist Church. In October, 1833, he removed, with his family, to Delaware County, Indiana, and settled on a farm near Muncie, where he continued to reside till the close of his life. Soon after his arrival in that neighborhood he organized the Muncie Baptist Church, and served as its pastor forty-five years without other reward than a consciousness of the faithful discharge of duty. In the early part of his life Mr. Buckles held various political offices, and in 1839 was elected to a seat in the General Assembly as Representative from Delaware County, a position which he filled with honor and credit to himself and to the people. Mr. Buckles had five children: Hon. Joseph S. (see sketch); Thomas N., now in California; John S., deceased, formerly an able lawyer in Geneseo, Illinois; Mary (Mrs. Goble); and Ellen (Mrs. Campbell), who died a few years ago. Of Mr. Buckles's marriage and of his character the Muncie *Times*, from which the above facts are taken, says:

"The union was a happy one, and for nearly a half century the twain bore together life's burden, living the life of humble Christians; rejoicing in their common love for each other and their children, and trusting their eternity in the merits of their professed Savior. Honest as the day in all his dealings, industrious and untiring

in his efforts for a livelihood, bold and fearless as an advocate of the right as God gave him to see it, kind and gentle as a husband and father, obliging and social as a neighbor and friend, strong in body and intellect, his whole life modified and controlled by an abiding faith in the providence of God and the atonement of a Savior, he left an impress upon those about him which will reach through all time, and that influence was only for good. . . . He was a man of peace. Throughout his life of fourscore years he never was a party to a lawsuit, and was never known to have bickerings with his neighbors or fellow-men, though a man of strong personal attachments and dislikes. Men in whom he had not implicit confidence and respect it was his rule to avoid."

BUCKLES, JUDGE JOSEPH S., of Muncie, was born near Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, July 29, 1819. His father, Abraham Buckles, was born in the same state, and was a descendant of Robert Buckles, an Englishman, who settled in Virginia before the Revolution. His mother was Elizabeth Shanks, whose parents were Joseph and Eleanor (Clawson) Shanks, respectively of Scotch and German descent. Joseph Buckles lived till he was fourteen years old in Miami County, Ohio, to which his father had removed several years before; and then, in 1833, went to Muncie. This has ever since been his home, except during a period of nine months spent in Blackford County. Much of his time was necessarily employed in the work of the farm, and little could be devoted to school; but while he did attend he studied most diligently. Such was his thirst for knowledge that when obliged to labor all day he pursued his studies at night by the light of the open fire-place. In this manner, aided to some extent by private instruction, Mr. Buckles acquired proficiency in the common branches and some acquaintance with general history. He now began, at the age of nineteen, the labors of a district school-teacher. While thus engaged, in 1838, he was urged by Mr. Kennedy, then member of Congress from this district, to commence the study of law. This he did in Mr. Kennedy's office, and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court in 1841, and in the State, Supreme, and the Federal Courts in September, 1850. After practicing about five years, Mr. Buckles was elected prosecuting attorney for the Sixth Circuit. At the close of the term of two years he was chosen state Senator from the district composed of the counties of Grant and Delaware; and while in the Senate was chosen chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1857, at the expiration of the term, he returned, and devoted his time to his clients until 1858, when he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. In this position he remained twelve years, and then resumed practice in the State and Federal Courts. During the campaign of 1872 Judge Buckles served as a senatorial elector, and canvassed the greater part of the state. Prior to 1860 he was a Free-soil Democrat; but he then deemed it his duty to support President Lincoln's administration, and has ever since been strongly attached to the Republican party, believing the maintenance of its principles essential to good government. Judge Buckles has been foremost in all enterprises conducive to the public welfare, contributing without stint to educational, benevolent, and religious objects, and initiating the building of turnpikes and railroads. He was one of the originators of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad, its attorney, and a member of its board of managers; he was also instrumental in the construction of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railway, and became the treasurer and general financial agent of the company. He is not a member of any secret society, nor of any religious body, though a firm believer in Christianity, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife and two daughters are connected. He married, January 27, 1842, Catherine H. Williams. She was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of Abel and Rebecca Williams, the former of whom is of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Buckles have eight children, four of whom are still living: Elizabeth, wife of Captain A. K. Lindsley, of Kansas; Rebecca, now Mrs. J. W. McCrea; Josie, wife of William E. Yost, of Muncie; and Cora, the youngest, who remains at home. Judge Buckles carries on agriculture as well as the practice of law. His farm contains six hundred and fifty acres of choice land, with good buildings, and is "beautiful for situation." His home is a happy one, and those who enter its precincts, or meet him elsewhere in hours of leisure, find him a most agreeable companion, fond of a harmless joke or anecdote, and possessed of good conversational powers. For twenty years he has been successful in politics, and one of the leading lawyers in that part of the state in which he resides. The circuit in which he administered the duties of judge embraced five of the most populous counties; and none ever wore the ermine with more regard for justice. He has also been successful in business enterprises. He unites energy with prudence, attempting only that which deliberate judgment sanctions; and when once engaged in an undertaking he bends to it all the forces of his strong, unyielding will. A man whose mind is controlled by such motive power does not require the advantages of wealth and influence to attain success, but, whatever causes combine to retard his progress, steadily and surely advances. Judge Buckles's example should encourage every aspiring youth to feel that, however dark the future may appear, perseverance, with a conscientious regard for truth, will win a just reward. He has never deviated from that rigid rule of honor that ought to actuate and govern a true man.

M. L. Pundy

BUNDY, JUDGE MARTIN L., of New Castle, was born November 11, 1818, in Randolph County, North Carolina, but from infancy he has lived in Indiana, and has sustained an important relation to the welfare of the commonwealth. When he was only three months old the family came to this state and settled near Richmond. He was soon placed in charge of his grandfather, Christopher Bundy, who in the spring of 1821 purchased a farm adjoining the tract on which New Castle was afterward located. The first years of Martin Bundy's boyhood were passed in a common school; then a desire seized him to rise above his humble surroundings and bear an active part in the great, busy world, of which he had as yet only a vague conception. With this noble aim he studied under the private tuition of the late Judge John Davis, of Madison County, and spent a brief term at Miami University, then under the presidency of R. H. Bishop, D. D., who, having conceived a liking for his pupil, advanced him by private instruction. There was no father's or benefactor's purse upon which to draw for his expenses, but he was obliged to defray them from his own slender earnings. The hard-working, studious youth of those days foreshadowed the able and useful man of later years. Though obliged to leave school, he did not relinquish his purpose, but entered, as soon as practicable, the office of the late Hon. J. T. Elliott, Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, whose biography appears in this work. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing in New Castle in 1842. Being known as a well educated young man of good moral habits, Mr. Bundy had the confidence of the people, and, having married a sister of his preceptor, he bent all his energies to the work before him. His efforts were not in vain. Two years elapsed and he was elected treasurer of the county. At the close of the term of three years, declining a renomination, he returned to the bar with renewed zeal. He advocated the election of Henry Clay, of whom he was an ardent admirer, and in 1848 he was made a member of the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated General Zachary Taylor for President. Mr. Bundy gave him a cordial support, but preferred the Great Commoner, to whom he adhered so long as there was a chance for his renomination. The same year, 1848, he was elected to the state Legislature, and served very creditably in that body during the session of 1849. Three years later he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was re-elected in 1856. Having joined the Republican party at its organization, he was chosen a delegate to the state convention, to represent the party in the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856. There and during the campaign he earnestly supported John C. Fremont. At the expiration of his second term as judge, in 1860, he was again elected Representative to the Legislature, in which he served with distinction during both the regular and special sessions of 1861. During this period he gave Governor Morton hearty encouragement in his efforts to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, and enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the great War Governor through all those trying times. In August, 1861, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, a paymaster of the army, and remained in that service until the spring of 1866, when he resigned. He was then commissioned brevet lieutenant-colonel, for "faithful and meritorious services." In 1864 Judge Bundy established the First National Bank of New Castle, of which he was made president, and continued in that capacity for ten years, during which the institution was very prosperous. In 1874 he established the Bundy National Bank, of which he was also president until December, 1877, when he retired. In 1868 he received from the Secretary of the United States Treasury the appointment of examiner of the national banks of Indiana, and served as such until 1874, when he resigned the office. With such ability and faithfulness had he performed these duties that the government again required his services, and Secretary Sherman appointed him examiner of the national banks of Alabama and Tennessee, in which capacity he spent the winter of 1879. Few men have filled more stations in the public service, and none with more general satisfaction. Judge Bundy has now resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has long stood second to none in Henry County.

BURSON, JOHN WILLIAMS, late banker of Muncie, was born near Bursonville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Doctor Edward and Jemima (Stroud) Burson. His paternal grandparents were David and Lydia (Williams) Burson. The former was a native of Wales, and came to the United States while they were yet colonies, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The latter was one of a numerous family who settled near the Delaware River, above Bristol, not far from Irvina. His maternal grandparents were Colonel Jacob and Elizabeth (McDowel) Stroud. Jacob Stroud was the founder of Stroudsburg, now a flourishing and beautiful village, situated just above the Delaware Water Gap, on a fine plateau between a spur of the Alleghany and the Pocono Mountains, at the confluence of Brodhead's and Pocono streams. Though quite a young man, he was on the staff of General Wolfe in the campaign of the English against the French in Canada, and was present at the death of that general in the storming of Quebec. In early childhood Mr. John Burson received an injury that for several years greatly impaired his health; but at last he outgrew it,

and was able to attend school, although the advantages there afforded were in those times of an indifferent character. In 1832 his parents removed to Stroudsburg, Northampton (now Monroe) County, and he remained with them, engaged in light farming. During this time there was employed in the family as teacher a Mr. Hubbard, an excellent instructor, under whose tuition John Burson received a good intellectual training. He subsequently spent perhaps a year at West Town boarding school, at that time, with the exception of Haverford College, the leading educational institution of the Friends in America. In 1837 he removed with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio, one mile north of Wilmington, and for several years his time was employed in superintending and conducting a farm. About the year 1846 he was elected teller in the Preble County branch of the State Bank of Ohio. While living in Ohio he married Mary Elizabeth Wilson, who, with two children, a son and a daughter, still survives him. In 1853 he removed with his family to Indiana, and started the Cambridge City Bank, at Cambridge City, Wayne County, one of the few banks that stood firm through the great financial crisis that occurred a few years later. In 1856 Mr. Burson removed to Muncie, where he organized the Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which in 1865 was changed into the Muncie National Bank. He continued in charge of this bank up to the time of his death, on the twenty-first day of September, 1872. He endeared himself to hundreds of citizens who sought his aid and counsel in business matters; and, foremost in every enterprise for the good of the country, he was regarded as the most judicious and successful business man in the community. Yet his acquaintance was not limited to a few persons or places, but was co-extensive with the northern and eastern part of the United States. He served one term, in the winter of 1870–71, in the Indiana Legislature, as Senator for the district composed of the counties of Madison and Delaware; and in 1869 and 1870 he was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railway. For Mr. Burson to plan was to execute; and his active, far-seeing mind ever had in view some important scheme, not wholly for self-aggrandizement, but the general good as well; for he was one of those large-hearted men who love to increase in their own thrift the prosperity of others.

BUTLER, ELI H., superintendent of Winchester public schools, was born in Hancock County, Indiana, August 12, 1841. He is the son of George W. and Martha (Rawls) Butler. His early educational advantages were limited to those afforded at the common and district schools of his neighborhood, and later he entered the academical department. But, having a natural gift for teaching and an ambition to excel, he soon entered that profession, and step by step advanced in knowledge and efficiency until, in 1865, he became superintendent of public schools. This relation he has sustained through twelve successive years, with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the communities in which he has labored. During this period he had charge of the schools in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, five years, those of Attica two years, and now occupies that position for his third year in the Winchester schools. He has also been one of the principal managers and teachers in the Randolph County Normal Institute; this institute is especially designed for training teachers for their work, and has been highly successful, having had an attendance of more than eighty students during one session. Mr. Butler was brought up a member of the society of Friends, but left that denomination, and in 1863 united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is now an acceptable member. He married Matilda M. Sample, August 17, 1861; she died November 3, 1863, leaving one child, a son. August 19, 1869, Mr. Butler married Susanna A. Davenport, who died March 8, 1876; but one of her three children survives. Mr. Butler is an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of education; and, being still a young man, has undoubtedly many years of usefulness yet before him.

BULLA, JOSEPH M., president of the Richmond Horticultural Society, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, December 11, 1811, and is the son of Thomas and Susanna (Mora) Bulla. His father settled in 1806 in what was then Dearborn (now Wayne) County, and became a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Like all children of the early pioneers, Joseph Bulla had few school privileges, and those were of a very primitive kind; but, like a tree in barren soil, his mind instinctively found and appropriated the nourishment that it required. He was very fond of history, and read night after night by the light of the fire. He also studied the common English branches, thus qualifying himself to teach school, which he did successfully, until, impelled by a desire cherished from boyhood, he turned his attention to the science of medicine. During the years 1832 and 1833, he devoted himself to medical studies, but he either did not wish to practice that profession, or the farm offered greater inducements, for he soon applied himself closely to agriculture, which, with stock-raising and horticulture, has been the business of his life. He has acquainted himself with fruit-growing both practically and scientifically. In 1876 Mr. Bulla was elected president of the Richmond Horticultural Society, and the same year vice-president of the State Horticultural Society. In 1842 he was elected

Yours Most truly.
A. M. Clandy.

county commissioner of Wayne County, and was re-elected in 1845, thus serving six years. In 1850 he was chosen to represent Wayne County in the Legislature, and was returned to that body the following year, the term being then but one annual session. While in that body he served both terms on the Committee on Elections, besides other committees, and was the author of several bills that passed both houses. When the Civil War broke out, imperiling the government, he desired to "join the ranks of war," but, being fifty years of age, could only remain at home and help to furnish men and means. Mr. Bulla has ever manifested a deep interest in the various temperance reforms, from the earliest to the present Murphy movement. In 1844 he was the first man in Boston Township to join the Washingtonian Society. The same year he became a member of the Sons of Temperance, and filled all the chief offices in that order. In 1853 he united with the Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees, and occupied the principal chairs in the lodge. For the last ten years he has been a prominent member of the Universalist Church. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. Some years ago he was very much engaged in political affairs, and even now is somewhat active in that field. April 17, 1834, Mr. Bulla married Miss Nancy Wilson, of Franklin County, by whom he has eleven children. All but two of these have married and settled near him, and several have become successful teachers. Those who have long known Mr. Bulla pronounce him one of the best men in the county. He is industrious, upright, public-spirited, and well-informed on the topics of the day. In the Legislature he exerted a marked influence, and his efforts before the Horticultural Society have proved him possessed of literary talent. Among these the following are deserving of special notice: First, an essay on "Agriculture and its Influence," delivered in February, 1866, and published in the agricultural papers in this state and Ohio; second, a paper entitled "What Destroyed Prehistoric America," a very able production, upon which he spent much thought and research; and, thirdly, his last annual address, which was of a scientific character, and was published with the Proceedings of the State Horticultural Society. He has gained a competence by wise management and steady application to one pursuit; and without the aid of school or college has acquired a large fund of knowledge, and qualified himself to discharge the duties of various offices with ability. He would doubtless have succeeded as a teacher, a physician, or a politician; but he is to be congratulated that he belongs to that very useful class, the farmer legislators, who both create the material wealth of the country and make its laws, and thus, with mind and money, Atlas-like, bear up the nation.

CHENEY, JOHN J., ex-Judge of the Court, Winchester, was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, December 5, 1827, and is the son of David and Sallie (Johnson) Cheney. Of seven children born to them, six of whom are yet living, the subject of this sketch was the eldest. His aptness for learning was such that, notwithstanding he studied mostly alone, and frequently with no one to recite to, he took a college course in Latin and a course in mathematics nearly equal to that taken by students in Yale College at that time. His father removed to Greene County, Ohio, and John continued to work on the farm until about twenty-three years of age, when he began the study of law with Judge Barlow, of Xenia. He pursued the law studies until 1852, when he removed to Winchester, Indiana, and began practice with Judge Colgrove. At the expiration of eighteen months he formed a partnership with General Thomas M. Browne, which continued until the latter entered the army, during the late Rebellion. With the beginning of 1864 he entered into partnership with Enos L. Watson, which continued until his election as Judge of the Common Pleas Court, in 1872. Judge Cheney has not asked for office, nor has he the slightest political ambition; yet such has been the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability that positions of trust and honor have been thrust upon him. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney for one term. In 1865 he was appointed United States district assessor by President Johnson, through the influence of George W. Julian, member of Congress from his district at that time. Being strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, and outspoken on that point, he was removed by the President. He was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and the year following received the appointment of Circuit Judge from Governor Hendricks, though opposed to that gentleman in politics. At the close of his term of office, contrary to public wish, he declined a re-election. Judge Cheney is not a Church member. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, November 16, 1854, to Mary A. Steele, of Winchester. Four children, two of whom are still living, have blessed this union. Mrs. Cheney having been an invalid for several years, the entire family spent the summer of 1877 in Minnesota.

CLANCY, ALBERT WORTHINGTON, school superintendent of Delaware County, Indiana, was born at Lagrange, Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1848. His father, William Clancy, from whom the son inherited a considerable amount of his characteristic energy and perseverance, was of that Scotch-Irish descent that gives to our country some of its best and most enterprising citizens, while his mother,

Parmelia (Bartholomew) Clancy, was of German extraction. When Albert was about three and a half years old he had the misfortune to meet with a severe accident in a corn-shelling machine, the result of which was the loss of his left hand, the arm being amputated about three inches below the elbow. Four sons and one daughter were born to his parents, and all lived happily together until a virulent attack of typhoid fever carried off both parents within three weeks, leaving the five orphans. Albert, who was five years old, was taken to the home of his father's brother, where he was well taken care of until he was eight years of age, when his aunt died, and his second home was broken up. At twelve, having a fair common school education for a lad of those years, he was sent to a graded school in Mechanicsburg, Ohio. From here he went to live with a good farmer, in whose employment he spent four years, working for board and clothes and four months' instruction in each year. At the end of this time he was employed by another farmer, and by unwearied industry and close economy succeeded in laying by sufficient money to again attend school, and in this manner prepared himself as a teacher. He obtained his first certificate at London, Ohio, when he was seventeen years old, and taught in that state for two terms, and afterwards started on a trip westward, stopping on the way at Muncie, Indiana. This was in 1866. While visiting some old friends near Daleville, in the same county (Delaware), he was solicited to take charge of a school there. He consented, and secured his first certificate in Indiana of Mr. F. E. Putnam, who is still a resident of Muncie. He taught for three months, when again he went West, intending to visit a sister who lived in Illinois. Again misfortune attended him. While *en route* on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, he was thrown under the cars, and the shoulder of the same arm that had been injured fifteen years before was crushed and mangled in a horrible manner. This terrible accident necessitated an amputation at the shoulder joint, on the 20th of February, 1867. Neither disheartened nor discouraged by his many misfortunes, he now for the first time concluded to lead a professional life. When he recovered from the long and wasting illness following upon the amputation, he gave instruction for a short time at Daleville, Indiana, and then attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Again we find him teaching at Daleville, where his excellent work as a teacher and leader soon became apparent. He was the first in that village to put his work in a graded form, and he left an honorable record there as a modest, Christian gentleman, a good citizen, and a sincere, hard-working teacher. On account of domestic troubles he left his Daleville school and visited his sister at Lewis, Iowa, where he was offered and took charge of Lewis Academy, with three assistant teachers. This position he kept for four terms, and in the fall of 1873 he returned to Daleville, and for another year had charge of the school there. He was then called to Muncie, to act as principal of the Washington School Building, which position he filled with success, and to the satisfaction of the citizens generally, until elected county superintendent. In February, 1879, Mr. Clancy was chosen for the unexpired term, to fill the vacancy which then occurred in the office of county superintendent, and in June of the same year was re-elected for another term. This office Mr. Clancy holds at the present time. Thus hurriedly have we glanced through the career of this remarkable man, a successful teacher, and a prominent, progressive educator. By his own efforts he has carved out his future, and though surrounded by discouragements and bearing upon his shoulders misfortunes that would have crushed many a stronger man physically, he yet trudged steadily onward, doing his duty and fearing naught, shirking nothing in the way of work or labor, and ever walking uprightly. His persistence and energy are characteristic of the man. He commences nothing that he does not finish. He has engrafted many improvements on the school system of Delaware County that cause them to be recognized as among the best in the state. Mr. Clancy is about six feet in height, and has rather a striking appearance. We venture to say that his reputation as an educator and as a man is unexcelled by that of any one in the county. He is always interested in every thing that pertains to the public concern or benefit, and is considered one of the most enterprising, public-spirited citizens of Muncie. Such men are necessary to build up a state.

CLARK, GEORGE C., lawyer, ex-president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and president of the Rushville National Bank, was born in North Carolina, November 5, 1821. The place of his nativity suggests the contrasts that time presents; for, from having been part of the battle-field of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, where had been carnage and death, it had become a scene of quiet and prosperity. His father was Hezekiah S. Clark, whose ancestors removed from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and thence to Virginia. There his parents, Daniel Clark and Mary Sanders, were married, and from that state they removed to Randolph County, North Carolina. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Abigail G. Mendenhall. Her progenitors emigrated from the manor of Mildenhall, in Wiltshire, England (the family name being then Mildenhall, sometimes contracted to Millhall), about the time

George C. Clark

William Penn first visited America, and located in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Her mother, Judith Gardner, was of Welsh descent, and was born and reared on Nantucket Island. The Mendenhall and Sanders families both were very long lived. While he was yet a child Mr. Clark's parents removed from Guilford to Randolph County, North Carolina, some ten miles north-east of the county seat, Ashboro, where his father, who was a tanner, carried on a tan-yard, and engaged, also, though less directly, in making pottery, shoes, and harness, and in blacksmithing. George Clark helped in the lighter work of the tannery until the spring of 1835, when the building and contents, including books, were burned. The losses thus incurred, added to liabilities his father had to pay as surety, left him with only enough to move comfortably to Rush County, Indiana, where he had previously bought eighty acres of land, mostly in green timber, seven miles west of Rushville. Mr. Clark was blessed with an educated mother, who, like her husband, was liberal in promoting the education of her family. She taught every one of them to read before leaving the parental roof to attend school, and her son George had learned to read at the age of four. In North Carolina he attended a subscription school about nine months; in Indiana he became a pupil, during a winter term, at a school in Carthage, and spent a second winter at another school in Walnut Ridge, supporting himself at both places by doing chores. Both of these schools were in Rush County, and in charge of the society of Friends. But Mr. Clark's advantages had not been limited to the meager ones afforded in these schools, for in his native state, under the instruction of an elder brother, he had learned Latin so far as to read "Viri Romæ." His progress was then interrupted by the departure of the family for Indiana, where other more pressing necessities left little time for study; yet, while clearing up green beech forests, the nights and rainy days were employed in continued striving after knowledge. When the family left North Carolina his maternal uncle, George C. Mendenhall, a wealthy slave-holder and prominent lawyer of Guilford County, exacted a promise from Mr. and Mrs. Clark to allow their son George to return to his home when eighteen years of age. The father was extremely desirous to fulfill this promise, but his necessities prevented, until at last an opportunity was presented for him to ride back to North Carolina with relatives who had driven through to Indiana in a private carriage. They had been directed by the uncle above named to bring George back with them. He went, and soon after his arrival his uncle sent him for one year to the Friends' boarding school, at New Garden, near Greensboro. His predilections up to this time were for the profession of medicine, and he had read with care "Bell's Anatomy," "Gibson's Surgery," and other medical works. He was now a good Latin scholar and had some knowledge of Greek; and, encouraged by an offer of his uncle, he commenced the study of the law under his instruction. After two years of close reading he passed a long and severe examination, by three judges of the Supreme Court, without missing a question, and was duly licensed to practice in the county courts. This was in June, 1843, and after he had studied another year he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. On the 30th of that month, with horse and saddle-bags, given him by his uncle, and one hundred dollars, Mr. Clark set out for Indiana. Going through Kentucky he called on Henry Clay, then a candidate for the presidency. On reaching home he remained there until the 13th of the following October, when he located in Rushville to practice law. Having no money nor influential friends, business came slowly. A bar consisting of such men as Rariden, Newman, Parker, Test, O. H. Smith, C. B. Smith, Perry, Hackleman, Tingley, Cox, Finley, Bigger, etc., left little room for a tyro, and he was compelled to engage temporarily in other pursuits. He acted as clerk in a store; taught school two years near Monrovia, Morgan County; was telegraph operator in the first office in Rushville, and became township clerk. Finally, in March, 1851, he settled down to the practice of law, but the fates seemed unpropitious until 1854, when his success really began. In the fall of that year he was elected on the Whig ticket to the Lower House of the Legislature, and served one term, which wholly satisfied his political ambition. In March, 1856, Mr. Clark entered into partnership with Pleasant A. Hackleman, a prominent attorney and politician, and afterward a brigadier-general. In this relation he toiled hard, chiefly in the preparation of papers, and the firm became one of the ablest in Eastern Indiana. In 1861 it was dissolved, Mr. Hackleman entering the army. The wranglings of pettifoggers in Justices' Courts were always distasteful to Mr. Clark; and he had now gained experience and reputation that enabled him to dispense with such practice. He had given much attention to that branch of the law which has to do with the titles of land and the rights of heirs, and he came to be regarded as a safe counselor. In 1864 he was elected president of the Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and held that office by successive re-elections until the bank closed, in April, 1875. In October, 1871, he was elected president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which position he held until the closing of the bank, as above indicated. In 1865 he was chosen president of the Rushville National Bank, and still acts in that capacity. In all these responsible positions he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of directors and stockholders. In October, 1872, the Governor appointed him a director of the Southern State-prison of Indiana, to fill a vacancy until

the meeting of the General Assembly. Mr. Clark was formerly a Whig, and is now a pronounced Republican; and, though not a politician in the sense of being an office-seeker, he has always held positive views of public policy, maintaining them manfully in debate. In 1846, at Rushville, he joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and is now Past Grand. Mr. Clark's ancestors, on both sides, were mostly of the society of Friends, and he has a birthright membership, which he has never broken. Personally, he is of good figure, rather above the average size, and his bearing is dignified and impressive. Naturally thoughtful, he early evinced a preference for the intimate acquaintance of men advanced in years; and among the lessons of wisdom derived from these associations he acquired that precision of language and steadiness of deportment that have long characterized him. He believes that the legal profession is, or should be, the most exalted of all pursuits, and therefore holds in just contempt that class denominated "shysters." He is profoundly versed in law, especially in the branch to which we have referred, and is one of the most reliable of counselors. It may seem at first glance paradoxical that a man who delights in the investigation of abstruse legal subjects should find equal pleasure in the cultivation of flowers; yet to this he devotes much attention. It affords him needed recreation; and he has displayed much care and taste in ornamenting his grounds. He not only excels in horticulture, but is a skillful botanist. Mr. Clark has a large fund of information, and the happy faculty of making it readily available. Naturally, and from long habit, he is so careful that he seldom makes a mistake or engages in a hazardous enterprise. He shrinks instinctively from the throng of men; but with chosen friends he is very companionable. His professional abilities and extensive reading, his perfect honesty and pure morals, and his many quiet acts of charity, have rendered him one of the most useful and respected citizens of the state.

CLAYPOOL, BENJAMIN F., of Connersville, Indiana, was born in Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, December 12, 1825, and resided there until April, 1836, when, with his father, he removed to a farm one mile north of Connersville, where he resided and worked until the fall of 1843. His father, Newton Claypool, was one of the early settlers of Indiana; born in Virginia, he emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in his youth, and thence to Connersville. He was a man of liberal education and strong common sense, and was frequently honored by his constituents with a seat in the Senate and House of Representatives in Indiana. The subject of this sketch was a pupil from 1834 to 1843 of Harvey Nutting, under whose tuition he acquired a knowledge of the various branches usually taught in our seminaries, together with the French and Latin languages. He showed great fondness for Latin, and while under the instruction of his old preceptor, Nutting (still living), read most of the standard authors. In the fall of 1843 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained until the summer of 1845, finishing the classical and belles-lettres course. Soon after leaving college he went into the law office of the late Hon. O. H. Smith, of Indianapolis, and began the study of the law. In March, 1847, he was admitted to practice. Soon after his admission he opened an office in Connersville, the place of his birth, and engaged in the active duties of his profession, in competition with a bar at that time containing some of the most brilliant lawyers of the state. By study, industry, and close attention to business, he soon took rank among the foremost, both as a civil and criminal lawyer. He has been engaged in most of the important cases in the section of country surrounding him. In politics he was a Whig, but when that party went down he became a Republican, and so continues. He was in 1856 a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated John C. Fremont; in 1864 a presidential elector in the Fifth Congressional District; and in 1868 one of the electors for the state at large, canvassing his district and state in the interests of the Republican party. In 1860 he was elected Senator from the counties of Fayette and Union, and served as such during the exciting times of the Rebellion; at all times favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war. He is an earnest, impassioned, and forcible speaker at the bar and on the stump, of decided convictions, and fearless in the expression of them. Whatever he thinks right he expresses, regardless of consequences, paying little attention to the popular will. In connection with the law, he takes an active interest in manufacturing, agriculture, and the improvement of the country, and is now largely engaged in farming and the rearing of fine stock, possessing one of the best herds and improved farms in Indiana. Aside from his professional duties, he has given considerable attention to finance, having been president of the branch at Connersville of the Bank of the State of Indiana for several years prior to its close, and afterwards president of the First National Bank of Connersville from its organization until 1873, when he sold his interest therein. He at all times was, as now, an advocate of a sound and stable currency, based on gold and silver. In 1874 he was the nominee for Congress in the then Fifth Congressional District, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the currency, the depression of prices, and the bankruptcy that every-where showed itself, he, with the great body of Republicans, suffered defeat. He made a gallant fight, but could not stem the tidal wave. On

B. F. Claypool

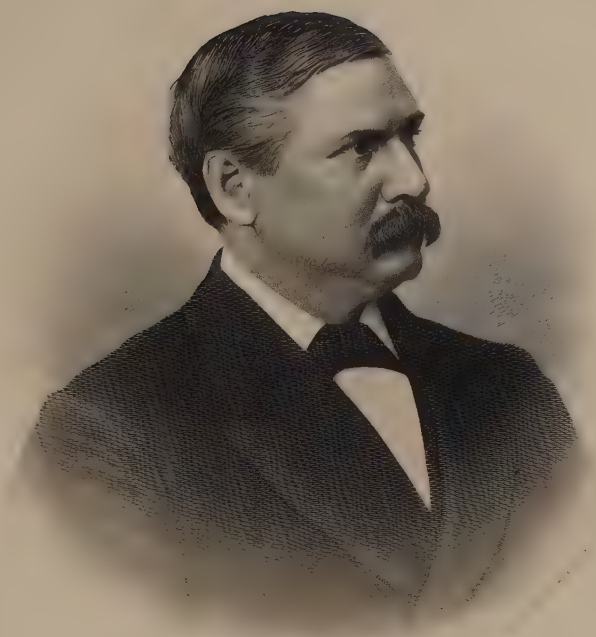
the 4th of August, 1853, he married Miss Alice Helm, eldest daughter of Doctor Jefferson Helm, of Rush County, Indiana. They have two children, a son and daughter. The son is now a partner with his father in the practice of the law.

CLAYPOOL, ABRAHAM J., banker and farmer, of Muncie, was born in Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, August 20, 1829. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland, the land of his birth, about the year 1745, to Harding County, Virginia. He was a brother of David C. Claypool, who published the first daily paper in Philadelphia, in partnership with Benjamin Franklin. Newton Claypool, Abraham's father, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Indiana in 1814, while it was yet a territory. He became a banker in Connersville, and controlled the banking business of that community about thirty years. He was one of the most prominent men of Fayette County, and represented it in both Houses of the Legislature. A man of persistent purpose, he never undertook any thing that he did not carry through to the end. He died in Indianapolis in 1866, at the age of seventy-three, much respected through life and greatly mourned in death. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary (Kerns) Claypool, born in Ross County, Ohio, near Chillicothe. Her father was Benjamin Kerns, of Welsh descent, a native of Philadelphia, and the builder of the old Schuylkill bridge in that city. Her mother belonged to the society of Friends. Abraham J. Claypool prepared for college at Connersville, and, entering the State University in Bloomington at the age of sixteen, remained there until he was twenty years old, but did not graduate. On leaving that institution, he went to Cincinnati and became a student in the Commercial College. The studies there pursued were especially congenial to him, and he made very gratifying progress. At the close of the course he returned to Connersville, where his father established him in the dry-goods trade, which he carried on successfully until 1861. In 1856 Mr. Claypool helped organize the branch Bank of the State of Indiana, and was a director until 1863, when he assisted in establishing the national bank, of which he was a director and the assistant cashier until 1871. In that year he removed to Muncie and established on an independent basis the Muncie Bank, which he has since ably and successfully conducted, having, like his father, superior financial ability. As his paternal ancestors owned large estates, he, too, has become the proprietor of a farm of thirteen hundred acres, which is now under his immediate supervision. His time has been necessarily engrossed with his own business affairs, yet he has not been regardless of the public welfare, and has endeavored to promote the commercial interests of Muncie, in identifying himself with the work of building several turnpikes and railroads. Mr. Claypool does not subscribe to any religious creed, although his wife attends the Christian Church. He was formerly a Whig, General Scott having been the first presidential candidate for whom he voted, and he is now a member of the Republican party, but never seeks political honors. He married, January 31, 1854, Miss Melinda Scofield, of Connersville. In becoming a banker, Mr. Claypool chose the calling for which nature had eminently fitted him. He has led an uneventful life, because not capricious or visionary; and this stability is one of the elements of his success. He is a man of first-rate business qualifications, of sterling integrity, and fine social qualities. He contributes liberally of his wealth to worthy objects, and is regarded as one of the best of citizens. It may also be said of him, what is true of few others, that he has never been sued by any one in court, nor had his note protested.

COTTERAL, WILLIAM WILSON, auditor of Henry County, was born in Union County, Indiana, May 10, 1830, and is the second of three children of George W. and Ruth (Macy) Cotteral, who emigrated from North Carolina. He was educated in the common subscription schools of his native county, which were in session but two or three months in each year. His father died when he was but six years old, and at this tender age he was bound to William Elder until he should be twenty-one. Here he worked on the farm until the year 1850, when Mr. Elder moved with him to Troy, Missouri. After he reached his majority he attended the high school of Troy for three months, which completed his school education. In October, 1853, he returned to his native place, and in 1854 went to Middletown, Henry County, where for a time he was clerk in a miscellaneous store. He afterwards purchased a store, and from 1860 to 1865 was postmaster at Middletown. At the end of this time he took charge of the railroad depot, as agent, expressman, and telegraph operator. In the spring of 1874 he was nominated for auditor of the county, and in October of that year was elected to that position, which he now occupies to the satisfaction of the community. In 1878 he was renominated and re-elected for a second term. He has taken all the degrees in the Blue Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity. In November, 1854, he married Miss V. E. Burr, of Middletown. They have an interesting family of three sons and one daughter. Since 1854 he has been a member of the Christian Church, to which Mrs. Cotteral also belongs. Mr. Cotteral is a gentleman of even, genial disposition, a courteous and efficient officer, and has the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

DAVIS, CLARKSON, A. M., principal of the Spiceland Academy, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, January 7, 1833. His father, Willis Davis, was from North Carolina, and of Welsh descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Coggshall, came from Nantucket, and was of English extraction. Professor Davis has struggled up from humble circumstances in youth to his present position without aid, impelled by an innate force that no obstacles could long resist, a desire for knowledge that no superficial attainments could satisfy. In boyhood he first attended a district school in Grant County, at that time a thinly settled region, to which the family removed in 1838; and he spent one term at Bloomingdale Academy, then in charge of B. C. Hobbs, since State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1856 he studied five months in Earlham College, Richmond, and was then chosen tutor. After acting as such one year he was placed in charge of the mathematical department, where he continued teaching until the spring of 1863. During these and subsequent years he advanced by private study; and so diligent and thorough was he that in 1868 his attainments were sufficient to warrant the faculty in conferring upon him the degree of A. M., which was done without his knowledge. The summer of 1863 was passed on a farm, but the ensuing fall found him in charge of the Spiceland Academy, in Henry County. Here he remained nine years, devoting all his energies to the interests of the school, and making it one of the best of its kind in the state. During the first three winter seasons he spent his leisure in the study of Greek and German. The fourth year, 1867, he went to the Paris Exposition, and visited various parts of Europe. At the close of the school year in 1873, work in the class-room and severe study having impaired his health, he resigned, and engaged with Harper & Brothers, New York, as their special agent for Iowa and Minnesota. In this business he was employed three years. In the fall of 1876 he returned, at the earnest solicitation of the trustees of Spiceland Academy, and again took charge of the school. In September, 1878, Professor Davis was appointed a member of the board of managers of Earlham College, and has been urged to accept the presidency of that institution. He has won such a reputation among the teachers of the West that Harper & Brothers set high value upon it as an aid in the sale of their school publications. With a mind naturally capable, developed and enriched by study, travel, and experience, he has become one of the ablest of educators; and, having fine business talents, has accumulated an ample competence. He is a birthright member of the society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1871 was elected superintendent of county schools. He was married, September 4, 1862, to Miss Hannah E. Brown, of Wayne County.

DUDLEY, WILLIAM WADE, late lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and breveted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Penpsylvania, was born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor County, Vermont, August 27, 1842. His father, John Dudley, a native of Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, was born November 3, 1805. He is a graduate of Yale Theplogical Seminary. His mother, Abby Wade Dudley, a native of Old Ipswich, Massachusetts, was born February 26, 1808. She is a graduate of the Ipswich Female Seminary, under Misses Grant and Lyon. His parents were married in 1834, and his father entered upon the work of the ministry in 1835, in which he continued with great acceptance and success for twenty-three years, being settled at Chillicothe and Cincinnati, Ohio; Mount Clement, Michigan; Weathersfield Bow, Quechee, and Danville, Vermont, as pastor of Congregational Churches. From the latter place he moved to Orange, Connecticut, where, hoping to educate his children thoroughly, he opened a boarding school for boys, subsequently removing it to New Haven, Connecticut. From New Haven his parents moved to Boston, Massachusetts; thence to Wayne County, Indiana. His father is the third son of Timothy Dudley, who was the son of John Dudley, junior, who was the first son of John Dudley, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts. His mother is the third child of William Wade, who was a son of Colonel Nathaniel Wade. Colonel Wade was one of the first to bear arms in the Revolutionary War, was among the minute-men at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, rising from the ranks to the office of lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington, and was the officer placed in command of West Point upon the desertion of Arnold. He served through the war with distinction, and filled offices of honor and trust afterwards until his death. Colonel Dudley's early education began at Phillips's Academy, Danville, Vermont; and was completed at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Connecticut. At the latter school, which with a thorough classical course combines a most excellent military department, he acquired a thorough military education as well as an advanced classical one—fitting for the class of 1861 in Yale. He arrived in Richmond in August, 1860, and was engaged in milling when the call to arms came in 1861. He refrained from enlisting at the beginning, as, having at his mother's request declined military life, he felt that he should not go without her full and free consent. This came in time for the second call for three hundred thousand by President Lincoln, and by vote of his company, the Richmond City Greys, of which he was captain, their services were tendered Governor Morton, and at once accepted. The independent organization was abandoned, and a recruit-



William W. Dudley.

ing office opened in Richmond, Indiana, July 3, 1861. On July 5 he was unanimously chosen captain, and started for Indianapolis with a full company composed of young men from that Quaker community. Arriving at Indianapolis, his company was assigned to the 19th Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Solomon Meredith, of Wayne County, then in the rendezvous at Camp Morton, and was mustered into service for three years or during the war, July 29, 1861, and by lot he became the second ranking captain of the regiment, Company B. The regiment being ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, *via* Baltimore, Maryland, Companies A and B were armed by the Governor with Enfield rifles, and reached Washington City on the morning of August 9, 1861. It encamped on Kalorama Heights, north-west of Washington, until brigaded with the 6th, 2d, and 7th Wisconsin, when the brigade was moved into Virginia, at Chain Bridge. There the rounds of picket and intrenchment work began, and the regiment suffered great hardships, to which fully one-third succumbed. His first engagement with the enemy was at Lewinsville, September 21, 1861, where the regiment suffered some slight losses. After the completion of the chain of forts near Chain Bridge, the brigade was moved to the Arlington estate and encamped for the winter of 1861–62. He participated in every round of duty, drill, picket, or skirmish with his regiment, was engaged in the battles of Rappahannock Station, August 16th, 17th, and 18th; Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, August 25th and 26th; Gainesville, August 28th; second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; South Mountain, September 14th; and Antietam, September 16th, 17th, and 18th, in 1862. In this last engagement he commanded his regiment, Colonel Bachman being mortally wounded, Colonel Meredith disabled at South Mountain, and Major May killed at Gainesville. He commanded the regiment until about December 1, 1862, when, Colonel Meredith being promoted to brigadier-general, he should have become, in regular succession and by recommendation, colonel. He preferred, however, a brave fellow-officer, and waived his rank in favor of Captain Samuel J. Williams, of Company K. After some demur, both in the regiment and at Indianapolis, Colonel Dudley's wishes were respected, and he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. After considerable marching and bivouacking, he was engaged with his regiment, December 13 and 14, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Virginia; again at Fitzhugh Crossing, April 30 and May 1, 1863; at Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4, 1863; and on July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The brigade was placed in an exposed position at the latter battle, and his regiment lost seventy-two per centum of the men engaged on the first day, July 1, Colonel Dudley being one of the wounded. From the effect of this wound his right leg was amputated; after a third operation it healed, and he at last recovered, after an illness of nearly a year. He was elected clerk of the Wayne Circuit Court at the October election in 1866, and was re-elected in 1870. During his term of office he directed his studies to the law, and upon retirement from office, January 19, 1875, was admitted to the bar, and took up the practice of the law at Richmond, leaving it in September, 1875, to accept the position of cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank, whence he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Indiana, on February 11, 1879. He was, during a part of his service as county clerk, chairman of the Wayne County Republican central committee, and afterward a member of the Republican state central committee, and thus was identified with the politics of the state. He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in January, 1864, at Selma, and afterward was a charter member of Richmond Lodge, No. 254, at Richmond, Indiana. He was a prominent member of the Union League, and represented the soldiers of Wayne County at the great convention at Pittsburgh in 1866, and again in 1871. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity at Centerville, Indiana, in 1870, and is now a member of Webb Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Richmond, Indiana. His religious views are what might be termed liberal orthodox. Brought up a Congregationalist, he early discovered a liking for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was united to that Church in 1864, since which he has been one of its working members. He was born a Whig, brought up an Abolitionist, and is, of course, a Republican. His views have undergone no change, nor will be likely to. He was married, October 18, 1864, to Theresa Fiske, of Richmond, Indiana, the only daughter and survivor of the Rev. George Fiske, who founded and maintained St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Indiana, from 1837 to his death, in 1860; he was its first rector, and only laid down his charge in 1855, when attacked by his last sickness. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are still living. To omit from Colonel Dudley's record an emphatic commendation of him as a man, and a genial, warm-hearted friend, would leave untold some of his most strongly marked characteristics. In business he reveals the same energy and spirit that characterized his military life. He is a warm partisan and an enthusiast for his party's success, but not a bitter politician. In the social circle, a gentleman of culture and education, a genial, pleasant companion and a sympathizing friend; at home, a tender husband and indulgent father; in war, the gallant soldier; in peace, the modest, unassuming man of business, tenacious of his convictions, and fearless of upholding them—such is the picture presented by one who has known him from boyhood, and the biographer gives it with the certainty that all who know the Colonel will recognize it.

WARING, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, physician and surgeon, Richmond, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, April 18, 1827. His parents were Joshua and Margaret (Houghton) Waring. He was early required to work on the farm, and, losing his father at the age of fourteen, his labors were so increased that his school advantages were greatly limited. When he was seventeen he entered the Beechgrove Academy, chopping wood for his board. In two terms he fitted himself to teach school, which he did for three years, his last being the Whitewater school in Richmond. This school was under charge of the Friends, and was closed in 1849, owing to the prevalence of cholera. Mr. Waring's tastes had long inclined him to the medical profession, and he began his studies that fall in Richmond, under the instruction of Doctor John T. Plummer. He soon entered the Ohio Medical College. From that institution he graduated in 1852, receiving the degree of M. D. He then commenced practice at Richmond in partnership with his former preceptor, and remained in that connection two years. At the end of that time he removed to Thorntown, Boone County, where he practiced seven years; and then, in 1861, returned to Richmond, which has ever since been his home and the field of his practice. In 1866 Doctor Waring joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of which he is still a member. He belonged to the Wayne County Medical Society during its entire existence—a period of about twelve years—serving most of that time as its secretary. In 1862 he joined the State Medical Society. He is by birthright a member of the society of Friends. Formerly a Whig, he is now a Republican. He married, July 3, 1852, Miss Semira Hiatt, of Milton, by whom he has had three children, two daughters and one son; the latter died January 19, 1877. Doctor Waring conscientiously discharges every duty. Prudence and moderation are among his chief characteristics, and his life seems governed by pure and just precepts. He undertakes only what he can perform. He instinctively sympathizes with every moral reform, and looks with disapprobation upon any innovation in religion. As a citizen, he is highly respected. His diligence and carefulness have secured him a good practice; and it is worthy of note that he is the family physician of one of the best medical practitioners in the state.

DU HADWAY, CALEB S., auditor-elect of Wayne County, Milton, Indiana, was born December 11, 1826. He is the son of Peter and Martha (Reeves) Du Hadway, and is the only child living. His few educational advantages were principally found in Richmond, Indiana. His circumstances required him to leave school at fourteen years of age, and prepare to earn his own living. He first entered the store of his uncle, James E. Reeves, as clerk, where he continued for about three years, when he took a similar position in Mark E. Reeves's store, at Hagerstown. In 1848, in connection with Edward Vaughan, he bought out the proprietor, and continued the business for two years, when his partner went to California during the mania for gold in 1850. Mr. Du Hadway continued the business which, proving unfortunate, he closed in April, 1855. For the next five years he was engaged in insurance, at the end of which time he removed to Richmond, and went into the auction business with C. W. Ferguson. The next year he cultivated a farm, and in 1863 he traveled as salesman for Vanuxem & Leeds, During the following two or three years he served as bookkeeper and general accountant, and in 1876 he entered an office as deputy treasurer for the county. While here fortune smiled upon him, and, on offering as candidate for county auditor, he was nominated over eight excellent applicants, and was elected to that position in October, 1878. On June 2, 1852, he married Miss Priscilla Buchanan, daughter of Doctor Buchanan, of Hagerstown, and has an interesting family of three children. Mr. Du Hadway is an honored citizen, and has the confidence of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Masonic Order in good standing.

ELDER, JAMES, journalist, of Richmond, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1818. He is the first son among the seven children of Samuel and Jane (Oliver) Elder, both of Scotch ancestry. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, as his home was three miles from the only school he could attend, and that being held but three months in the year. His boyhood was characterized by a fondness for useful reading, and he early conceived the idea of becoming a printer, even before he saw a printing-press. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to that trade in the office of the Franklin *Repository*, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. During his apprenticeship, which lasted four years, he studied in a night-class in an academy; and by that means, and through his experience in the printing-office, the most important part of his education has been obtained. In March, 1839, he set out for the West, thinking it offered greater inducements to young men than the thickly peopled East. Having stopped in Cincinnati, he worked as a journeyman printer for a short time, and then, in June of the same year, went on to Richmond, Indiana, where he has ever since remained. He was at once engaged as a journeyman in the office of the *Jeffersonian*, and after a few weeks entered into an engagement with the proprietor, S. E. Perkins, now a Judge of the Su-

preme Court of Indiana, to publish that journal for one year. In November, 1840, he bought the establishment, and continued to edit and publish the paper, except during a period of six months, until January, 1865, when its publication was discontinued. In December, 1845, Mr. Elder was appointed postmaster by President Polk, and served in that capacity until a change of administration, in 1849. In August of that year he was elected Representative to the Legislature, though his party was greatly in the minority. During that session he was made a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and chairman of that on Benevolent Institutions, two of the most important committees of the House. In the spring of 1846, while postmaster, he engaged in the book and stationery business, which he conducted over thirty years. In 1853 he was again appointed postmaster, by President Pierce, and held that office two terms. In 1853 and 1854 he served one term as school trustee, and was always a warm advocate of the common school system and of all educational interests. He was elected a member of the city council at the first election under the new charter, in 1867, was re-elected the following year, and also in 1870 and 1872. In May, 1873, he was chosen mayor, and served two years. He has been a delegate to three Democratic national conventions; namely, the Baltimore Convention in 1848, the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, and the St. Louis Convention in 1876. Mr. Elder is not a member of any Church or society. His sympathies are more fully with the Presbyterian Church, in which he was trained by his parents, who were members of that denomination; but he usually attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife belongs. As has already appeared, his political connection is with the Democratic party, and he has been an active politician. Mr. Elder married, in December, 1840, Miss Ann Mattis, by whom he had two children, Samuel and Ann. They, and also their mother, have passed away; the death of the latter occurred in September, 1845. In September, 1848, he married Miss Eliza J. Haines. They have had three children, James F., Mary, and Fannie; the first two are living. As the Democratic party is outnumbered in Wayne County by its opponents, Mr. Elder's abilities have not been as fully recognized as they would otherwise have been. He has fair business tact, and his careful judgment, his knowledge of men and political history, and his experience as a journalist, have enabled him to discharge with credit the public duties at various times assigned to him. He was appointed sheriff in September, 1878, by the Supreme Court of the state, and is now holding that position. Mr. Elder has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens as a man of candor, integrity, and benevolence. He is a man of excellent standing and high ability.

ELLIOTT, JEHU TINDALL, was born near Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, February 7, 1813, and died, at his home in New Castle, on the 12th of February, 1876, having just entered upon the sixty-fourth year of his age. His death was sudden and caused by apoplexy, but was not wholly unexpected either to his family or friends, who knew that he had suffered from previous attacks of that complaint, and that his existence was likely to be suddenly terminated. His father, Abraham Elliott, came to Henry County in 1824, and settled on a farm one and a half miles from New Castle, which had just been laid out and made the county seat, and, with a large family to support, it was necessary that all should contribute by labor to aid in their maintenance. They were, in fact, a model family, universally beloved and respected by their friends and acquaintances, and all rendered a cheerful obedience to the requirements of the situation. The education of the youth was limited to the means which the country at that time afforded, but he learned rapidly, and soon he had made such proficiency that by the time he was eighteen years of age he was engaged in teaching a school, which he continued for about two years. The father of the young man, himself a lawyer in good standing, had intended his son for the legal profession, and, when he reached the age of twenty, placed him in the office of Martin M. Ray, then a lawyer of large practice at Centerville, Wayne County, where he remained about one year, and was then admitted to practice. Having completed his studies, he returned to New Castle and opened an office, and a lucrative business soon came to him. He was married, October 24, 1833, to Hannah Branson, who survives him. The first office he ever held was that of assistant secretary of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature, a position to which he was re-elected, and in 1837 he was made principal secretary of that body. In 1838 he was elected prosecuting attorney for a new circuit, extending to and embracing the counties of Blackford and Wells, in which no courts had previously been held, which position he held until August, 1839, when he was elected to the state Senate, the term then being three years. In 1844 he was elected by the Legislature Circuit Judge, his circuit embracing eight of the most populous counties, and he was re-elected in 1851 for another term of seven years, but in 1852 he resigned the office and accepted the presidency of a railroad then being built from Richmond to Chicago. This he resigned in 1854, and the following year, 1855, he was elected by the people Circuit Judge, holding the place until 1864, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The bar over which he had so long presided was one of great ability, embracing such eminent lawyers as James Rariden, John S. Newman, Charles H. Test, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker,

and James Perry, with many others scarcely inferior to them. It was the opinion of these gentlemen and other competent judges that, as a Circuit Judge, his ability was of the highest order, and it is certain that no judge ever gave greater satisfaction than he. His popularity was such that no one ever opposed him for the place successfully, and when it was known that he was a candidate an election followed, of course. The opinions he delivered during the six years he occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench bear evidence of great industry and a thorough knowledge of the law, and stand deservedly high with the profession. On retiring from the Supreme Bench he resumed the practice of the law, and was thus engaged when death overtook him. The community in which the Judge so long resided placed a very high estimate on his ability and integrity. He was the friend and counselor of the young men who embarked in the profession, and as such these esteemed him very highly. The litigant always felt that in the decision of his case the Judge would bring to his aid thorough knowledge of the law and impartiality, and if he lost his suit it was because the law and facts compelled a decision the other way, and therefore lawyers and their clients submitted cheerfully to adverse decisions. It was by this means that he won the title of the "model judge." He served eighteen years as Circuit Judge and six years on the Supreme Bench, making twenty-four years in all, and from 1835 to 1871 he was continually in the public service. Few men who die at the age of sixty-three have served the public so long and with such universal commendation as Judge Elliott. To the community in which he had so long resided, as well as to his personal friends and his family, his death seemed an irreparable loss, which found as full an expression as words could convey in a set of resolutions passed by the Henry County bar, which, through lack of space, we are unable to publish.

EVANS, CAPTAIN OWEN, of the 2d United States Sharp-shooters, was born in Henry County, Indiana, August 11, 1826. He is of Quaker parentage, the second of six children born to George and Mary (Haskett) Evans. He was reared on a farm, but had better educational opportunities than most boys in that section. He fully appreciated these advantages and made great progress in his studies. Under the direction of a teacher who was a thorough classical scholar, Captain Evans learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he was a great reader, and seemed literally to devour every thing in the way of books that came within reach, particularly works on history and theology. Having naturally an inquiring, logical mind, his searching questions on the latter subject proved troublesome to his parents and friends, for in those days knowledge of science and philosophy was not wide-spread. At the age of nineteen his mental acquirements were such that he passed an examination as a teacher; and for three years continued that calling. In March, 1855, he went to Iowa, and the year following removed to Minnesota, and entered one hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Anoka County. While a resident of this state he was commissioned sheriff of Isanti County, serving two years, when he was elected one of the board of county supervisors of Anoka County. He was appointed chairman of the board, and had the disbursement of all moneys drawn for county purposes. He also organized Anoka Lodge of Freemasons, and filled the chair of Worshipful Master. He was afterward elected first Master, under the chartered lodge, and appointed Senior Grand Warden of the state. At the breaking out of the war Captain Evans was occupied in farming. A true American citizen, he resolved to sacrifice personal comfort and interest in upholding the honor of his country; and, accordingly, in the fall of 1861 he enlisted for three years as a private soldier in Company A, 2d United States Sharp-shooters. This company, which in time became celebrated for its bravery and efficiency, was, during its term of service, attached to nearly every corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was generally called upon to flank charges, to lead in advance, and to cover retreat. Captain Evans was engaged in the battles of Falmouth, Orange Court House, and a number of others, including the second battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner. Paroled by order of General Lee, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until exchanged. Passing through Pennsylvania, while *en route* to rejoin his command, the train was thrown from the track, and Captain Evans's shoulder was broken. This accident sent him to the hospital at York for six months, and he was unable to join his company until the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville. At the battle of Gettysburg his company was deployed as skirmishers in General Sickles's front, and received the charge, on Big and Little Round Top, of the advance line of Ewell's and Longstreet's divisions. On the third day of the fight they were called to the assistance of the Second Corps to resist the Confederate charge on Cemetery Hill. Here they again encountered the flower of the Southern army, which was broken and scattered before them. Thus far Captain Evans had escaped unscathed; but, just before the decisive charges, he received a slight wound in the face from a minie ball. Upon the reorganization of the army under General Grant, Captain Evans's company was attached to Hancock's corps, and with that command began the march to Richmond through the Wilderness. Here they were engaged in a succession of fights for fifteen days; and in that at Po

River Captain Evans was wounded in the arm by a shell. During the battle of Petersburg he narrowly escaped having his head blown from his shoulders by a cannon ball, which came so close as to carry away the brim of his hat, and cause paralysis of the frontal brain. Such, in brief, is an outline of Captain Evans's military career. He entered the army a private, and for meritorious conduct was elevated through successive grades to the captaincy of his company. While yet a lieutenant, in addition to his own command, he had charge of two New Hampshire companies. Such was his renown as an officer and a gentleman that he was subsequently tendered the colonelcy of a new regiment of Granite State troops, but declined the honor, preferring, for obvious reasons, to remain with his own men. Previous to the disbandment of volunteers Captain Evans refused the position of mustering officer on General Humphrey's staff. He returned to Indiana, where his family, who had been driven from Minnesota by the Indian massacres, awaited him. In 1869 he was appointed deputy auditor of the county, the duties of which office he still performs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a consistent Christian, a gallant soldier, and a true gentleman.

EMSWILER, GEORGE P., capitalist and broker, of Richmond, was born in the town of York, York County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1830. He was the eldest of ten children, and, his father being in straitened circumstances, young George's opportunities for acquiring an education were by no means flattering, but being energetic and studious he was not long in mastering the rudiments, and that too mostly without the assistance of a teacher. He was early impressed with the influence and position in society which wealth could give, and he had an especial dread of dependence on others. In 1842, when but twelve years of age, he went to Harrisburg, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for four years, when, in company with his parents, he removed to Edinburg, Indiana. Although so young, he had so improved his opportunities by study after business hours that he taught school for twelve months, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. The following year he removed with his father's family to Germantown, in Wayne County, where he continued teaching for six months longer. In December of the same year he removed to Richmond, Indiana, his present home, and engaged as clerk for Stratton & Wright (afterwards Benjamin Stratton), where he remained five years, and where by close economy he acquired his first five hundred dollars, when his salary was but one hundred and eighty dollars a year. Here he illustrated the two strong points of his business character, industry and economy; to which, when acting for himself a few years later, he added the third, namely, good financiering ability. Add to these qualities an excellent judgment of human nature, granted good moral principles, and we have a character that could hardly fail of success. In the employment of Thaddeus Wright he remained until the spring of 1855, when he was offered a position in the Citizens' Bank, under Morrison, Blanchard & Co., and continued with them until March, 1857. At this time he engaged in the wholesale and retail notion trade with Mr. Christian Zimmer, under the firm name of Zimmer & Emswiler. Three years later Mr. Zimmer retired, and he chose Alvin E. Crocker as his partner. This firm was continued for six years with unusual success. Although Mr. Emswiler was possessed of a limited amount of property, their total cash capital was only ninety dollars, with which to purchase horses, wagon, and a stock of goods, all of which they did on a credit of six months. Selling their wares for cash, and to prompt-paying customers on thirty days, they were enabled, by collecting closely every month, to meet every obligation against the firm before maturity, besides making considerable sums each year in discounts. So admirably were the finances managed by Mr. Emswiler that, though tens of thousands of dollars were involved in their trade, the total losses incurred by them during these six years were less than fifty dollars. Soon after the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Emswiler sold out the establishment and retired from business, and now leads the quiet and independent life of a gentleman of fortune. He married Miss Martha A. Finley, February 14, 1855, a niece of John Finley, well remembered by the older citizens as mayor of the city for many years. They have a family of two children, and are highly respected in the community.

FETTA, CHRISTIAN, manufacturer, of Richmond, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, June 15, 1831, and came to this country with his parents when he was fourteen years of age. By his aptness and diligence in study he acquired a good primary education in his native place, and afterwards attended, during three winter terms, a private school in his new home. He left school at the age of seventeen, and began to learn the miller's trade, but, finding that it injured his health, in 1849 he engaged to work in a brick-yard. After one year's service he was made superintendent of the yard, and, with slight interruptions, has continued in this business until the present time. In 1851 he began the manufacture of bricks on his own account, and by his energy, judgment, and quick perception, he established a prosperous business and acquired considerable wealth. In after years his success was checked by

the failure of a man for whom he had indorsed heavily, but his industrious habits and perseverance served him so well in this hour of trial that he emerged from the difficulty uncrushed and undaunted. In 1870 he bought a tract of land in Randolph County, and with a partner went into the lumber business, under the firm name of Fetta & Hawkins. Mr. Fetta had no taste for either military or political honors. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, having served as Master of his lodge for about ten years, and during the years 1873–74 was Grand Master of the state. He is an Odd-fellow and a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Fetta was reared in the Lutheran Church, but at present is not connected with any religious denomination. He married in 1853, and has several sons and daughters.

GAAR, ABRAM, president of Gaar, Scott & Co., manufacturers of steam-engines and threshers, saw-mills, etc., was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 14, 1819. His father, Jonas Gaar, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Sarah (Watson) Gaar, was born in Kentucky. They were married in Indiana in 1818. Abram was the oldest of eight children, seven of whom are yet living. His father moved to the then small village of Richmond when this eldest son was one year old, and followed his trade as cabinet-maker. During his youth and boyhood his opportunities for school education were very limited. Subscription schools for a few months only each year were all that could be afforded. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the trade with his father, and two years afterwards, in 1835, his father went into the foundry and machine business, on the site where the county jail now stands. Abram at that time was an apprentice, but, being a natural mechanic, he worked at pattern-making, building woolen machinery, etc., though but about eighteen years of age. After three or four years this firm broke up, and he worked with Ellis Nordyke as a millwright in the years 1839 and 1840. Very hard times coming on, he gave up mechanics for the time being, and turned his attention to the improvement of his mind. He attended school for some time, and, finally, closed his last session in 1842, with James M. Poe as teacher. In 1843 he returned and worked for J. M. & J. H. Hutton, in the old Spring Foundry Machine-shops. Here he continued till 1849, when he and his father, brother, and brother-in-law, bought out the firm, and started under the familiar firm name of "A. Gaar & Co." Here was the foundation laid for their future extensive shops. The principal members of the firm at that time consisted of Mr. Gaar's father, himself, his brother, J. M. Gaar, and his brother-in-law, W. G. Scott, all of them having a genius for mechanics; and being of industrious habits they continued to extend their business and their reputation year after year, till April 1, 1870, when the name was changed to Gaar, Scott & Co., and a company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars. Up to this time Abram Gaar was superintendent of the pattern and wood-working department of the works, and in 1870 was elected president, and continued actively in business till 1873, when he ceased to attend the works regularly, but still continued as president. The establishment of Gaar, Scott & Co. has grown to large proportions. The machine-shop, built in 1856, was burned down in January, 1858, but was immediately rebuilt, and other buildings have been added from time to time, and at present the shops, with warehouses and necessary yard room, cover five acres of ground. They are among the most extensive boiler and engine builders in the world. They used in 1878 more than three hundred and sixty tons of boiler iron, over three hundred and fifty tons of wrought iron, and eight hundred tons of pig iron, besides one million seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in the construction of grain-threshers, saw-mills, etc., and employ on an average about four hundred men. The value of their manufactured goods exceeded five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their goods are sent to all of the states and territories. Their trade on the Pacific Slope last year, principally in California, exceeded eighty thousand dollars. Another large shop has lately been put up to meet their growing business. In 1873 Mr. Garr, with his family, took a trip to California, returning in 1874. Soon after he removed to his farm, two miles northeast of Richmond, where he now lives. He had no taste nor ambition for military honors, though in 1842 he belonged to a military company, under Captain Sinex, and continued for about five years. He was a member of the city council from 1857 to 1861. Mr. Gaar had no aspirations for political offices, and never asked or accepted one. He belongs to no secret orders, but at one time was a member of the Good Templars. His sympathies and practice have always been on the side of temperance, never having been addicted to drinking, neither chewing or smoking tobacco. The result of such habits is a sound mind in a sound body in advanced age. In 1840 he was anxious to cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison as a candidate for President of the United States, but, not having reached his majority by twelve days, that privilege was denied him. As his father was a Democrat, Abraham changed over, voted for Polk in 1844, and continued to act with that party till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he left the party and became a Republican from that time forward. He also paid liberally for the support of the war. In 1867 Mr. Gaar became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife

Abram Gaar.

and one son belong. He has long been noted for his liberality and kindness to the poor and unfortunate, though these noble deeds of charity have been done in privacy, and with a desire to avoid display. On March 26, 1851, he married Agnes Adams, and has a family of four children. In 1876 he built a very superior dwelling on his farm, where he now lives, surrounded by the comforts and pleasures of home, respected and esteemed by the community in which he dwells. In 1868 he was elected one of the trustees of the Home for Friendless Women, an institution of Richmond, where he served about nine years without remuneration, and his name now heads the list with a very liberal subscription to pay off an incumbrance on that institution.

GORDON, OLIVER C., county treasurer, of Winchester, was born in Henry County, Indiana, November 14, 1845. His parents were Charles and Lydia (Jessup) Gordon, who emigrated years ago from North Carolina. He received a fair education, at Arba, Randolph County, and gained his first knowledge of business as salesman in a store in that village. He entered the army as a private soldier at the age of eighteen, and served during the war. His career in the army was a checkered one. At times he enjoyed pleasure and plenty, more frequently he was exposed to the dangers of the sea, wearied with forced marches, and exhausted with hunger; and, finally, he returned home uninjured. For two years he carried the mail between Richmond and Union City. He then settled in the latter place, in the book and stationery business, and remained until elected to his present position, in 1875. He now has the nomination for a second term, which is about equal to a re-election. His popularity may be shown by the fact of his giving a bond amounting to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. His bondsmen include a number of the most influential citizens of the county, all signing without any solicitation on his part. He is a member of the society of Friends, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Maggie Keever Powers, in 1866, by whom he has three children. Mr. Gordon is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and courteous manners. His social position is well defined and secure.

GRIFFIS, THEODORE L., merchant, Connersville, Indiana, was born in that place October 10, 1826. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Swift) Griffis, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. Mr. Griffis is by no means a stranger to pioneer life, as Indiana had been a state but ten years at the time of his birth. His education was acquired at the common schools of Connersville, where he stood well in his classes, excelling in mathematics. With a natural taste for business, he became a clerk in a drug-store at the age of ten years. Three years later he resumed his studies at school, which he attended until about nineteen years of age. In 1846 his business life began, and he was employed in the dry-goods establishment of Daniel Hankins as bookkeeper and salesman. Here he continued for six years, acquiring valuable experience in studying human nature and in handling fabrics. In practice Mr. Griffis has acted upon the motto of one of the great philanthropists of England: "Be a whole man; at one thing at a time." Through all these years of trade he has kept to one course, though often solicited to accept offices of honor and profit. Industry, courtesy, and persistence have been the law of his house, and he now stands at the head of his business in his native town. About the year 1851 he became a partner with Mr. Hankins, and continued with him for eight years. At the end of this time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Griffis began an independent life as a merchant, in the room immediately north of his present location. On February 24, 1853, Mr. Griffis married Miss Rachel M. Rogers, daughter of Doctor J. G. Rogers, of New Richmond, Ohio, who is deservedly honored by a sketch in the "Encyclopædia of Eminent Men of Ohio." They had four sons, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Griffis's death occurred on March 25, 1866. While Mr. Griffis has never aspired to office, he has remained true to his political faith—first as a Whig and afterward as a member of the Republican party. June 30, 1875, he married Miss Kathleen Reese, of Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Griffis is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and courteous manners, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

GRAVES, PROFESSOR KERSEY, of Richmond, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1815, and is descended from the noble family of Stuarts of England. His father was Enos Graves, a man of great force of character, a clear reasoner, and a vigorous, logical writer. He was a leading member of the society of Friends, and, in political life, held offices of honor and trust in the county, and might have gained higher positions had not his religious scruples restrained him from seeking or accepting them. The maiden name of the mother of Kersey Graves was Elizabeth Jones, a relative of the noted English scholar, Sir William Jones. His highest educational advantages were those of an academy, in which he studied mathematics and the natural sciences, and made some attain-

ment in the classics. He early manifested a love for history and scientific studies. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in Richmond, Indiana, near which he now resides, and continued that occupation at intervals, there and elsewhere, for twenty years. He spent several years in traveling and lecturing on phrenology, physiology, and physiognomy. Language reform also engaged his attention, as comprehended in the terms phonography and phonotypy. He learned their principles, urged their claims, and taught them in classes formed for the purpose. Both from education and natural inclination, Mr. Graves has scrupulously avoided any active participation in politics, though recently he has manifested some interest in political reform as contemplated by the principles of the radical reform party, and now has many calls to speak on that question. He has never held a higher political office than that of mayor, which was unsolicited, and accepted reluctantly. Though often urged to become a candidate, he has always, with the above and no other exception, declined. He once accepted a nomination for the Legislature on the anti-slavery ticket. He took an active part in that as well as various other reform enterprises, having been appointed the first secretary of the state society for the abolition of slavery. He was also the first state lecturer under the auspices of that society. While employed in the duties of that office he had, he says, to encounter those hard arguments of the opposition — eggs, stones, and brickbats. Like his father, he has ever manifested a deep interest in the temperance cause, and he has often delivered addresses upon that subject. Professor Graves's mind was turned toward religion at an early age. As he manifested a pious disposition, his friends cherished the hope of his finally entering the ministry. But becoming convinced, by his researches in Oriental religious history (a subject which he became passionately fond of investigating), that the popular theology embraced some errors, he began using his pen in an effort to enlighten the public mind upon that theme. His labors resulted, first, in a work entitled "The Biography of Satan;" and, more recently, in "The World's Sixteen Crucified Saviors," a book which has met with a very flattering reception both in America and Europe; the former has advanced to the tenth edition, and the latter to the sixth. He has another work now in press, entitled "The Bible of Bibles," embracing a description of twenty-seven Bibles written in various ages and countries. Mrs. Graves, whose maiden name was Lydia Michener, is a niece of Hon. David M. Stanton, and cousin of the late distinguished Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. They have four children, of whom they are justly proud because of their position in society and their promise of future usefulness. The eldest son, Benjamin M., is a graduate of Cornell University, a young man of great energy of character, industry, and lofty ambition, who bids fair to reach a high mark as a writer and speaker. The eldest daughter, Lizzie, studied two years in the same institution and one year in Adrian College, Michigan, and is now teaching in a high school. The younger son, Alonzo J., has conceived a passionate fondness for instrumental music, and seems likely to attain to distinction in that art. The younger daughter, Elma, a young lady of great promise, endowed with beauty and an amiable disposition, is preparing to enter Cornell University. They all seem to have inherited from their parents an ardent love of books and study. Professor Graves is constantly employed in literary work. When not traveling and lecturing upon some reform topic, he is writing books, newspaper and magazine articles. Though for years he has been at times disqualified for public speaking by a disease that affects his delivery, he has made many such efforts, and is regarded as an able and interesting speaker. He has delivered full courses of lectures before both literary and benevolent societies, who have expressed their appreciation by flattering resolutions. He possesses a remarkable memory. After having delivered a public discourse upon any subject that enlists his feelings, such is the impression it makes upon his own mind and memory that he can repeat it as pronounced or in reverse order, or begin at any point of it and go either way. The whole address hangs before his mental vision so that he can grasp all or any part of it with ease. The general verdict of those who know him well is that Mr. Graves is a good man, pure, upright, ingenuous, and kind-hearted. He has never uttered an oath, nor drank enough to amount to a gill of intoxicating liquor. This he attributes chiefly to the moral lessons imparted by his father, the remembrance of whom he cherishes with most affectionate respect. He has developed and disciplined his mental powers unaided by the schools, and written remarkable works, which many believe will accomplish great good and immortalize his name.

GRAY, COLONEL ISAAC PUSEY, Lieutenant-governor of Indiana, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1828, and is the son of John and Hannah (Worthington) Gray. His ancestors all belonged to the society of Friends, his great-grandfather having emigrated from England with William Penn, and settled in Chester County. His parents removed from Pennsylvania to Urbana, Ohio, in 1836; thence to Montgomery County, in 1839; thence to New Madison, Darke County, in 1842. In the last named place they died. Isaac Gray received a common school education; and, being ambitious and of studious habits, he early entered upon the study of law. His

poverty, however, compelled him to accept a clerkship in a mercantile house at New Madison. Here his close application and strict integrity soon raised him to a partnership in the business, and in a few years he became sole proprietor of the establishment. In 1855 he removed with his family to Union City, Indiana, where he has since resided, and where, after successfully continuing the mercantile business for a few years, he entered upon the profession of law. He is now a prominent member of the bar, and his practice extends to the Supreme and the United States Courts. Mr. Gray was colonel of the 4th Indiana Cavalry in the Civil War. He made a good record, and remained until discharged on account of ill-health. Returning home, he regained his wasted energies, and recruited the 147th Indiana Infantry. In 1866, after careful consideration, he was selected as the candidate for Congress against Hon. George W. Julian, who had long represented that district in the House of Representatives. After a close contest, Governor Gray was defeated by about three hundred votes. Two years later he was elected to the state Senate, where he remained four years. In July, 1870, he was tendered the consulate at St. Thomas, West Indies, and the official papers were forwarded through Governor Morton; but Mr. Gray declined the honor. As a young man he was a member of the Whig party, but acted with the Republicans during the war. Since 1871 he has been an active member of the Democratic party, serving as a member of the Indiana delegation to the Liberal Republican convention in 1872. He was nominated, by acclamation, on the Democratic ticket, for Lieutenant-governor; was elected to that honorable position in 1876, and was renominated for the same place the present year by the state convention. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza Jaqua, daughter of Judson Jaqua, an old and prominent citizen of Darke County, Ohio. They have two children living, Pierre and Bayard, both young men, in the law office of their father. Governor Gray has an excellent judgment of men and things, well balanced by knowledge and experience, a handsome personal appearance, and a courteous address.

GREGORY, RALPH S., lawyer, junior member of the law firm of Templer & Gregory, of Muncie, was born in Delaware County, near the village of Granville, February 28, 1845. He is the son of Samuel and Mary Gregory, both of whom are now deceased; his mother having died in September, 1862, and his father in September, 1871. They were honored and loved by all who knew them, and had each lived to more than the allotted age of man. Mr. Gregory remained upon the farm until he was sixteen years of age. Up to this time his school advantages had been very limited, and he and Robert C. Bell, now the Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, entered school at Muncie together, renting a small room of Peter Much, and boarding themselves. Mr. Gregory made rapid progress in his studies, and in 1860 entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1866 he was admitted to Asbury University, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1867, having undertaken and accomplished the task of obtaining a college and university education without assistance. Immediately after graduating he was appointed superintendent of the Huntington high schools, of Huntington County, Indiana. The duties of this position he successfully discharged for one year, when, having made sufficient money to pay the indebtedness incurred during his last year at college, he abandoned teaching and commenced the study of law, the profession of his choice. He entered the office of Hon. Carleton E. Shipley, at Muncie, and so diligently did he apply himself to his work that in August, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of that city. He began the practice of law with Mr. Shipley, and afterwards formed a partnership with the late Hon. Alfred Kilgore, ex-United States district attorney, which existed until the death of Mr. Kilgore, in 1871. For a time, immediately after the death of his partner, Mr. Gregory was alone; but, on account of his extensive practice, he felt that he required assistance. He accordingly formed a copartnership with the Hon. J. N. Templer—a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work—under the firm name of Templer & Gregory, which is to-day one of the leading law firms of Eastern Indiana. August 8, 1862, Mr. Gregory enlisted in the army; was made orderly sergeant of Company B, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was discharged at Shell Mound, Tennessee, on the 29th of November, 1863, by reason of illness. He has been identified with every laudable enterprise of his town and county, and in 1874 was one of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana to build the grand Masonic Temple at Indianapolis. The task was successfully accomplished. He is a Knight Templar, and has been honored with all the subordinate offices of the fraternity. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and has been Grand Sachem of the state of Indiana. At present he is the grand representative of that order to the Great Council at New York City. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and other orders. He was chosen school examiner of Delaware County, December 9, 1870, to fill the unexpired term of Arthur C. Millette, now registrar of the United States land office, Springfield, Dakota Territory. This position he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1874 he was elected a member of the school board of his city, and has held other responsible posts, in all of which he displayed much ability, faithfulness, and zeal. In the matter of education he is an earnest

and devoted friend to the free school system, and is a firm advocate of compulsory education. Mr. Gregory comes from a Methodist family, but is not himself identified with any branch of the Church militant. His views of religion are quite liberal, consisting largely in the practice of the golden rule, and he has no patience with the hollow pretense of piety so largely in vogue at the present day. In politics he is a Republican, and has always taken part in political campaigns, contributing not a little to the success of his party; but he seems to have no ambition to be a professional politician. He has never sought political office, although at the earnest solicitation of friends, on one occasion, he permitted them to use his name for a short time in connection with a candidacy for a seat in the House of Representatives of Indiana; but, soon becoming utterly disgusted with the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of the "machine politician," he peremptorily withdrew from the contest before the time for the election arrived. Mr. Gregory occupies an eminent position in society, and, although he possesses qualifications fitting him for the domestic circle, he has never married. He is a young man of energy, perseverance, and business probity, who by the practice of a rigid economy has already laid the foundation for future wealth. He has also achieved a reputation in his profession as a good lawyer and a successful practitioner. As an advocate, he ranks with the best, being a fluent, logical, and convincing speaker; and his ability in the preparation of his cases for trial is second to none.

HACKLEMAN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL PLEASANT ADAMS, deceased, of Rushville. The following is from an address delivered by George C. Clark at the funeral of the subject of this sketch, in Rushville, October 18, 1862: "Pleasant Adams Hackleman was born in Franklin County, Indiana—then a territory—on the 15th of November, 1814. He was the son of Major John Hackleman, who served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812, and a native of Abbeville District, South Carolina. His mother, whose original name was Sarah Adams, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina. His parents were married in what is now Franklin County, Indiana, in the year 1810, and still reside near Brookville, where they originally settled. Both of them, hale relics of a former age, are with us to-day, mourning their untimely loss. The early years of Pleasant A. Hackleman were spent amid the vicissitudes of pioneer life, clearing off the forests of a newly settled country, preparing the lands for the production of the fruitful harvests which we have so long been reaping, and performing the manual labor usual at that day upon a farm. On the 31st of October, 1833, he married Sarah Bradburn, daughter of Doctor John Bradburn, then of the same vicinity. She and seven daughters survive him. After his marriage, he continued in the occupation of farming nearly three years, when he commenced reading law with John A. Matson, Esq., at Brookville, Indiana. At that day a knowledge of law, tested by a rigid examination, was a prerequisite to admission to practice. With such assiduity and energy did he prosecute his studies that at the end of ten months he had thoroughly mastered the elements of the science, and was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he removed with his family to Rushville, which has been his home from that time to the period of his death. He settled here about the last of May, 1837, commenced the practice of law, and rapidly rose to high distinction in the legal profession. In August, 1837, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Rush County, which office he held until about the 15th of May, 1841. In August, of that year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served the ensuing session with honor to himself and his constituents. In the fall of 1847 he was appointed clerk of the Rush Circuit Court, in the place of John L. Robinson, resigned. In August, 1848, he was elected clerk to fill Mr. Robinson's unexpired term, and a year later was elected as clerk again, and served as such until about the end of the year 1855. He was twice selected by his political friends as their candidate for Congress—as a Whig in 1847, and as a Republican in 1858—but was not elected. His name occupied a place as senatorial elector for Indiana on the presidential ticket in 1852; and he was a delegate from the state at large to the convention at Chicago, in 1860, that nominated for President Abraham Lincoln, the present occupant of the White House. In May, 1846, he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and ever after felt a deep interest in the welfare and progress of that benevolent order; and here, as in every other sphere in which he moved, he soon became one of the leading spirits of the fraternity in the state. In July, 1851, he was the unanimous choice of the members of the Grand Lodge of the state as one of their representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and served in this distinguished position for six years. The honor of so long a service in the great legislative head of the order has been conceded to but one other of the able representatives in that body from Indiana. But this was not the culmination of the honors which a fraternity grateful for faithful labors were disposed to award him. In November, 1857, he was chosen Grand Master of the state. No greater evidence of the unbounded philanthropy of the man can be required than the fact that for twelve years, in offices that afforded no emolument, in an order devoted to visiting the sick, relieving the oppressed, burying the dead, and educating the

orphan, his best energies were exerted. In addition to the labors necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties of all these positions, he became, about the year 1840, editor of the Rushville *Whig*, and soon made for it a wide reputation for untiring zeal and ability. He subsequently edited the Rushville *Republican*, and did not entirely cease writing for the press until he entered the army. The highest testimony to his ability as a statesman may be found in the fact that when the clouds in the political horizon grew dark and gloomy, and serious threatenings were heard of that storm which has since burst with such relentless fury upon us; when the magnificent structure of our free government seemed rocking to and fro upon its foundations; when all eyes were turned to men of thought, men of ability, men of cool judgment and political wisdom, then was Pleasant A. Hackleman selected as one of the commissioners or delegates from the state of Indiana to the Conference Convention, which met at Washington on the 4th of February, 1861. In that body of men of distinguished ability, he was a worthy associate in the performance of as high a political trust as was ever committed to men since the formation of our Constitution. That they were not successful in calming the turbulent elements of political strife by which they were surrounded, does not detract from the importance of the trust confided to them. Soon after the Civil War commenced, under a thorough conviction of duty, Mr. Hackleman voluntarily offered his services to his country, and was appointed colonel of the 16th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This was then a twelve months' regiment in the service of the state, but was turned over to the United States for the same term, and soon acquired the reputation of being the best-drilled volunteer regiment in the service. In this capacity he served nearly a year in North-eastern Virginia and in Maryland. A short time before the expiration of his term, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and ordered to report to General Halleck, then at Corinth. Arriving a short time after Corinth was evacuated, in June, 1862, he was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Grant, and remained near Corinth in almost entire inactivity until a few days before the battle in which he received the wound which caused his death. On the third day of October, 1862, in the battle before Corinth, about three o'clock P. M., while on horseback at the head of his brigade, bravely rallying his troops to victory against an overpowering foe, he received a gunshot wound in the neck, injuring his powers of utterance to such an extent that he could speak only in broken sentences. He was taken from his horse by Captain W. H. F. Randall, chief of his staff, and conveyed to the Tishomingo House, in Corinth, where he had every needed attention by army surgeons and nurses. And there, about eight o'clock the same evening, entirely conscious of his condition, he quietly and peacefully sank to that sleep that knows no waking. His last audible words were, 'I am dying, but I am dying for my country.' . . . He has left us an example worthy of imitation. He was emphatically a self-made man, the architect of his own fortune. He commenced life in the backwoods, and in limited circumstances, without the advantages of education, family influence, or wealth; he has, by his own industry, energy, and perseverance, with the blessing of a vigorous and powerful intellect, sustained by an unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose, attained a character and achieved a position among men of which any one might justly be proud. . . . Although for many years in public life, necessarily mingling with all classes of society, he was never guilty of any kind of dissipation, and was remarkably free from the fashionable vices of the age. He was open-hearted, candid, and generous, to a fault; the needy who applied to him were never turned away empty, if in his power to relieve. He was plain, unaffected, and unostentatious in his manners and his habits. As a lawyer, he was profound; an honest, earnest, and able advocate; a frank and manly adversary, never attempting to conceal from his opponent the ground upon which he relied for success. He was wholly incapable of resorting to any trick or chicanery for the purpose of gaining a triumph in a cause, preferring always to place his case upon what he believed to be the law; and to his position, thus taken, he adhered with an unyielding tenacity. When once enlisted in a cause, no matter how small the amount involved, his whole powers were exerted in behalf of his client. As a statesman, his ability is known to you all; he was an ardent admirer of that form of government under which we have so long prospered, and often dwelt in conversation, with great fervor of commendation, upon its system of checks and balances, which he believed to be most admirably adjusted. . . . As a soldier, he was brave and gallant; but on this phase of character I will allow one of his own beloved 16th Indiana Regiment to speak for me. J. R. S. Cox, who for twelve months endured the privations and hardships of the tented field under General Hackleman's command, says: 'Those long marches through Virginia to Winchester, across the Shenandoah, over the Blue Ridge, through Manassas to the Rappahannock—as the panorama moves past, how many thousand instances are called up of his kindness in alleviating the condition of his men! We endured no hardship that he did not share; and no regiment ever loved their colonel more devotedly than the 16th loved P. A. Hackleman. I have often seen him trudging on foot, carrying a gun, while a sick man rode his horse. . . . We will ever think of him as struck down at the head of his columns while leading them on to glorious vic-

tory.' General Hackleman was a kind husband, a fond and indulgent parent, and in all the social relations was highly esteemed and respected. He was that noblest work of God, an honest man. We can only commit his lifeless clay to the silent tomb; his spirit is already in the hands of a just and merciful Father, in whom he believed and trusted.

'Of the rich legacies the dying leave,
Remembrance of their virtues is the best.'"

HEDGES, JOHN S., of New Castle, was born in Deersville, Harrison County, Ohio, April 25, 1848. He is the youngest of three children of Samuel and Mary L. Hedges. Her maiden name was Blair. His father died when he was about two years of age; and his mother removed with her children to Henry County, Indiana, in the fall of 1855, where they have ever since resided. His mother married a second time in 1856; and at the early age of fifteen years John began in the world for himself without a dollar of money. He first went to live with Judge Jehu T. Elliott, a kind, benevolent man. He was ambitious for an education. His facilities heretofore had been very meager, but now he attended the high-school, and paid his tuition by sweeping floors and building fires. So well did he improve these opportunities for learning that the next year, when but sixteen, he began teaching school. To understand the obstacles better which he had to overcome, it should be remarked that when but eighteen months old his spine received an injury that rendered him a cripple ever afterwards, and made walking painful and difficult. He continued to improve his education by teaching in the winter and attending school in the summer till the spring of 1870, when he began the study of law with Mellett & Forkner. After teaching during the following winter, he was promoted to the office of deputy clerk of the county in the spring of 1871. This position he filled to satisfaction till November, 1872, when there was a change of officers, and he retired. He returned to the occupation of teaching for the two succeeding winters, when, owing to ill-health and the partial failure of his eyesight, he spent several months in the summer of 1873 in Ohio and Western Virginia to recuperate. In April, 1874, he was again called to the position of deputy clerk, receiving the nomination for the clerkship in the spring of 1876. He was elected in October, and on November 4 entered upon his duties. He is an Odd-fellow in good standing, and also a member of the Knights of Honor. In the spring of 1874 he became a member of the society of Friends. On March 19, 1874, he married Emma Cook. They have one child living and mourn another, who is dead. By his industrious and strictly temperate habits and sterling worth he has risen from humble life to an honored position in the community. An old author says: "There is merit without elevation, but there is no elevation without some merit."

HIATT, ALLEN RILEY, hardware merchant, of Randolph County, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, February 20, 1829. His father, John Hiatt, was a native of the same state; and his mother, Rachel Glandon, was born in South Carolina. Allen Hiatt is the youngest of nine children. Owing to the death of his father, in the year 1831, the care and responsibility of the family devolved on his mother. With a firm trust in Him who has promised to be a friend to the widow, and a father to the fatherless, she nobly met and discharged these duties. Having herself been in the midst of slavery, she taught her children to abhor the system. In 1833 she removed with her family to Randolph County, Indiana. Of necessity, his education was limited; but, being stimulated and encouraged by his mother, his acquirements were above those of the average scholar, and he began teaching school before he was twenty years of age, continuing for five or six years. His mother died in 1844. Although Mr. Hiatt was then but fifteen years of age, such was her faithfulness in instilling the principle of honesty and integrity in his young mind, that it ever afterwards influenced his course and actions in life. In 1856 he entered a store in Ridgeville as salesman and bookkeeper. In 1861 he was employed by Thomas Ward in a hardware store, of which he became the owner in 1865, and where he still continues in the business. Mr. Hiatt is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined the order in 1857. He is not a member of any Church, but holds to the Universalist belief. He married Mary A. Clark, in 1851, by whom he has eight children now living. He believes that "honesty is the best policy," and through all his commercial transactions has made it one of his cardinal principles never to misrepresent any article offered for sale. By diligently pursuing this course he has built up a profitable business, and, at the same time, has been an honor to the occupation in which he is engaged.

HELM, JEFFERSON, M. D., retired physician and capitalist, of Rushville, though not a native of Indiana, has been identified with her history for more than two-thirds of a century. He is descended from the Anglo-Saxons and the Scotch. His paternal grand-parents emigrated at an early day from England to Mason County, Kentucky, where he was born November 27, 1803. His mother's family came

from Scotland, her native land, and settled in Pennsylvania near Pittsburgh, where her father was accidentally killed. They afterward removed to Kentucky. Before their marriage his father, William Helm, and his mother, Elizabeth Drummond, were inmates of Bryant's Station during its memorable siege by the Indians; and the father was engaged for some time in the border wars. March 10, 1811, the family came to Indiana Territory, and settled on the Whitewater River, five miles below Connersville, in what was known as the "Twelve-mile Purchase." Here Mr. Helm bought three quarter sections of land, and began clearing it. At the beginning of the War of 1812, he was commissioned major, and placed in command of the troops guarding the frontier. They were garrisoned in blockhouses, built about six miles apart, and extending from the Ohio to Fort Wayne. Before leaving home he protected his cabin by a stockade and trench, that his family might resist an attack. Many were their days and nights of anxious watchfulness; but, happily, the savage foe never did more than to menace them by skulking through the surrounding forest. Major Helm was a brave soldier and a prominent and successful business man. His son Jefferson worked on the farm until the age of sixteen, when he began reading medicine in the office of Mason & Moffett, the latter of whom was a skilled physician. Up to this time his winters had been spent at a common school in a rough log house with greased paper windows; and he never attended school in a building provided with the luxury of glass windows. But, though the houses were rude, the teachers were well qualified. He continued his medical studies three years, living meantime with the Mason family. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Doctor Philip Mason, and commenced practice in Fayetteville, Rush County. After one year Doctor Mason returned to Connersville, and Doctor Helm went to a point three miles north, and there laid out the village of Vienna, now Glenwood. He remained there till about the year 1845, when he removed to what is now Farmington, and two years later founded Farmington Academy, where three of his children were prepared for college. Before commencing practice he passed a very rigid examination by the Board of Censors of the Third Medical District, at the first annual meeting of the society. This body was organized in 1827, under a special act of the Legislature; but in 1839 was merged into the Fifth District Indiana Medical Society, of which he became a charter member, and occupied the position either of censor or president as long as it existed. With his medical skill and knowledge Doctor Helm combined large political intelligence and ability, and in 1850, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, he helped to revise the fundamental law of the state. Two years later he was elected to the Senate from the county of Rush, which was then a senatorial district, and served one term of four years. In 1858, having shown himself, in the investment of the proceeds of his practice and in the management of his business, to be an excellent financier, Governor Morton appointed him sinking fund commissioner, an office he held two years, being one of the three commissioners who, with a president and cashier, had charge of five million dollars. Two years prior to this Doctor Helm removed to Rushville, and soon after abandoned practice. In the Civil War, at the call for more surgeons, he was appointed surgeon of the 27th Indiana Infantry, but was favored, on account of age and intimate friendship with Governor Morton, by being placed on the easy service. He served at Shiloh, Louisville, Madison, and Evansville. Doctor Helm is a very large land-owner, his possessions comprising about nine hundred acres in Rush and two thousand in adjoining counties, besides a large property in Indianapolis. He helped organize the Rushville National Bank, of which he has since been a director. He married, April 28, 1831, Miss Eliza Arnold, a native of the Isle of Wight, England, and cousin of John Arnold, M. D. By this marriage he has had six children: Alice, wife of B. F. Claypool, a prominent attorney of Connersville; Elizabeth, wife of William A. Pattison, a wholesale druggist of Indianapolis; William H., a farmer; Jefferson, an able lawyer of Rushville; Captain Isaac A., 5th United States Infantry, who was first breveted lieutenant-colonel, then colonel, and died of cholera in 1867 at Fort Zarah, Kansas, of which he was in command; and the youngest, Mrs. H. P. Cutter, a widow. Their mother died in 1866. Though seventy-five years old, Doctor Helm is still in possession of vigorous faculties, and attends almost as actively as ever to his business, which is buying and selling land. By this he has amassed an honest fortune. His pecuniary success is largely due to his strong common sense and remarkable judgment; he reads men by intuition, rather than by the knowledge gained from experience, though that is extensive. While practicing his profession his diagnosis seemed the swift result of intuition, instead of the slow conclusion of reason; but this natural facility did not cause him to neglect the study of the science of medicine, and when he closed his professional career he was among the best qualified physicians of the state. With these superior talents is united a moral excellence that heightens the character of his influence and exalts him in public regard. Doctor Helm is very widely known. He has been for a very long time in practice, and has formed an extensive acquaintance all through the state. There is a great difference between the calling of a medical man now and what it was in the beginning of this century.

HELM, DOCTOR JOHN C., late of Muncie. This sketch is copied from an obituary published in the Muncie *Times* of April, 1872: "Doctor John C. Helm departed this life on last Monday, April 8, after a lingering and painful illness. At the time of his death he was in his sixtieth year, having been born October 10, 1812. The place of his nativity was Danbridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee. His parents were honorable and pious, and from them Doctor Helm inherited many of his marked characteristics. He was a man of remarkably clear thought, strong conviction, and an unconquerable spirit; whatever he did, he did it from conviction and not impulse. Yet he was a man of tenderest sympathies, ever entering into the troubles and sorrows which afflicted his neighbors. Ofttimes he has been known to stop on the street and soothe the grief of a little child. He was also a man of deep religious faith. He inherited from his parents a spirit of earnest devotion to the cause of his Divine Master, and his love for Christ led him to loathe with unutterable feelings a trickster in the Church, or one who maintained a sham zeal for the cause of morality. Doctor Helm entered the Church very early in life, at what time, however, can not now be clearly ascertained. He was at one time an honored and very efficient elder in the Presbyterian Church of this city. For reasons fully satisfactory to his own mind, he was compelled to leave the Church in which he was born, and which he loved and labored for so earnestly. Those causes which drove him from the Church were a source of unmingled sorrow to him down to his last moments of consciousness. His heart was true and loyal to his Church, and yet, without sacrificing all that a man holds dear to his home, he could not do otherwise than he did. He died loving the Presbyterian Church of Muncie and praying for its prosperity, wishing his enemies all the blessings of Almighty God. Doctor Helm's worth as a Christian was not appreciated until he passed away; then it became apparent to all. As a physician he had few superiors. He was ever honorable to his brethren in the profession, and extended to them the fullest charity. Those whom Doctor Helm visited as a physician, and to whom he ministered, will long and tenderly remember him. He entered his profession very early in life. Studying with his father, he commenced practicing in his native town of Danbridge in his eighteenth year, 1830; and for the long period of forty-two years, by day and night, in storm and sunshine, did this man go from house to house, soothing the afflicted, administering to the necessities of the unfortunate. How many during that long period have arisen and called him blessed! and yet, after those forty-two years of unceasing hard labor for the good of others, Doctor John C. Helm died a poor man. Like his noble companion, Doctor Willard, who has just preceded him, he has given his life for the good of others—has died a sacrifice to his profession; and the whole community owe him a monument more durable than brass—the monument of grateful remembrance. Doctor John C. Helm was married three times: in 1835, to Miss Ruth Nicholson, of Tennessee; in 1838, to Miss Mary Norris, of Preble County, Ohio; and in 1854, to Miss Eliza M. S. Cox, who now survives to mourn his loss. A good man has passed away; may we remember his good, and may this community learn to appreciate the sacrifices of our board of noble physicians in this place, and hold them in esteem for 'their work's sake.'" Upon the death of Doctor Helm a set of resolutions was adopted by the Delaware County Medical Society, and by Muncie Lodge, No. 74, Independent Order of Odd-fellows. We publish those framed by the medical society:

"*Whereas*, It has pleased our Heavenly Father at this time to terminate the useful earthly career of our senior brother, Doctor John C. Helm; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That, in the death of Doctor Helm, this society has lost a member whose thorough medical education, great experience, extraordinary ability, diagnosis, and strict observance of the code of medical ethics, entitled him to the appellation of 'the best counseling physician in Delaware County.'

"*Resolved*, That, in the death of our professional brother, the community at large has lost one of its best physicians, and one of its chief cultivators, writers, and promoters of scientific horticulture, and in many other respects one of its most valuable citizens.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family of Doctor Helm the assurance of our heart-felt sympathy with them in their great affliction.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county newspapers, and the *State Medical Journal*.

"*Resolved*, That the society attend the funeral in a body.

"H. C. WINANS,
"N. W. BLACK,
"ROBERT WINTON.

"On motion, the resolutions were adopted, and the society adjourned.

"G. W. H. KEMPER, *President, pro. tem.*
"M. JAMES, *Secretary, pro. tem.*"

HIBBERD, JAMES FARQUHAR, M. D., was born at what is now known as Monrovia, Frederick County, Maryland, November 4, 1816. He was the fifth son of Joseph and Rachel Hibberd, who were members of the society of Friends, and whose ancestors came to Pennsylvania with William Penn. His paternal grandmother was of the Sharples, or Sharpless, family, of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Wright, of the Warren County (Ohio) family of Wrights, formerly of Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Maryland, where there was a large relationship among the Farquhars and Shepherds. Doctor Hibberd's ordinary education was begun and continued for a number of

years in a country school, and was completed in Benjamin Hallowell's Classical School, at Alexandria, Virginia. His opportunities for school education were limited, but from early youth he was a very industrious reader, which gave him a wide range of information, but without definite system or point, because he had access to only a meager assortment of books in the beginning, and never had advice as to a proper course of reading. His parents removed from Maryland to Warren County, Ohio, in 1825, and he accompanied them; but in the autumn of 1826 he went to Martinsburg, now West Virginia, to his father's brother, Aaron Hibberd, with whom he lived until the spring of 1837, when he returned to his parents, at Springboro, Ohio. Aaron Hibberd was the owner of a large farm and a woolen manufactory, and the subject of this sketch spent the summers of the ten years he lived with his uncle in labor alternately on the farm and in the factory, and the winters of the same period in school. After his return to Ohio he engaged one year in farming with his father, but the occupation was not to his taste; and, having attained his majority, he accepted an invitation of his cousin, Doctor Aaron Wright, of Springboro, Ohio, to enter his office as a student of medicine. In 1839 and 1840 he attended his first course of lectures in the Medical Department of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, and was for the time a private pupil of Doctor Tomlinson. Under the advice of his preceptors and others, he entered on practice in the summer of 1840, opening an office in the village of Salem, Montgomery County, Ohio, just as the only doctor in the village removed to the West. This event left a wide expanse of well-settled country open to the enterprise of the young doctor, which he was fortunate enough to make fruitful by entering at once into an extensive and profitable practice. The Doctor speaks of this era as one of peculiar enjoyment. He had been dependent on his own hands, head, and character for the means to obtain his professional education and start in business, and now at once to emerge from the close application of a student in-doors, with its impecunious present and uncertain future, into full, paying practice, involving active out-door exercise, on foot and on horseback, and sufficient and congenial mental occupation; and lifting the veil of the future, so that close at hand he saw his coming ability to make recompense to those incomparable friends who had always been true and steadfast in faith and works when a failure must of necessity have changed the whole current of his life; to emerge thus, and change the environment, was like entering a new world, and his whole being, physical and immaterial, responded to the new and invigorating inspiration. It was almost a matter of course that Doctor Hibberd should immediately take an active part in the management of the schools, and in literary and social organizations, the establishment of an Odd-fellows' lodge, and presently become earnestly engaged in local politics, and a little further on in general politics, which led to his election to the Ohio Legislature in 1845, and his re-election in 1846. But this service was distasteful. Withdrawing entirely from politics, he devoted himself to his profession; and, intending to make Dayton, Ohio, his permanent home, as a preparatory step he attended a graduating course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1848 and 1849; but in March, 1849, just as the commencement exercises were about to be inaugurated, he was tendered the situation of surgeon on the commercial steamer "Senator," and in three days was at sea in that capacity. The "Senator" visited Para, on the Amazon River; Rio Janeiro, in Brazil; lay up a month in the Island of St. Catherine's for repairs; was for two months in the Straits of Magellan and the Patagonian Archipelago in the depths of winter—a dark and dismal time in that high latitude, with an uninhabited wilderness of mountains bordering the narrow passages in which they sailed and loitered. After stopping for a time at San Carlos, in the Island of Chiloe; at Valparaiso, Callao, Lima, Panama, and Acapulco, the steamer arrived at San Francisco, in the latter part of October, 1849, in the midst of that intense excitement which followed the discovery of gold in the sands of the California rivers. This voyage of the "Senator" was full of variety; twice the ship was in the most imminent peril of foundering at sea, and once of being wrecked on the inhospitable coast of Patagonia; and was so long unheard of that the friends of her officers and crew had for months given them up as lost, yet the varied experience derived from a visit to a city under the Equator, and a call at a penal station in a latitude approaching the Antarctic Circle, with large examination of ports and shores and peoples intermediate, afforded an opportunity to an inquiring and retentive mind to gather knowledge useful in all after life. To the instruction thus received was added the advantage of a six years' residence in California, among a population as cosmopolitan in character as picturesque in appearance. These years were devoted to professional engagements, commercial enterprises, mining occupations, real estate operations, and travels from the head-waters of Feather River to the Mohave Desert, and all along the coast, producing the usual fluctuations in fortune that were the experience of the great majority of early Californians. Wealth accumulated as if by magic, and disappeared as if by sorcery; coming in a stroke of good luck, without the exercise of unusual acumen; going in an unlucky whirl of fortune's wheel, without the fault of unusual carelessness. To have lived from 1849 to 1855 in California, but chiefly in San Francisco and Los Angeles, was to have an opportunity to study nature, animate, in-

animate, and human, under circumstances that will not offer again in a century, if ever. During his sojourn on the Pacific slope, Doctor Hibberd made a visit to his old home and friends in the autumn of 1853, crossing Central America by the Nicaragua route, and returning by the way of Panama, before the railroad was completed. In October, 1855, he closed his business in California, returned to the "States," and spent the winter reviewing professional science, availing himself, for this purpose, of the facilities offered by his Alma Mater in New York, and in June following opened an office in Dayton, Ohio; but in October, 1856, removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he has remained since. In his new home, favoring influences quickly opened the way to active practice, and for many years he did the leading business in Eastern Indiana. In the spring of 1869, abandoning his active professional life, he passed down by way of the Mammoth Cave, Memphis, and the Mississippi River to New Orleans, thence through Mobile, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Washington to New York, where, with a friend, he embarked for Havre, France, and the Old World, on the 15th of May. A year was spent abroad, going as far north as Amsterdam and Berlin; as far south and west as Seville and Cadiz, in Spain; across the Strait to Tangiers in Morocco, Africa; and then to Gibraltar, Malaga, and through Spain to Barcelona; and then embarking for Marseilles, France. Having visited all the principal cities and noted places in Western and Central Europe, crossing the Alps twice, to enjoy the mountains and the Italian lakes, a party of six, two ladies and four gentlemen, met by agreement early in October, at Vienna, Austria, to begin a journey to the Orient. From Vienna to Pesth, and across the plains of Hungary to the Danube where it enters the Carpathian Mountains; down the Danube, through scenery of unparalleled grandeur and beauty, to Rustchuk, in Turkey; thence by rail to Varna, on the Black Sea, and thence by steamer to Constantinople. From there to Athens, touching at Syra, and across the Grecian Archipelago to Smyrna, in Asia Minor; and thence to Beyrout, in Syria, touching at Cyprus. Leaving Beyrout by caravan, they crossed Lebanon to the ruins of Baalbec, and then crossed Anti-Lebanon to Damascus, and down by the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, and Nablous to Jerusalem, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea. Embarking again, at Joppa, they arrived in Egypt about the first of December, and ascended the Nile to the first cataract, seeing all the wonders of that wonderful land. Early in January, 1870, the party separated. Doctor Hibberd and his companion crossed the Mediterranean to Sicily and Italy, and, having visited all places of note therein, arrived at Turin about the middle of March, to find the Transmontane Railroad blockaded with snow (the tunnel was not then completed); they were compelled to cross the Alps on sledges over the Mont Cenis Pass. After again visiting Geneva, Paris, and London, they returned home late in April. Two trips to California, by rail, since his return from Europe, with shorter journeys to sundry parts of the Union, complete the record of the Doctor's travels to date. Immediately after the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863, he took charge of a volunteer party of surgeons and nurses that were actively employed for a month at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, but he had no official connection with the army. The Doctor became a member of Eaton Medical Society in 1842; a member of the Ohio Medical Convention in 1844, and continued for several years, being its secretary, when some of its members originated the State Medical Society of Ohio, in 1847, which latter he assisted to organize, being the secretary. He is now an honorary member of the society. He was a member of the Montgomery County (Ohio) Medical Society in 1856; a member of the Wayne County (Indiana) Medical Society in 1857, and has been so ever since; he was its secretary for several years, and its president in 1860, and several times subsequently. He is a member of the Union District Medical Society, and was its president in 1874; became a member of the State Medical Society of Indiana in 1860, and was its secretary in 1861–62, president of it in 1863, and is still an active and influential member. He is a member, and now president, of the Tri-state Medical Society of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1863; was its first vice-president, in 1866; its representative to the British Medical Association in August, 1869, and its representative to the International Medical Congress, at Florence, Italy, September, 1869. He was a member of the select committee of the American Medical Association in 1864, to revise its constitution and by-laws, and has been the chairman of many of its important committees from year to year. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association. He was for a long time chairman of the Richmond Medical Club, an active professional association that kept no permanent record. He is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, of the Muncie District Medical Society, and of several county medical societies. He has been the president and manager of numerous social, literary, and scientific societies, and was for several years president of the Richmond Scientific Association. It has already been stated that he was twice elected to the Ohio Legislature from Montgomery County, namely, in 1845 and 1846. During his first year's service he was an active participant in changing the law for assessment of property for taxation from a specific tax on many things to an *ad valorem* valuation on all things—a radical change, the idea of which was due to Senator Kelly, of Columbus. During

his second year's service he was chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the leading committee of the House. In 1872 he was elected a member of the city council of Richmond, Indiana, and brought her financial condition from a depressed and embarrassed state to one of soundness, and among the most satisfactory in the state. In 1875 he was elected mayor of the city, and served for two years. In December, 1874, he was made president of the Richmond Board of Trade, with a view of getting up and publishing an exhibit of the manufacturing, commercial, and general business industries of the city, together with an outline of its history, situation, social condition, and special characteristics, which was organized satisfactorily early in 1875. At present he is president of the city school board. He has been active and influential in all public enterprises of the city for many years, and in preparing Indiana for the Centennial Exhibition was a laborious member of the general committee and chairman of the sub-committee on building. The parents of Doctor Hibberd were Quakers, and while he is not a member of that society his associations and proclivities are with that organization. In politics he was a Whig as long as there was a Whig party, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been a Republican, with a propensity to scratch a bad man on the party ticket when there is a good man for the same place on the opposite side. On the 30th of March, 1842, he married Nancy D. Higgins, of Montgomery County, Ohio, who died April 26, 1846, leaving a son two years old, Edgar G. Hibberd, now married and living in Richmond, Indiana. May 16, 1856, he married Catherine Leeds, of Richmond, who died October 15, 1868, leaving a son ten years old, Wilton L. Hibberd, now living in Richmond. April 20, 1871, he married Elizabeth M. Laws, of Richmond, his present wife. The last marriage is without living issue. Doctor Hibberd's first medical essay was prepared by direction of the Eaton Medical Society, in 1844, on "Milk Sickness," and published in the *Western Lancet*, February, 1845. Since then his professional papers have been numerous, including a prize essay of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1868, and published in various journals, in pamphlets, and in the transactions of many societies. While traveling in South America and California he was an occasional correspondent of newspapers, but during his trip to the old world he wrote a regular series of fifty-two letters, which were published in the Richmond *Telegram* for 1869–70. Doctor Hibberd is five feet nine inches high, weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds; a well-preserved gentleman of vigorous appearance, never having met with a serious accident nor been seriously ill in his life. He is prepossessing, courteous, and sociable, positive in opinion, decided and energetic in action; a man of honesty, independence of spirit, and great executive ability, and fitted, therefore, to be intrusted with important interests, and to carry out extensive enterprises. He has a more than ordinary mind, developed and enriched by study and professional experience, and extended and observing travel. He has tastes and abilities that would have won success in literature; and he possesses other talents by which he might have succeeded in any of several avocations. He is a respected and influential citizen, and in the profession of his choice has won a wide and enviable reputation.

HODSON, JOHN MILTON, editor of the Winchester *Journal*, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 24, 1839. He is the youngest son of Matthew and Hannah (Hunt) Hodson, who had five children, four of whom still survive. The family removed to Hancock County, Indiana, in 1852. Being a studious lad, Mr. Hodson attended the common school, and at the early age of sixteen he was qualified to teach. For the next four or five years he was employed in teaching during the winter and working for his father on the farm during the summer. In 1860 he became a student in the South-west State Normal School, of which Professor Holbrook has long stood at the head. Here he completed the regular course of study in one year, but, by the rules of the institution, he could not obtain a diploma until he had attended two or more years; however, as he preferred knowledge to diplomas, this was no serious disappointment. From early boyhood he had an ambition to be a lawyer, and, when quite a young man, procured and brought home the necessary books preparatory to study; but his father's prejudices against the profession were such that, with tears in his eyes, he implored his son to give up his cherished idea, which he reluctantly did. He continued in the profession of teaching, and for four years had charge of the public schools at Carthage, Indiana. He was principal of the Knightstown school for one year, and afterward was superintendent of the Plainfield schools for two years, but owing to ill-health he resigned the position. Prior to this time he served as county examiner, and was school superintendent of Rush County for three years. On leaving Plainfield he came to his present home and bought a half interest in the Winchester *Journal*, July 1, 1872, since which time he has successfully filled the position of chief editor. His paper has long been established, having first been started by Colonel H. H. Neff, under the name of the Winchester *Patriot*. Mr. Hodson has always been an active and outspoken temperance man, and has fearlessly advocated his principles, whether as a private citizen, teacher, or journalist, without regard to the narrow limits of expediency. Neither himself nor family belong

to any Church. He was reared in the society of Orthodox Friends, but now discards the idea of the divinity of Christ. He is a stanch Republican, and from childhood was taught to abhor the system of slavery, as his father was an Abolitionist of the most radical type. October 17, 1861, he married Martha A. Rawls; they have one child living, a bright little girl. He is prosperous in his profession, and has a good social and business standing in the community. He deserves great credit for the success he has attained in life.

HORNE, JOHN, M. D., Yorktown, comes of what in some respects is the best race in Europe. He was born in Braehead, parish of Carnwath, county of Lanark, Scotland, February 28, 1814. His father, Rev. William Horne, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Braehead until 1833, when he emigrated to America, and settled in Canada, near Goodrich, on Lake Huron. From there he removed, in 1835, to Switzerland County, Indiana, and preached for twelve years in Caledonia, a Scotch settlement. The subject of this sketch was educated in a school in Carnwath and in the University of Edinburgh. In 1831 he registered as a student of medicine in the College of Surgeons, in that city. Two years later he came with his father to this country, and in 1840 graduated from the Ohio Medical College. Doctor Horne had now enjoyed superior advantages, both literary and professional, and was better prepared than many of his classmates to assume the responsible duties of the physician. He did not establish himself permanently until 1848, when he went to Yorktown, Delaware County, Indiana. Although engaged for a short time in the mercantile business, his chief attention has been devoted to the practice of medicine. His success in this may be inferred from the fact that he was elected, in 1877, president of the Delaware District Medical Society, and the same year president of the Delaware County Medical Society, for a term of two years. Doctor Horne is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the teachings of his father having taken deep root in his nature. He married, in the spring of 1844, Isabel B., daughter of Captain W. T. Scott, from Virginia. By this marriage he has two sons and three daughters now living. The elder son, W. N. Horne, M. D., graduated in the spring of 1877 at the Medical College of Ohio, and is now associated in practice with his father. Doctor John Horne is a thorough, conscientious, and capable physician. He studies his cases with great care, and brings to the exercise of his duties a mind enriched by culture and experience; and in all his relations he sustains the character of a Christian gentleman.

HUBBARD, CHARLES S., of Knightstown, was born in Milton, Indiana, September 1, 1829. His parents were Richard and Sarah (Swain) Hubbard. His paternal grandfather was Jeremiah Hubbard, a minister of prominence in the society of Friends. Charles was the second child in a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. When ten years of age his father removed to Henry County, and located on a farm about a mile and a half from Knightstown. By an unaccountable freak of nature, Charles was born without a right hand, yet, in spite of this disadvantage, he was able to plow, chop wood, and do almost all kinds of work—a striking proof of nature's law of compensation. At the age of sixteen he began teaching a district school in the neighborhood, at a salary of ten dollars per month, boarding himself. He continued to alternate between teaching and attending school until the summer of 1847, on the opening of the Friends' boarding school (now Earlham College), when he entered that institution, perhaps as its first scholar. Here he continued three terms. In the mean time his father had removed to Raysville, near by, and engaged in merchandising. Charles continued to teach for some time, but the field was too limited for his aspiring ambition, and he joined his father in business. In November, 1850, he married Martha White, daughter of Sorns and Millicent White, of Washington County, Indiana, and located in Raysville, where, after three years' close application to business, he was enabled to purchase a one-third interest in his father's store, for five hundred dollars. A year later, his brother-in-law, Doctor Cochran, joined him, and under the new arrangement each owned a half interest. At the end of another year Mr. Hubbard bought him out, and continued the business alone. He now realized his boyish ambition—to be a merchant, to deal in live-stock, and to live in a brick house of his own. He continued to prosper in business until 1862, when he retired. One year of idleness, to the man of strong business habits and restless activity, so wearied Mr. Hubbard that in 1863 he engaged in the dry-goods business at Knightstown, with Timothy Harrison, of Richmond, Indiana. They did a large and successful business for several years. In 1864 he was elected one of the three trustees of the Soldiers', Seamen's, and Orphans' Home, a state institution established that year near Knightstown. This position he filled four years. In 1866 he was made a director in the Franklin Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, which duties he still performs. In 1868 he again retired from mercantile life, wishing to devote his time to religious and benevolent work; but his business qualifications and experience were too valuable not to be utilized. About this time he was appointed one of the managers of Earlham College. The need of an endowment fund for this institution had long been

felt by himself and other friends of higher education, and a plan was laid for its procurement, and Mr. Hubbard was chosen to execute it. He proceeded energetically and enthusiastically in the work; traveled extensively in the United States, visiting members of the society of Friends and others interested, and at the end of two years had secured about fifty-three thousand dollars as a permanent endowment fund. This was placed under the control of five trustees, of whom Mr. Hubbard was chosen one, and where he still continues to faithfully serve the best interests of that institution. He has also been one of the seven directors of the First National Bank of Knightstown since its organization, in 1865. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, and re-elected in 1878. As a member of the state executive committee, he has been largely interested in the Sabbath-school cause, in local, Church, and state work. He has been a life-member of the society of Friends, active in Church work, and for several years a minister of the Gospel. He has an interesting family of five children—one son, who is now engaged in business with his father, and four daughters. The two older children are married. It should be remarked that Mr. Hubbard, who has been from childhood a strong anti-slavery man, has been particularly interested in the education, progress, and elevation of the freedmen of the South. He is a member of the missionary board, and in pursuance of his duties has often visited the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Mr. Hubbard still enjoys remarkable health, the result of an industrious and temperate life. He has often spoken of the loss of his hand as among his greatest blessings, believing that its loss has been indirectly of inestimable value to him. He is still active and vigorous in business and good works, and is highly esteemed by his widely extended acquaintance.

JAMESON, JESSE KLINE, D. D. S., of Connersville, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1832. His father, Jacob Jameson, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while his mother, Mary Taylor, is of German descent. When Mr. Jameson was about six years of age his parents removed to Franklin County, Indiana. Both were members of the Methodist Church, in which the father labored as local minister for more than sixty years. His father was poor, and the school privileges of Mr. Jameson were limited to two or three months each winter in the common schools of that comparatively new country. Even these advantages were denied him at the age of fifteen; but while at school he was industrious and stood well in his classes, especially those in grammar and arithmetic. When he was seventeen he apprenticed himself to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, where he remained until he attained his majority. Being at that time in ill-health, he entered the dental office of Doctor Peek, of Mount Carmel, Indiana, little thinking what would be the result. After spending five years of the succeeding seven with Dr. Peek, he removed, in October, 1860, to Shelbyville, intending to practice dentistry. A principle of his life has been that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and he became dissatisfied with his work, and determined to know all that he could know, both about the science and the art of dentistry. He read every thing on the subject that he could find; procured "Harris's Principles and Practices of Dental Surgery," mastered it, and applied to his old preceptor for information about saving and building up teeth, as illustrated in that work. But it was as the blind leading the blind; and Doctor Jameson, fearing that he should fall into the "ditch of non-progression and self-satisfaction," struck out boldly for information. He attended dental associations, district, state, and national, far and near, and listened to the discussions and investigations with a mind eager for the truth. He has been eminently successful, and abundantly repaid in his researches for knowledge. He has frequently been called before dental associations to read papers on special topics under consideration. In 1874 the degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. When it is considered that he arrived at this distinction almost entirely by his own efforts, at a time when the science was in its infancy, without the aid developed by modern research, it will be seen that the title was well earned. In the annual catalogue of the above-named institution, Doctor Jameson's name has appeared for some years past as one of the clinical instructors before the students. August 28, 1872, he removed to Connersville, Indiana, bought the interest of Doctor A. O. Rawls, and opened his dental office for practice. Here he was very successful, and, in January, 1875, took possession of his present elegant and commodious suite of rooms, where he is doing the leading business of the town. He was united in marriage, August 14, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth A. La Rue, of Mount Carmel, Indiana. For more than four years past he has been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Doctor Jameson joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857, to which Mrs. Jameson also belongs. With this Church he has been officially connected for the past sixteen years. As a Mason, he has filled almost all of the offices connected with the lodge, chapter, council, and commandery, and is a member of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. In disposition Mr. Jameson is modest and retiring; as a Christian, earnest and sincere; and as a citizen, he is influential and highly respected in the community.

JUMP, SAMUEL V., M. D., of New Burlington, is the fourth of five children of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gulett) Jump. He was born in Kent County, Delaware, June 27, 1822. His paternal grandfather came from Wales to Delaware, and took part in the Revolution. His mother's father was born in England, and also emigrated to the state of Delaware. After the death of his father, in 1832, Samuel Jump removed with the family to Wayne County, Indiana, and settled near Richmond, then a small village. Necessity compelled him to labor on the farm, so that he could attend school only three months of the year; but at length his increasing desire for knowledge led him to go out, at the age of sixteen, and work for means to pay the expenses of a course of instruction. At the end of two years, having earned a sufficient amount, he attended a select school in Richmond. For the next two years he engaged in teaching during the winter, and the remainder of the time attended a school taught by Barnabas C. Hobbs, who finally became state superintendent of public instruction. While teaching, Mr. Jump began the study of medicine, under the direction of Doctor Richard Swayne, which he continued, conducting a school during the winter, until 1846, when he entered the office of Doctor Prichett, of Centerville. There he remained until the fall of 1847, and then attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. The following spring he went to New Burlington, Indiana, and commenced carefully applying the knowledge thus far gained to the treatment of the sick, still continuing his studies. In 1858, fitted by the experience of ten years' practice to comprehend the most difficult subjects presented in medical instruction, he attended another course of lectures at the same college, and graduated in the spring of 1859, with the degree of M. D. He then returned to New Burlington, and resumed the duties of his profession. Doctor Jump's influence grew with his practice, and political preferment came unsought and undesired. In 1869 he was, without his consent, nominated and elected Representative to the Legislature. During the term he served through extra sessions also, and was a member of important committees. He has always lent aid, both as a legislator and a private citizen, to every enterprise promotive of the public good. When his professional duties permit, he devotes considerable attention to politics as a member of the Republican party. He has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-eight years. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1852; was master of Whitney Lodge, No. 229, from 1857 to 1865; and is a member of Muncie Chapter, Muncie Council, and Muncie Commandery. The life of Doctor Jump calls to mind the well-known truth that it is better to begin one's career in poverty with industry and virtue, than in wealth with either indolence or vice, and that he alone can wisely use and fully enjoy affluence who has himself earned it. The better part of the results of a successful life is not the gold accumulated, but the riches of experience. Denied instruction for many years, Doctor Jump at last surmounted the obstacles that blocked his way to knowledge, and, strengthened by the effort, supplied the deficiencies of youth by severe study in manhood. Thus by diligence, self-denial and the conscientious performance of every duty, he moved slowly but surely toward the goal of his ambition. He is now one of the best of physicians, respected on every hand, and surrounded by the blessings of abundance, the fruits of a well-spent life. Doctor Jump married Miss Leticia Allen, of Richmond, July 31, 1848; she died in 1854, leaving two children. December 9, 1856, he married Rebecca Cecil, whose death occurred October 25, 1871. He married his present wife, Sophia Gilbert, March 28, 1872. Four children were born of the second and two of the last marriage.

KEMPER, GENERAL WILLIAM HARRISON, M. D., of Muncie, was born in Rush County, Indiana, December 16, 1839. His parents, Arthur Smith and Patience (Bryant) Kemper, were both born in Garrard County, Kentucky, and were of German ancestry. William Kemper remained at home, working on his father's farm and attending the common school, until the age of eighteen, when he engaged as a printer, and followed that occupation two years. From early boyhood he had aspired to become a physician, and accordingly he commenced the study of medicine at Greensburg when twenty-one years of age. His studies were soon interrupted by the opening of the Civil War, and he enlisted, April 24, 1861, in the three months' service as a private of Company B, 7th Indiana Regiment. On the expiration of the term he re-enlisted, and was appointed hospital steward of the 17th Indiana Volunteers. In that capacity he served until February 20, 1863, and was then made assistant surgeon of the same regiment, retaining the position until July 27, 1864, when, his term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged. Doctor Kemper's experience in the army afforded him unusual facilities for obtaining preparatory knowledge of medicine and surgery, and he sought to make further advancement by attending, in the winter of 1864–5, a course of medical lectures at the Michigan University. He took a second course the following spring at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1865. He then established himself in Muncie, Indiana, and commenced practice. Results soon proved Doctor Kemper to be especially adapted to the profession of his choice; he is a member of the Delaware District

S. V. Jump M. D.

Medical Society, the Delaware County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and also the American Medical Association. He has studied much, and carefully examined many cases, and, being an original thinker and a clear, logical writer, he has made known his investigations from time to time in a number of essays contributed to various medical journals or read before medical societies. The following are among the number: "Diseases of Children"—*Western Journal of Medicine*, Vol. II, p. 14 (January, 1867). "Operation for the Radical Cure of Varicocele"—*Louisville and Richmond Medical Journal*, Vol. IX, p. 285 (March, 1870). "Exophthalmic Goitre"—Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1871, p. 181. "Labor Complicated with Peritoneal Adhesions of the Uterus"—*American Practitioner*, Vol. V, p. 289 (May, 1872). "Biblical Medicine"—*Indiana Journal of Medicine*, Vol. III, p. 1 (May, June, and December, 1872). "Case of Inversion of Uterus"—*Indiana Journal of Medicine*, Vol. IV, p. 482 (March, 1874). "Retention in Utero of the Dead Fœtus—Considered Particularly with Regard to its Effects upon the Mother"—Transactions Indiana State Medical Society for 1875, p. 23. "Is Labor Protracted by Early Spontaneous Rupture of the Membranes?"—*American Practitioner*, Vol. IX, p. 334 (June, 1874). "A Case Illustrating the Use of Intra-uterine Injections for the Arrest of Post Partum Hemorrhage"—*Clinic*, Vol. VII, p. 75 (August, 1874). "Sequel to a Case of Retained Fœtus"—Transactions Indiana State Medical Society for 1876 (May, p. 119). "A Case of Podelcoma"—*American Practitioner*, Vol. XIV, p. 129 (September, 1876). "A Contribution to Medical Jurisprudence"—*American Practitioner*, Vol. XV, p. 340 (June, 1877). "Four Hundred Obstetrical Cases—Statistics and Observations"—*American Practitioner*, Vol. XVII, p. 227 (April, 1878). The essays contain much which is of value to the medical fraternity. They are the fruits of reason and experience combined, and have met with much attention in the medical journals, both at home and abroad. He has not neglected, as many other practitioners do, to record the result of his experience for the benefit of others. Doctor Kemper was coroner of Delaware County from 1872 to 1875, and since 1872 has been United States examiner for pensions. During the session of 1875–6 he was assistant to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his seventeenth year, and is a devoted Sabbath-school worker. A man of fine moral sensibilities and broad sympathies, he always abhorred the vice of intemperance, and cherished anti-slavery sentiments. His superior abilities as a medical practitioner and writer, and the sterling virtues of his character, render him worthy of a high rank among the representative men of Indiana. Doctor Kemper married, in August, 1865, Hattie, daughter of William Kemper, Esq., of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have three children—Georgetta M., Arthur T., and William W.

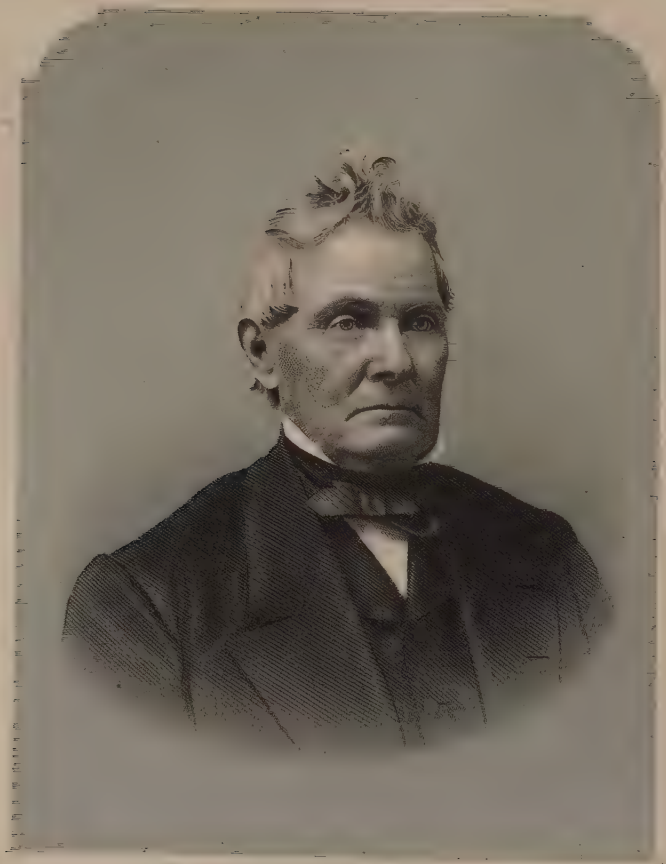
KIBBEY, JOHN F., Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Wayne, was born in Richmond, Indiana, May 4, 1826. He was the only son of John C. and Mary (Espy) Kibbey. His grandfather, Ephraim Kibbey, was a native of New Jersey, and served as a soldier through all the Revolution. In 1790 he was one of the surveyors of "Symmes's Purchase," a large tract lying between the two Miami Rivers. In that year he located where Columbia, now adjoining Cincinnati, stands, and in the Indian wars that soon broke out he bore an active part as captain of rangers, under General Wayne. His father was also born in New Jersey, and in 1813 he removed from Warren County, Ohio, to Wayne County, in the then territory of Indiana. Judge Kibbey's rudimentary education was acquired under the instruction of his father, and at the age of nineteen he was sent to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he remained for three terms, and then left without graduating. In 1849 he entered the office of Senator Morton as a student of law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and the following year formed a partnership with his preceptor. In 1851, while reading law, he was elected surveyor of Wayne County, which office he held by re-election until 1856. The firm above mentioned had a heavy practice, and were retained in all the most important cases. The partnership ceased when Senator Morton became Governor of Indiana. In March, 1862, Mr. Kibbey was appointed Attorney-general of the state, to fill a vacancy. The following year he was made military commander of his congressional district, with the rank of colonel. The duties of this office were to raise volunteers for the war, and to provide for their maintenance and control in camps within the district, until organized into regiments and mustered into the service of the United States. While acting in this capacity he enlisted more than nineteen hundred volunteers. In 1865 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court, which office he held by subsequent re-elections until the spring of 1873, when the court was abolished. In October, 1873, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Wayne, into which the Common Pleas Court was merged, which office he still holds. He was nominated by the Republican party in 1876 for the office of Supreme Judge of the state, but was, with the remainder of the ticket, defeated by a small majority. Judge Kibbey up to 1854 acted with the Democratic party, but, being opposed to its action on the slavery question, then abandoned it, and two

years afterwards assisted in organizing the Republican party, and has ever since been in accord with it. He was married, May 5, 1852, to Miss Caroline E. Conningham, by whom he has had five children. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Kibbey is prepossessing in person and manner, and agreeable in social life. Nature has denied him the assurance necessary to success as an orator, and made him averse to much speaking, in order, perhaps, the more fully to develop his powers as a thinker; for his mind is more mathematical than imaginative, more given to deep, logical thought than to fluent speech. His thoughts find easy expression, however, in writing, his written charges being brief and clear. He is fond of abstruse themes, and, in meditating upon them, displays much power of concentration; and, having sound judgment, is thus fitted to comprehend profound principles of law, and analyze and decide intricate cases. His reading is not confined to law, but embraces, also, much of a miscellaneous character; and, possessing a retentive memory, he has thus acquired a wide knowledge of general literature. He is an able political manager, and is quite influential in his party.

KILGORE, ALFRED, late of Muncie, will always be remembered as one of the most talented men of Indiana. With an ordinary English education, he arose by his own active energies to the high position he occupied at the bar, in political circles, and in the army. He was the son of Hon. David Kilgore, one of Indiana's ablest men, and was born April 7, 1833, on the "Homestead Farm," in Mount Pleasant Township, Delaware County, where also occurred his death, August 22, 1871. During boyhood he attended the old seminary at Muncie. On leaving school, he engaged for a year or two in teaching, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, in Muncie, where he soon gained an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Kilgore held numerous local offices in the city and county prior to 1860; but when the first alarm of war was sounded, in 1861, he was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the old flag and Constitution. He recruited a company, which was assigned as Company B, of the 36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he remained, and participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland until the battle of Shiloh. Though his spirit was brave, his body was too weak to endure the hardships of the camp and field. Stricken with disease, he lingered in the hospital for months, then was brought home to die. His strong will conquered the disease in a measure, but only partially, for it was the cause of his death. In appreciation of his talents and services, his friends elected him to the state Legislature for two terms, where his voice was always heard on the side he deemed right. Soon after the expiration of his term of office he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Indiana, which place he filled with distinction and honor. He fell in the prime of his manhood; and, in summing up the record of his life, we may truthfully say that, as a soldier, he was brave and patriotic, making every sacrifice for his country; as a legislator, he was fearless, able, faithful, and, above all, incorruptible; as a lawyer, he was earnest, zealous, and brilliant. He was a gentleman of fine social qualities, genial, and devoted in friendship and tenacious in love; and his memory is embalmed in the hearts of his friends forever. Mr. Kilgore married, August 2, 1854, Miss Susan Shoemaker, now the wife of Hon. James N. Templer. Of this happy marriage two children were born—Charles W., a young lawyer, who seems to have inherited his father's genius; and Mollie G. (Mrs. Davis), a lady of rare beauty.

KILGORE, JUDGE DAVID, of Delaware County, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, April 3, 1804, the second in a family of four sons. His father, Obed Kilgore, was a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years was a citizen of Kentucky, where he carried on farming until 1819, and then removed with his family to Franklin County, Indiana, then a wilderness. Among the infirmities of his increasing years came blindness, but it was only the precursor of that perfect sight that views the glories of the spirit realm, for he soon died at the residence of his son David, at the age of eighty-two. Judge Kilgore's mother was Rebecca (Cuzick) Kilgore; she died in Franklin County in 1843. After the usual course of study in the common schools of his native place and of Franklin County, Indiana, to which the family removed, as above stated, Mr. Kilgore commenced reading law, without a preceptor, but was occasionally aided by Governor James B. Ray and John T. McKinney, afterward Judge of the state Supreme Court. In 1830, having finished his preparatory studies, he started on foot for Delaware County, carrying all his worldly effects, which consisted of a small bundle of clothes, four law-books, and four dollars and seventy-five cents in money. On reaching his destination he secured a pre-emption claim and located upon it, but commenced practice. Success at the bar and political influence almost immediately followed; for in 1832 he was chosen on the Whig ticket to represent Delaware County in the Legislature, was several times re-elected, and in 1856 became speaker of the House, in which position he gave marked satisfaction. In 1839 Mr. Kilgore was elected Judge of the Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Grant,

Alfred Kilgore.



David Kilgore

Jay, Blackford, Madison, Wells, and Adams, and served seven years. In 1850 he was a member of the convention that revised the state Constitution. He was elected by heavy majorities to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, and bore a part in the exciting discussions that there occurred during Buchanan's administration. Judge Kilgore was very active as one of the original builders of the Bee-line Railway, and was its director for about twenty years. At present he is a stockholder and a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie, and is also a stockholder in the Muncie National Bank, and in the First National Bank of Indianapolis. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Indiana Hospital, at Washington, during the first year of the Civil War. Apropos of his interest in the brave boys who were fighting to preserve the Union, his biographer desires to insert the following extract from a Washington paper of 1861:

"The members of the 1st New Jersey Regiment and of the Ellsworth Zouaves desire to return their sincere thanks to Hon. David Kilgore, member of Congress from Indiana, for a bountiful supply of letter paper and envelopes, supplied to them on Saturday last, for their correspondence with the dear ones at home. We hope to hear of similar donations to other regiments quartered in our city."

Judge Kilgore is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken all the council degrees. He helped organize the Republican party, to which he has ever been firmly attached. With regard to his religious associations, he was born within the pale of the Presbyterian Church, and now attends its services, but is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, July 14, 1831, Mary G. Van Matre, daughter of the prominent Virginian, Absalom Van Matre. They have had six sons: Henry C., who died in infancy; Alfred, who was a captain in the 36th Indiana Volunteers, afterward a district attorney, and also member of the Legislature three terms; Obed; Tecumseh, who was surgeon of the 13th Indiana Cavalry; David, also a captain, and James, a lieutenant, both of the 19th Regiment of Infantry. It is interesting to reflect what important results have grown from small beginnings in Judge Kilgore's career. The four law-books which he carried through to Delaware County have gathered to themselves other volumes, till he now has a fine library; that scanty store of cash has been multiplied, and transformed into stocks, houses, and lands; and the lone student trudging his weary way through miles of wilderness has become the political orator, legislator, lawyer, and jurist. When in the prime of mental vigor he excelled as a stump speaker, and before a jury had no superior in Northern Indiana. He wore the judge's robe with dignity, and brought to every case clear perception, ready power of analysis, and a desire to promote the ends of justice. For years his name and works have been allied with the educational institutions, public improvements, courts, and political interests of the state. Health, a high purpose, an unconquerable will, vigorous mental powers, and diligent study are the means by which he has made himself so eminently useful, and every ambitious youth who must fight the battle of life unaided may read with profit the biography of Judge Kilgore.

KINSEY, ISAAC, the eldest son and fourth of nine children of Oliver and Sarah (Griffith) Kinsey, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Fifth Month 19, 1821. His father was born at Little Britain, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and his mother at Gunpowder, Baltimore County, Maryland. When he was about two years old, his father, who was a blacksmith, moved with his family to within four miles of the city of Baltimore, where he had purchased a farm, and continued his business of blacksmithing and farming for five years later, then moved into the city, where he was largely engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, particularly of axes. In Baltimore Isaac had fair opportunities for the acquirement of an education, and they were fairly improved. But at the age of eleven years his father returned to the farm he then owned, near which the town of Franklin now stands. About this time his mother died, and he was deprived of her benign influence. One of his first teachers was Herman Husband, of Baltimore, who is now living; and another was James M. Poe, by whom he was taught in Maryland, and afterwards in Richmond. In May, 1835, his father left Baltimore and drove across the mountains to Indiana in a two-wheel sulky, alone, to look at the country. He was better pleased with Wayne County, Indiana, than any other county that he saw west of his native state, and there determined to try his fortunes. In November of that year he loaded his goods, chattels, and family into a large four-horse wagon and one carriage, and with Elisha Norris, now living near Richmond, as principal driver, he set out on the weary journey for Indiana. The mountains having been passed and the last camp-fire extinguished, they arrived at Richmond the following month. The next spring (1836) his father bought a farm of about two hundred acres, situated on the west bank of Whitewater, opposite the city, part of which is now owned and occupied by William Baxter. From the southern part of this farm his father subsequently laid off West Richmond. For the next four years Isaac's time was principally spent in assisting his father and brothers in cultivating the farm in summer and attending the town school in winter. In 1841 his father sold the farm to Robert Morrison and moved into town. Here the son spent the next two years in clerking in a dry-goods store. Soon after this

he, in company with John Evans, who was a manufacturer of cough and ague medicines, took a team and wagon and drove into the Western country, and in their trip visited Nauvoo, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. Prior to this, the subject of our sketch had seen little of the world, and during this journey he realized that home was the best place, and that "contentment is great gain," and ever after this he was cured of any disposition to a wandering life. He now settled down to business, and the first money that he really earned independent of his father (which proved to be the foundation of his future success) was procured by slaughtering hogs for packing. The following spring he engaged in the manufacture of brick, with success. This, together with the meat business, occupied his attention till the winter of 1845 and 1846, when he went to Cincinnati, and engaged with his brother Thomas in the produce business. This brother, attracted by the gold excitement, went to California in 1849, leaving the firm with his interest in charge of Isaac, who prosecuted the business successfully till the return of his brother, in 1852. This California venture had a fortunate termination. In the spring of 1852 the brothers bought the large and beautiful farm now owned entirely by Isaac, on which he now lives. It consists of nearly five hundred acres, embracing some of the richest and best of the second bottom lands in the walnut-level country of Wayne County, Indiana. Here he has the great privileges of country life, with all of its freedom and independence. In 1868, having invested in the Hoosier Drill Works, of Milton, some two miles north of his home, he was elected president of that prosperous manufacturing company, which position he retained till he sold his interest in the establishment, in 1876. This proved to be a remarkably successful and remunerative enterprise. On Ninth Month 25, 1847, he was united in marriage with Mary P. Jones, daughter of Aquila and Ann H. Jones. On Ninth Month 25, 1848, was born their daughter and only child, Sarah Griffith Kinsey, who died Seventh Month 23, 1849. Mary Kinsey's father was born in Brandywine Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Ninth Month 9, 1796. He married Ann H. Perine in 1825. They moved to Richmond, Indiana, in 1833, and thence to Cincinnati in 1845. He still survives, being with them in their own home, where, in feeble health, he is cherished by the kindly hands and loving hearts of this daughter and her sister Hannah, who is now living with them. The aged couple moved from Cincinnati to Milton in 1865, where his wife passed away, in a ripe old age, in 1877. In politics he is an ardent and uncompromising Republican, though he never sought nor accepted any political office. He belongs to no order or association, excepting the religious society of Friends, in which both he and his wife were born and educated. They live in a most commodious and beautiful home, abundantly supplied with cupboards, closets, and cozy recesses which so much delight the hearts of good housekeepers. The dwelling is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises, and supplied with water raised by a wind-pump, and heated by a furnace in the cellar. Considering the size, elegance, and completeness in all of its appointments, it is an exception for a country dwelling. Added to all this is attached a conservatory of rare flowers and plants, which lend an air of taste and refinement to the surroundings. In this elegant home is dispensed hospitality with a liberal hand, as many friends can testify. The location is an admirably chosen one, with fine views from the observatory on the north and west; and especially on the east the landscape is delightful, embracing the fine valley of the West River, threaded by two railroads, and bounded by the forests and higher lands beyond. Our subject descended from healthy and temperate ancestry, and these qualities he possesses in an admirable degree. In business he is thoroughly energetic and straightforward, and possesses an unblemished character for honesty and integrity. With good social qualities, he has an honest hatred for sham and shoddy.

KLINE, WILLIAM B., of the firm of Wysor, Kline & Co., Muncie, is the son of Benjamin and Harriet (Boone) Kline, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father carried on the mercantile business in Pricetown, a small village in Berks County, where the family resided until the year 1838. They then emigrated to Butler County, Ohio. Here they remained until 1841, when the father died. The subject of this sketch led the life of a country lad, attending the district schools, and working on the farm during the summer. Farming as then carried on afforded little scope for the exercise of other than mere muscular abilities; and he felt that to till the soil was to neglect the mind. Under these circumstances he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in the dry-goods establishment of Matthias & Kline, where he remained until the spring of 1844. The firm then established a branch store in Cambridge City, which, having discovered Mr. Kline's superior business qualifications, they intrusted to his management. Meanwhile he studiously devoted his spare moments to reading good and useful books. At the end of two years the business changed from trade in dry-goods to that in hardware, and afterwards into the warehouse and transportation business. Courteous toward all, careful and conscientious, Mr. Kline soon won the esteem and confidence of the community, and established a reputation as a successful and enterprising business man. Pursuing this course undeviatingly, he increased the business until in

W. B. Kline

1848, upon the breaking out of the "gold fever," he left his position and started for California, by way of Panama, arriving there in January of the following year. He at once engaged in mining, and, subsequently, in the mercantile trade, and was moderately successful until 1852, when he returned to Cincinnati. In March, 1853, he removed to Muncie. Forming a co-partnership with Captain Gilbert Beemer, he engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Kline & Beemer. March 13, 1858, Mr. Kline bought a one-third interest in the firm of Wysor & Jack, carrying on a general milling business in the city of Muncie. The firm of Wysor, Jack & Co. existed until Mr. Jack's death, in 1859, when the firm of Wysor & Kline was formed. They carried on a prosperous business until 1875, when Mr. Wallace Hibbitts bought a one-third interest, making the firm, which is now known throughout Western Indiana, of Wysor, Kline & Co. Mr. Kline is also represented in other business enterprises, and superintends the management of two very fine farms, situated in Delaware County. Previous to the organization of the Republican party, of which he is now a firm supporter, he was an old-line Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, in 1844. He has never sought political preferment, although he allowed his name to be used as that of an independent candidate for state Senator on the Republican ticket in 1870, and during that canvass he made speeches throughout the senatorial district. Mr. Kline's business career has been marked by the exhibition of those qualities which make success almost a certainty, possessing that rare executive ability indispensable in the management of any large business. These qualities were developed in early life, and have enabled him to acquire a competence and a position with the best men of Muncie. He is somewhat liberal in his religious convictions, and is a member of the Universalist Church, having assisted in the organization of that denomination in Muncie. In 1846 he associated himself with the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He is of a generous nature, kind, benevolent, and ever willing to lend a helping hand to a friend; positive, quick, and active, and, in his social relations, genial and affable. Mr. Kline married Miss Mary Conwell on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1853. They have one son, born to them on the 30th of November, 1855.

KIRBY, THOMAS, late of Muncie, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 25, 1804. He attended school until he reached the age of ten, when he entered a woolen factory, where he worked, attending school every winter, for ten years. In the fall of 1827 he migrated to Richmond, Indiana, and there engaged at his trade, in the employment of Levinas King. After remaining in that situation one year, he commenced buying and selling furs, deerskins, and ginseng, of which plant he bought about six thousand pounds per annum. It grew spontaneously throughout a large portion of this state, and was then a staple article of commerce between this country and China. In 1830 Mr. Kirby removed to Muncie, and engaged in the mercantile business for five years. At the end of this period, having become the owner of a tract of land, a part of which is now within the city of Muncie, he turned his attention to farming, in which, together with transactions in real estate, he was occupied for the remainder of his life. Mr. Kirby cast his first ballot for John Quincy Adams, and was afterward a Republican; but he took very little interest in politics, except when momentous issues were at stake, and never sought nor accepted public office. In religion he was a Universalist. Mr. Kirby married, July 15, 1833, Miss Sarah H. Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina. They had five children, three sons—Hickman, John, and George; and two daughters: Martha A., married to A. H. Hamilton, merchant; and Elizabeth, wife of J. A. Heinsohn, proprietor of the Kirby House. The life of Mr. Kirby, for nearly half a century, was blended with the history of Muncie. He built the first brick store, and made other improvements, among which is a fine hotel. He owned about one thousand acres adjoining the town, and has made six additions to the city of Muncie, each containing from thirty to eighty lots. The grounds on which were built the Universalist and Presbyterian churches were donated by him. Mr. Kirby was one of the first two merchants in the place, and one of the first trustees. Muncie, or Outainink, as it was called by the Indians, was once the home of the Shawnee prophet, the brother of Tecumseh; and in those early days, although the red man had buried the tomahawk, wild animals still ranged the forest, loath to yield to encroaching civilization. The subject of this memoir was an energetic worker from boyhood. So long a resident of Delaware County, he was known throughout its length and breadth; and all speak of him in terms of respect, as one whose acts were ever free from craft and dishonor, and governed by righteous motives.

KOONTZ, JACOB H., merchant and farmer, of Yorktown, is the son of Jacob and Deborah (Combs) Koontz, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was of German descent, and his mother of Scotch-Irish extraction. In the year 1817 they left their native state, and removed to Ohio. Two years later they settled in Fayette County, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born, December 27, 1827. Here they continued to reside until the year fol-

lowing, when they removed to Henry County, Indiana, where his father subsequently laid out the place which is now known as Middletown, and where he died in 1830. Some time afterward his mother married again, and the family went to Delaware County. Here Jacob H. Koontz was allowed the privilege of attending the district schools during the winter months, and in summer was employed upon the farm. At the age of sixteen he left home because of the abuse of his stepfather, and engaged to work as a regular farm hand. He was the first man in his township to receive the sum of ten dollars per month, which was considered very high wages in those primitive days. He supported himself in this way, attending school during the winter, until 1849, when, having saved enough money from his hard earnings, he attended the Muncie Seminary for one year, and became proficient in the English branches. In 1850, being then about twenty-two years old, he embarked at New Orleans, in a sailing vessel, for California. After a long and tedious voyage of one hundred and twenty days, he arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of April. Mr. Koontz engaged at once in mining, which he continued with moderate success until December, 1851. He returned home by the same route, reaching his destination in February, 1852. With the means accumulated while in California, he engaged in the mercantile business in his adopted village, and conducted it successfully during a period of four years. He then purchased the Yorktown Mills, which he carried on until 1865, when he sold the property. For the next five years he directed his attention to selling merchandise; then sold his stock of goods, and removed to one of his farms, located two and one-half miles south-east of Yorktown, feeling great relief at being able to lay aside the cares and anxieties of mercantile life. Here he has resided ever since, and, active and prosperous as a merchant, he has been equally so as a farmer. In 1863, during the Morgan raid, he was commissioned by Governor Morton captain of a company of minute-men, who were afterward organized into companies for the Indiana Legion. He was then commissioned colonel of the Delaware regiment. Mr. Koontz has always taken a deep interest in schools and education, was made township trustee in 1854—one of the first elected under the new school law—and has served in this capacity for seventeen years. In 1876 he was elected joint Representative from the counties of Jay and Delaware, and served as chairman of the Committee on Roads. While in the House, he heard from an old friend, who was then in the Minnesota Legislature. They had worked on a farm together when boys in Laporte County; and Mr. Koontz, upon learning this friend's address, wrote to him, and found that he also had been appointed chairman of the Committee on Roads. As they had not seen or heard of each other for thirty years, this was certainly an interesting coincidence. As a public speaker, the power of Mr. Koontz lies in his earnest language, concise statements, and sound logic, devoid of any oratorical display. He has always taken an active part in the temperance work, and is connected with different temperance organizations. He is not a member of any religious denomination, although he attends divine worship, and supports the different Churches of Yorktown. In his public relations he is esteemed as possessing a strong sense of truth and justice, and endeavoring to live in accordance with those principles. In 1875 he commenced the study of law, but could not follow it to the extent that he wished on account of his failing sight. He has practiced in the courts of his county, and has met with good success. It is truthfully said of Mr. Koontz that, having undertaken an enterprise, he will push it through to the end. His earnest nature could not fail to interest itself actively in politics. He has been connected with the Republican party ever since its organization, and is one of its most influential members in Delaware County. As a business man, he has won the confidence of all who have dealings with him. He cares little for society, but is courteous in all business and social relations. Like all self-made men, he is imbued with the spirit of self-reliance, and every interest intrusted to his care is managed with judgment and tact. As a citizen, he is eminently respected. Mr. Koontz was twice married. His first marriage occurred June 26, 1853, when he was united to Miss Anna Brown, who died in 1855, leaving one child, a daughter. He was again married, July 24, 1857, to Miss Violetta Sheiner. This marriage has been blessed with a family of five children, four of whom survive.

MACY, JOHN W., was born in Henry County, Indiana, June 6, 1843. His grand-parents on the paternal side were natives of the Island of Nantucket, whence they moved to North Carolina, and from thence to Tennessee, where his father, David Macy, was born. He married Priscilla Luellen. His father was a strong anti-slavery man in the dark days when it tried men's souls to maintain such principles. John W. Macy's education was limited to the common schools of his native county, and even these opportunities were cut off at the age of fifteen years, when he went to Farmland, Randolph County, beginning the trade of wagon-maker at sixteen. This he followed for about three years, when, on the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the army as first sergeant. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, but remained in the conflict until its close, and was mustered out in June, 1865. Being active and industrious in his habits, he at once returned to his trade at Farm-

Walter March

land, where he continued till 1867, when he was appointed deputy by the county auditor. In that position he remained for about two years; and from 1869 to 1871 he served as deputy clerk of the county. At the expiration of this time he went to Edmondson County, Kentucky, as superintendent of the Kentucky Land Company, where he remained till 1875, when he returned to his adopted county, engaging in business for a short time, and was then elected to the office of clerk of the court, a position he now holds with credit to himself and to the county he serves. Mr. Macy is a member of the Masonic Order. He belongs to no Church at present, but was brought up in the society of Friends. In politics, he is an enthusiastic Republican, and, while on good terms with the world, he works hard for the success of his party, and enkindles like enthusiasm in those about him. On December 26, 1871, he married Miss Sarah Edger, of Winchester, by whom he has a family of three children. He has a warm, ardent temperament, fine personal appearance, and good social and business standing in the community, in which he is a general favorite.

MARCH, JUDGE WALTER, of Muncie, son of Samuel and Zoa March, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, August 5, 1814. He is of English descent, his ancestors emigrating from England to Massachusetts in 1635. His father was a farmer, and lived upon a farm that was owned by the family for four generations. He was very industrious, had great powers of endurance, and looked upon labor as a duty and a blessing. He possessed little knowledge of books, but much good common sense. A man of few words, and of regular, temperate habits, he was one of the last of that sturdy race who, despite hostile Indians, a rigorous climate, and a sterile soil, made Massachusetts the Attica of the new world, and gave their offspring to be the builders of other states. He died in 1874, at the extreme age of ninety-two. Mr. March's mother was of more delicate physical constitution, but of superior intellectual capacity and cultivation. Her death occurred in 1838, at the age of fifty-four. Both parents had received only a limited education, but they determined to provide more liberal advantages for their children, who remember with lasting gratitude their exertions to this end. Walter March was early accustomed to labor, and worked with his father until eighteen years old, attending the common school of the town during the winter months. He then studied in the Millbury Academy one year, and at its close (1833) entered Amherst College, where he remained through the whole course, defraying part of his expenses by teaching during the winter. He graduated in 1837, and then became a student of law, first in the office of Clough R. Miles, Esq., of Millbury, and afterwards in that of Judge Borton, of Worcester. After sufficient time had been spent in preparation, he attended the lectures of Professor Greenleaf and Judge Story, at the Cambridge Law School. During these three years of legal study he helped harvest his father's crops in midsummer, and taught school in the winter—severe recreation, but it made stronger men and better students, and was a thousand-fold preferable to vacations spent in dissipation. Fully appreciating his advantages, Mr. March had studied with great diligence, and was now prepared to enter upon his chosen profession under favorable auspices. Believing that the West offered better inducements than the East, he came, in 1840, *via* Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the Ohio River, to Indianapolis, reaching that city in November. There he passed the winter, and in March of the following spring commenced the practice of law in Muncie, which, with the exception of a residence of three years in Indianapolis, has since been his home. He who attains any degree of distinction in the legal profession must travel a rugged road; and Mr. March was no exception to the rule, though, because of superior culture and capacity, his mind doubtless ranged, at every point of progress, over a wider scope of thought than the minds of many others. Years of hard study and increasing practice passed, and, in 1850, he was selected as the man best qualified for the responsible duties of a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1852 Mr. March was one of the three commissioners who drafted the Indiana Code of Pleading and Practice. This great improvement upon the verbose forms of the common law is the equal of any state code, and a noble monument to the learning and fidelity of its framers. At the close of this work, in 1852, he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas District composed of the counties of Delaware, Grant, and Blackford. This position he held till 1856, when, by the newly formed Republican party, he was chosen state Senator from the counties above named, and served as such by re-election until 1864. In 1878 Judge March was elected Representative in the Legislature from Delaware County. Possessing an extensive knowledge of literature and the general principles of the sciences, he was made, in 1877, first president of the Literary and Scientific Association of Muncie. Judge March was a Democrat until 1854, when the position which his party had gradually assumed with reference to slavery obliged him to seek other political connections; hence, he joined in the movement that resulted in the formation of the Republican party, and has since worked with it in every campaign, though in 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley. He is not a member of any secret society, nor of any religious denomination, but attends the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is connected. As Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Walter March proved himself possessed of judicial abilities of a high order.

His decisions were just, and evinced careful research and preparation. An untiring worker, a severe student, excelling in the knowledge of law and as a counselor, he is considered one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Indiana. Through the exercise of these abilities, with wise economy and perseverance, he has gained a fortune. He enjoys very robust health for one of his years, due in part to his total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco.

MARINE, REV. ABIJAH, A. M., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Richmond, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, in this state, November 26, 1832. His father, William T. Marine, of North Carolina, married Mary Williams, a native of Ohio, and settled in Wayne County at an early day. Abijah was the first born of ten children, six of whom are yet living. His opportunities for an education were superior to those of the average boy of those times. He attended Whitewater College at Centerville, Indiana, for three years, and afterwards the title of A. M. was conferred on him by the faculty of the State University at Greencastle. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855, in which he still continues. His first charge was at Elkhart, Indiana, and he has since served five years in the Berry Street and Wayne Street Churches of Fort Wayne, and at present (1878) is on his second term at Grace Church, Richmond. Mr. Marine is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Order of Ancient Odd-fellows. He is an ardent temperance man, and many eloquent discourses has he delivered in its defense, while his abstemious habits through life enforce the sincerity of his profession. He has endured persecution and obloquy for his outspoken sentiments against the custom of drinking. On one occasion, when stationed at Fort Wayne, through the garbling of his speeches by the press and the slanders of a designing politician, he was brought face to face with an indignation meeting of Germans in that city. But he spoke not against any nationality as such, nor against Germans, only so far as they stood in the way of temperance principles. The result was that the speaker vindicated himself, the considerate ones were satisfied, and the reactionary wave stranded the aspirant for Congress high and dry on the beach. As a minister of the Gospel, Mr. Marine stands in the front rank in the conference to which he belongs. As a speaker, he is forcible, eloquent, and persuasive, and is often called before public audiences. And when, rising to the height of the occasion and warmed with the subject in hand, in the language of Webster, he has "the clear conception, outrunning the deduction of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward, right onward to his object—this, this is eloquence." Says Sterne: "Great is the power of eloquence; but never is it so great as when it pleads along with nature, and the culprit is a child strayed from his duty, and returned to it again with tears." In 1859 he was married to Mary E. Miller, by whom he has a daughter. His wife having died, he married Miss Clara A. Smith, in 1866, by whom he has an infant son. In personal appearance Mr. Marine is of florid complexion, stoutly built, and about medium height, his countenance indicating an ardent temperament and unwavering decision of character. He is admired and beloved by his congregation, and is esteemed and respected in the towns in which he has served as preacher.

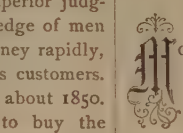
MARSH, ALBERT O., of Winchester, lawyer and prosecuting attorney for the Circuit Court, the son of Rodney and Phila (Jayne) Marsh, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 15, 1840. His father was from Massachusetts, and his mother from New York state. Aside from the rudiments he was taught in his native county, his principal instruction was obtained at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, of Portage County, Ohio. Here he acquired a good English education, including the higher mathematics and some knowledge of Latin. Owing to poverty he left school and began teaching at the age of eighteen years, continuing in this profession, although adding the study of law, till the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army as a private soldier. He first was in the three months' service with the 15th Ohio Volunteers, and then enlisted, in 1862, in the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. In May, 1863, he was commissioned captain of the 59th United States Colored Infantry. He resigned in July, 1865, and resumed the study of law, being admitted to the bar in Jackson County, Indiana, in February, 1867. He suspended his practice and engaged in life insurance business until 1872, when he began again at Winchester, Indiana. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1876. In August, 1878, he was the Republican nominee for Representative. He is not a Church member, and thinks that he has no religious bias. In Masonry he has taken the Royal Arch Degree and is now Master of his lodge. On November 14, 1861, he married Sarah M. Galleher, a native of Ohio. He is ambitious and zealous in his chosen profession, and as a rising young lawyer and politician has a bright future. His good personal appearance and excellent social standing in his community are important considerations in his favor.

John Marsh

MARSH, JOHN, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie, was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 22, 1811. In his veins the blood of the Anglo-Saxon mingles with that of the Teutonic race. His father, Timothy Marsh, was the son of John Marsh, who came to this country from England, pushed his way far into the wilderness, and settled in what is now Germantown, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He afterward served in the American army all through the Revolution. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Clawson, who was born near the mouth of the Little Miami River, August 22, 1787, and is said to be the first white child born in the territory of Ohio. Cincinnati was not then laid out, and the country was the home of wild beasts and of the red man, whose war-whoop sometimes startled the settlers from slumber to scenes of devastation and death. She died at the age of ninety, at the residence of her son, Searing Marsh, near Logansport, Indiana, September 15, 1877. Her father was John Clawson, a German, who settled first in Kentucky and afterward in Ohio, and took part in the long struggle by which the colonies threw off the British yoke. John Marsh was not allowed to spend all his boyhood in school, but only the winter term of every year, the remaining time being employed in work on the farm. Yet the school he attended was the best in the county, and he there obtained a good education in the common English branches. At the age of seventeen he went to Eaton, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the hatter's trade. During this period his spare hours were not wasted in the society of the vicious or the frivolous, but were devoted to the acquisition of useful knowledge. A friend had given him a ticket granting access to a certain library, and there he read night after night, and every Sunday. At length Mr. Marsh commenced business as a hatter in Camden, and continued it successfully until 1847, when he entered upon the dry-goods trade. After one year he was elected treasurer of Preble County, and held the office by re-election three terms. So faithfully and well had he discharged his duties that, at the last election, he received all the votes cast in the county except thirty-six. During this time he was a stockholder and a director of the Preble County branch of the State Bank of Ohio. In October, 1854, he removed to Wayne County, Indiana, and was made president of the Cambridge City Bank, one of those that withstood the crisis of 1857. Mr. Marsh removed to Delaware County in 1856, and organized the Muncie branch of the State Bank of Indiana, becoming its president. In 1865 it was converted into the Muncie National Bank, and he remained its president until 1874. He then sold his interest, intending to retire from business; but after a few weeks of recreation, at the urgent solicitation of a number of prominent men, he organized, with them, in November, 1874, the Citizens' National Bank, and, being given his choice of positions, accepted that of cashier. Mr. Marsh has always been an active politician. His first ballot was cast for Henry Clay; he aided in the organization of the Republican party, and ever since has been in accord with the principles then set forth. In 1838 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and ten years later, at Dayton, Ohio, took the Commandery degrees. He has been treasurer of Delaware Lodge, of Muncie Chapter, and of Muncie Commandery, and helped organize the latter, of which he still is treasurer. Since 1854 he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is now a trustee. Mr. Marsh is an able financier, and has secured a handsome competence. Many natures become narrow and selfish in the sunshine of prosperity, but his seems rather to have expanded and taken on warmer hues, for he is one of the most generous and sympathetic of men. The desire for knowledge that impelled him in youth to pore over the volumes of that library has not been lost in the cares of business, and he has gained a large fund of general information. He has no small mental capacity, and might have achieved equal success in other important callings. Few are so endowed with qualities that inspire respect and friendship, and none live in happier domestic relations than Mr. Marsh—his family being a model one, in which perfect harmony exists. He married, May 25, 1835, Miss Margaret, daughter of Nathan and Jane (Carr) Mitchell, both of Maryland, originally, but afterward pioneers of Ohio. Four children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living. Their mother died of cholera, July 29, 1849. Mr. Marsh was again united in marriage August 29, 1854, to Mrs. Mary Mutchner, by whom he has four children.

MCKEW, ARTHUR, merchant, miller, and farmer, of Ridgeville, Indiana, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1819. His parents came to this country from Ireland as young people, and were married in Pennsylvania. Arthur is the oldest of six children; and when he was six weeks of age his parents removed to Fayette County, Indiana. His education, which, from the nature of his surroundings, was somewhat limited, was obtained in this county from subscription schools when quite a young boy. As he was the oldest child his father frequently took him from these short terms to help him or his mother in the duties of the family; thus even these scant opportunities for an education were seriously interfered with. His father removed to Randolph County when Arthur was about twelve years of age, and settled near where the town of Ridgeville now stands. Here Arthur

worked for his father on the farm, and had comparatively no privileges of instruction, except that he returned to Fayette County and attended one term of about four months, which finished his school education, though by perseverance he continued his studies, until he has been able to carry on an extensive and mixed business of farming, merchandising, milling, etc. His knowledge of mathematics is fair, while he writes an excellent hand. About the age of twenty-one he began for himself, by working on a farm for very low wages. This he continued for some three years, when he of his own accord, without assistance, took up and learned the trade of plasterer. This, with farming, made his business till twenty-eight years of age. About this time he sold eighty acres of land in Jay County, and bought sixty acres on which Ridgeville now stands, and opened a store at the cross-roads, which afterwards formed the center of the town. Thus was the foundation laid for his future wealth. He did a large and promiscuous business in selling dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, etc., as needed in a new country. He also bought grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farm products generally. He was for a number of years the buyer and seller and the general factotum of the place. During these times he drew to himself trade for eight or ten miles in every direction. Much of this was done on the credit system; but his superior judgment in buying and selling, and his knowledge of men and things, enabled him to accumulate money rapidly, and with comparatively little loss from his customers. He built a larger store in a better location about 1850. His extensive grain trade decided him to buy the "River Mill" in 1855. It was in poor condition, and he pulled it down and built a new one, introducing steam power in 1866, and selling it in 1870. He still continued his mercantile business successfully; and in that year he bought a steam mill at Walton, Indiana, and removed it to Ridgeville; but an accident overtook him. His mill, with its contents of some five thousand bushels of corn, besides wheat, flax-seed, oats, and its valuable machinery, including four run of stone, was destroyed by fire on May 5, 1877. This calamity was thought to be accidental. But a man of Mr. McKew's make-up was not to be discouraged by such disasters; and within thirty days he began to rebuild, better and more substantially than ever before; and he now has a handsome brick structure, with metal roof, three stories high, to take the place of the old one. In addition to this he has three extensive warehouses near by, to meet the wants of his large trade in wheat, corn, flax-seed, oats, etc. Aside from stores, mills, town lots, etc., Mr. McKew owns twelve hundred acres of land in one body adjoining the town of Ridgeville. But in this world of sorrow and death man's cup has its bitter draught. By his marriage to Margery Ward, in 1843, six children were born to them, three of whom died in childhood, and three lived to grow up. Of these he had a bright boy who learned rapidly, and had acquired a good education. But death marked him for his own; and in 1874 he died of the spinal fever, and now "sleeps beneath the low green tent whose curtains ne'er swung outward." With this cherished boy there were buried, it seems, the hopes of his father. Life seemed worthless, and business lost its interest to him; and for some two years but little was done, comparatively. His remaining son is engaged in the business with him. Mr. McKew has used his means liberally for the advancement of education, the building of railroads, etc., etc. Ridgeville College, which was founded in 1866, under the care of the Baptist Church, has received from him about eleven thousand dollars, though he is himself a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the directors of that institution. In politics he was an anti-slavery Whig, and is now an influential Republican. Always of temperate habits, he refuses to keep in his employment any man who drinks alcoholic stimulants when on duty, We trust that his example of industry and integrity may prompt young men to higher and better aims in life, and that, by imitating his virtues, they may enter upon the high road to success.



MCRAE, CAPTAIN HAMILTON SAMUEL, son of Franklin and Rachel (Sands) McRae, was born near New Middletown, Harrison County, Indiana, January 2, 1833. A genealogical account of the MacRas was written by John MacRa, sometime minister of Dingwall, in Ross-shire, who died in 1704. This was transcribed and extended by Farquhar MacRa, and, from manuscript received from Scotland, was printed for private circulation by Colin McRae, of Camden, South Carolina. In the account there is a reference to a tradition of a "desperate rencounter betwixt two of the petty princes of Ireland, in which a certain young man signalized himself by his prowess, defending himself from a particular attack of the enemy, which others observing said, in Irish words, he was a fortunate son." The spelling of the original name, McRath, was variously modified, according to the pronunciation in the dialect of the particular locality. Thus: MacGrath, MacGraw, MacGrow, MacRay, MacRae. Sometimes, from an "ill-founded prejudice," the Mac was dropped, and the name became Craw, Crow, Ray, or Rae. In this country a John McCrea adopted the spelling McCrea, that he might be distinguished from other John McRaes. Some of the MacRas, adherents of Colin Fitzgerald, came to Scotland as early as 1265. At a somewhat later date, probably, McRas came to Kintail, whence they were widely dif-

Hamilton S. McCae.

fused. The genealogist cited maintains that the MacKensies, the MacRas, and the MacLains were of the same people in Ireland. He gives as an evidence, to which the manners of that time would give force, the fact that a MacKensie, a MacRa, and a MacLain had a tomb in the same place. He also maintains that the Campbells of Scotland were of the same stock, a MacRa having married the heiress of Craignish, and changed his name to Campbell. He seems to be proud of the fact that this MacRa in changing his name did not change his blood, the Campbells and the MacRas maintaining a close intimacy throughout successive generations. Whatever may have been the degree of relationship, or the comparative prominence of the four clans, they were all brave in battle, constant in friendship, and true to public trusts. A large portion of the McRas in the United States of America are descendants from those who landed at Wilmington, North Carolina, before the Revolution. Others are descended from an Episcopal minister sent to Virginia by the British Crown. At an early period one McRae is known to have emigrated to New York. From these progenitors have sprung many families of local prominence, and not a few of wider distinction. Their chief merit, however, does not consist in the fact that they have furnished heroic soldiers, prosperous farmers, successful merchants, able professionals, and wise legislators, but rather in the fact that their law-abiding habits are such that their names do not appear in the lists of convicts. The subject of this sketch is descended from the North Carolina McRaes. The maiden name of one of his ancestors was Margaret McKensie, who was descended from a Laird McKensie. In her youth she diligently improved what were then, in Scotland, considered rare opportunities for culture. Her husband was a person whom the Scotch would call a pretty man. There was a touch of romance in their courtship, incident to the assumed superiority of her family; but she had a will of her own—one strong enough to aid in prolonging the life of her delicate organization to the age of one hundred and five years. Although her form was bent low with age, she walked about the yard on the day previous to her death, which happened in Richmond County. Her son Alexander, with whom she lived after her husband's death, took part in the Revolution. He was the father of a large family of sons and daughters. Each of these had a fine body, a massive brain, and a clear conscience. The same may be said of nearly all of their descendants. One of Alexander's sons, Alexander Bain McRae, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Chance. The fact that this Chance was a Quaker did not prevent him from aiding the patriotic cause. In a fight with the British his side was defeated, and he was too severely wounded to escape. A Tory neighbor who had betrayed the patriots gave his body a kick, and said to another: "Here is Chance. He has got what he deserved." He said this, supposing Chance to be dead. In referring to this matter Chance said: "Quaker as I was, I wanted to kill him. Afterwards he went with some of us on a deer hunt. He never came back." The names of Alexander Bain McRae's children were Nancy, Franklin, Hamilton, Abigail, and Calvin. These names of the boys emphasized his philosophy, politics, and religion. He was known as Esquire Alexander, and, besides discharging the duties of a Justice of the Peace, kept a store. Impoverished by the approach of the War of 1812, he left with his wife what little money he could, and, taking a surveyor's compass and chain and provisions for the journey, he, with the oldest three children and a sister, came to Harrison County, Indiana. He engaged in the war, and acted an honorable part. He afterwards taught school in Crawford County, and again served as a Justice of the Peace. He had expected with his compass to earn enough to establish a permanent home, but the other settlers, like himself, were poor, and only a few had money with which to buy lands or pay surveyor's fees. He was regarded as an excellent teacher, and, although pupils walked four miles to attend his school, the population was so sparse that the attendance did not exceed twenty. The customary price of tuition was one dollar and fifty cents for a quarter, of thirteen weeks, mostly payable in corn-meal, maple molasses, buckskin, and linen. The parents claimed deduction for each half day's absence. This custom obtained in Indiana later than 1850. His wife, who did not feel strong enough to endure the fatigues of a journey to the West, did not make the journey with him, but afterwards with the two children came with her brother to Wayne County. A friendly correspondence was maintained, but the separation was protracted by hard conditions until, at the time they had arranged to reunite the family, death came to him and bereavement to her. Her serenity of soul and kindness of spirit characterize her descendants in an eminent degree. Franklin, the son of Alexander Bain, and the father of Hamilton S. McRae, taught school in early life, and always manifested an active zeal in the cause of education. He often said that whatever is worth printing is worth reading, and read on both sides of questions. He served as a Justice of the Peace, member of the Legislature, and captain in the Mexican War, and for many years was a school trustee. His son, beginning at five, was sent to school steadily for three years. The plan of the teacher then was to teach spelling and little else, until the pupil could pass a good examination in the columns of Webster's Speller. The mother, in her eagerness for the son's advancement, supplemented the work of the instructor by teaching the reading les-

sons. The father performed a similar service as to the fundamental processes of arithmetic, and furnished him with "Peter Parley's History of the World," as a reader in school. The author of that book and his early teachers, Farmer Barnes, Leonard Evans, and Hamilton Pfrimmer, were enshrined in the boy's memory as objects of profound reverence. At eight years of age he received a small volume as a prize for being the best speller in the highest class in school. In the inscription the teacher, Leonard Evans, expressed the wish that he "may become an ornament to the learned world." These words have been an exhaustless stimulant to his ambitious hopes. Afterward he attended Friendship Seminary, at Elizabeth, then the nearest village. His teacher there was John Spurrier Sandbach, who had an accurate rather than extended scholarship, but whose power of inspiration was of more value than great learning. "What man has done man can do," was a maxim enforced by fitting illustrations. From the age of sixteen to twenty, young McRae taught school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. In 1852 he spent two months at Corydon Seminary, in the study of algebra and physics. His character for temperance, kindness, and truthfulness was already formed, by a wise and loving mother, without a severe blow or a harsh word. The brothers and sisters have similar characters, as the result of similar influence. With one exception, all of them who lived to the requisite age taught school. Thus prepared as to knowledge and character, in May, 1853, he entered the preparatory department of the Indiana University at Bloomington, and August 5, 1857, he graduated, delivering the valedictory. While in college he gave little attention to general society. Time not needed for study or exercise was given to reading the best works. In early life biography and the newspapers were more entertaining to him than fiction. In college Milton, Pope, Scott, and Carlyle were his favorites, but Prescott, Hume, and Gibbon did not escape close attention. After a year's successful teaching at Maple Grove Academy, near Vincennes, he read law in the office of Hon. William A. Porter, a thorough instructor, at Corydon. Soon after entering the office he was unanimously nominated and elected district attorney of the Common Pleas Court. He located at Salem to begin practice, and attained fair success at the bar, but his mind was mainly bent in the direction of constitutional law and general literature. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he joined a cavalry company, which was not accepted. He had been unanimously elected in 1861 to the Legislature, to fill a vacancy. His services were not called for. Observing that "it is easier to fill the halls of legislation than the ranks of the Union army," he declined to permit his name to go before the nominating convention as a candidate for re-election. He volunteered as a private, and on August 19, 1862, was mustered in as sergeant of Company B, 66th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. May 25, 1863, he was detailed to act as second lieutenant, and June 8, 1863, he received a commission as captain of the company. He was honorably engaged in action at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862; Colliersville, Tennessee, October 11, 1863; Snake Creek Gap, Georgia, May 10, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; and Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864. In this last action he was severely wounded. At the expiration of a furlough he was received into Hospital No. 6, New Albany, Indiana, transferred to Officers' Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, and assigned to court-martial duty at Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio. On the dissolution of the court he rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Virginia, and a few days afterward, May 31, 1865, received a discharge on account of the wound. Before he was wounded he was almost constantly with his company, except for a brief period when he was on the staff of Brigadier-general Sweeney, as judge advocate and aide. In 1865 he was appointed principal of the third ward school, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1866 he was appointed superintendent of schools at Vevay, and school examiner of Switzerland County. In the latter capacity he held the first township institute in the state. In 1867 he became superintendent of the Muncie schools. His administration of schools is based on the idea of equal rights to all. Special pains are taken to avoid offense to any party or any sect. In 1853 he joined the Philomathean Society of the university, and became its president; in 1856 a member of the Beta Theta Pi; in 1866 the Indiana State Teachers' Association, of which he was chairman of the executive committee; in 1866 the National Educational Association, being a life member; in 1871 the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a fellow; in 1877 the American Metric Bureau; and in 1877 the Spelling Reform Association. The most important public enterprise in which he has been engaged is the public library of Muncie, of whose board he has been president since its establishment, in 1875. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1857. His wife is a Methodist, and their child attends the Methodist Sunday-school, thus indicating the congregation preferred by the parents; they are not strictly orthodox, but believe that other than Evangelical Churches should be regarded as Christian. He voted for Buchanan in 1856, Douglas in 1860, and Lincoln in 1864, and has since been a radical Republican. He frankly admits that his first views as to the powers and duties of the national government were not correct. He believes now in a liberal construction of the Constitution, with a view to the protection of industry, the promotion of education, and the security of equal suffrage

without regard to race, sex, or creed. Although he has strong convictions he has not often taken public part in politics, but in 1868 he consented to address the Grant Club at Muncie, and the effort was accredited as the best speech of the campaign. He has been an occasional contributor to the school periodicals and to the newspapers. The most important of these articles were a contribution to the Indianapolis *Journal* in 1867, on "The Great Need of the Schools;" and one which appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, December 25, 1876, entitled, "The Election of President and Vice-president, December 6, 1876." August 6, 1868, he married Mary Emma, daughter of William and Anna (Newlove) Montgomery. She is a lady of superior accomplishments, and as principal of the Muncie high school she has deservedly won a high reputation. She was the first president of the Women's Club of Muncie, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Women. Her father was an able and devoted minister of the Methodist Church. Her mother was a worthy coadjutor in the holy work of a noble husband. Mrs. McRae's grandfathers were both preachers. She herself is an eloquent speaker. Bertha Montgomery, the first child, was born November 28, 1873, and died August 8, 1874. Charline Montgomery was born February 10, 1876. She goes to the kindergarten, which her parents actively aided to establish.

MELLETT, JUDGE JOSHUA H., of New Castle, is an example of what may be accomplished by steady application to one pursuit without change of residence. His temperament, physical and mental, is the happy result of a union of the blood of the impulsive Frenchman and the sturdy Scot; his father, John Mellett, having come of a family originally from France, and his mother, Mary Ann Hickman, of one whose ancestors were from Scotland. He was born in Monongahela County, Virginia, April 9, 1824, and, seven years later, removed with his parents to Henry County, Indiana. There he made a good use of the opportunities offered by a common school and the county academy, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law. He soon evinced an aptness for legal study, and before the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar. Such precocity did not escape notice; for, by special favor, he was immediately licensed to practice, notwithstanding his minority. The way to distinction seemed easy to him, so steady was his progress therein. In 1848, less than four years after he commenced practice, he was elected, by the Whigs, to the office of prosecuting attorney, which he held two terms. His powers continued to develop with experience, and his influence to extend, until he gained a hold upon the esteem of the people which has grown stronger with every trial. When the Republican party was organized, he gave it his firm support, and in 1858 was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and in 1860 to the Senate. While in the latter body, he served on the Judiciary and Finance Committees, and his record as a legislator is in keeping with his success at the bar. Ten years later, Mr. Mellett was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Henry, Hancock, Grant, and Delaware. To this responsible office he brought a profound and logical mind, enriched with legal lore, and performed its duties with dignity and a high regard for justice. Judge Mellett prepares a case with unusual care, studying it from his opponent's stand-point as well as his own, and many a lawyer has found him a formidable antagonist. He has acuteness and breadth of thought, is strong and self-reliant, and has a fund of mental resources that never fails, however sudden or great the demand. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a highly respected and public-spirited citizen. He married, November 16, 1847, Miss Catharine, daughter of John Shroyer, a merchant of New Castle, and has three children.

MOFFETT, JOHN, M. D., of Rushville, is the son of William and Isabel (Reed) Moffett, both natives of Virginia. Their ancestors were Scotch, who, because of religious persecution, fled from the land of their birth to Ireland. The father was an extensive farmer, widely respected as a man of integrity and sound business ability. He died in 1859, the possessor of an honestly gained fortune. His progenitors in the paternal line engaged in the same peaceful occupation, yet were men of military tastes; his grandfather, William Moffett, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and killed at the storming of Stony Point. John Moffett was born near Abingdon, Virginia, October 23, 1822. The following year the family moved to Rush County, Indiana, and settled on a farm two and a half miles north-east of Rushville, which his mother, aged eighty-two, still owns. About one-third of a century ago Dr. Moffett, then a young man just past his majority, became a student of medicine in the office of Doctor William H. Martin, a prominent practitioner of Rushville. His literary training had been obtained in a log school-house, and by attendance one year at a seminary. But even from the age of ten, while conning his lessons or helping his father clear the farm, his boyish fancy had pictured scenes in the life of a physician, and led him to form vague plans of entering upon that profession. During five years he applied himself zealously to his studies, which embraced three courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated, March

4, 1849. Such was the confidence already placed in him, because of his thorough and rapid progress, that immediately after graduation Doctor Moffett was elected house physician of the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati. After remaining in that position one year, he returned to Rushville and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery with his first preceptor, April 15, 1850. At the end of three years, he bought his partner's office and dwelling, both of which he still occupies. Soon after Doctor Moffett commenced practice, it was discovered that the thoroughness with which he appropriated medical knowledge while a student was equaled by his ability in applying it as a physician. The cases submitted to his charge soon became numerous, and he was not long in taking rank among the best practitioners of Rush County. Though his time had been wholly devoted to his profession, he was thought to be naturally fitted to lead in municipal affairs, and, accordingly, was elected president of the village. The citizens soon perceived the wisdom of their choice, and retained him in that position for ten years. Under his administration the fine public school building was erected, and the bonds for that purpose issued and redeemed. On retiring from office he declined a renomination. He was then chosen school trustee, in which capacity he still acts, manifesting much interest in the cause of education. Doctor Moffett is also a trustee in the Baptist Church, which he joined June 24, 1850. He is positive in both his religious and political convictions. He read and conversed intelligently on politics in youth, and, at the age of twenty-one, being among the best informed in the township, took a prominent part at the polls as a judge of the election. He voted on that occasion for James K. Polk, and has ever since been a Democrat. He married, in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1851, Miss Elizabeth J. A. Harris, daughter of Isaac Harris, of Pittsburgh, an energetic business man and journalist. Their wedded companionship, after existing nearly twenty-seven years, was broken by the death of Mrs. Moffett, April 12, 1878. Their children are William H. and Mary Daisy. Doctor Moffett keeps pace with the advancement of medical science, but is not entirely controlled by the theories and conclusions of others, for he is an investigator and a reasoner. His success is due to his original experiments, as well as to his extensive reading. He has a very retentive memory, and all his mental faculties are cast in a capacious mold. He is a prominent member of the following bodies: The Rush Medical Society, of Rush County (of which he was secretary for seventeen consecutive years, during which he made a complete set of records); the Union District Medical Society; the Indiana State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He has been a contributor to their "Transactions," and, in 1877, was a delegate from the Rush Medical Society of Rush County to the American Medical Association. As a citizen Doctor Moffett has been active in encouraging every utility, and as a man none stands higher in moral character, or is more generally respected.

MONKS, JUDGE LEANDER J., son of George W. and Mary A. (Irvin) Monks, was born at Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, July 10, 1843, and is one of a family of six living children. His father was elected clerk of Randolph County in 1839, re-elected in 1846, and served in that capacity for fourteen years. He was also a member of the House of Representatives in 1854–55. He was noted for his deeds of charity, and for his love and good-will for the unfortunate. Mr. Monks's mother died in September, 1864, and his father in 1865. The primary education of Leander was obtained in his native town. He afterwards attended the State University at Bloomington in 1861, 1862, and 1863, but left while a member of the junior class. He began the practice of law in September, 1865, and has successfully prosecuted it since that time. He has never asked for office, but, his ability and fitness being generally admitted, he was, in October, 1878, elected to the position of Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit by a unanimous vote—a handsome compliment, worthily bestowed. His religious preferences are in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a Republican. He married Elizabeth W. Teal in 1865, by whom he has two children. He has a good personal appearance and unblemished character, and is a man of weight and standing.

MOORE, JAMES W., clerk of the court of Wayne County, was born in Centerville, Indiana, September 2, 1844. He is the son of David and Catherine (Fisher) Moore, and the third of four children. He was educated in the common school of his native town, and at what was then known as Whitewater College. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years by the death of his father. At first he worked on a farm, and afterwards in a grocery. But neither of these occupations suited his tastes, for he had an ambition to learn a trade, and gave his mother no rest on the subject until she consented to let him become a tinner. Franklin says: "He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor." On completing his apprenticeship he entered in business for himself, but after a few years of experience he entered the office of the clerk of the court, as deputy, and in October, 1876, he was elected as clerk, which position he now holds satisfactorily.

W. H. Burby.

On November 29, 1866, he married Miss Louisa J. Rupe, daughter of Rev. Henry B. Rupe, minister of the Baptist Church, and ex-treasurer of the county. Concerning her we may appropriately employ the words of Solomon: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life." As a politician, Mr. Moore has no special ambition, but prefers the more quiet walks of life. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is an unpretentious member of society, of persevering and industrious habits, and is respected by the neighborhood in which he lives.

NEELY, THOMAS S., of Muncie, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1811. His parents, Moses and Jane (Smith) Neely, were also natives of Adams County. His grandfather, on the father's side, was one of the earliest pioneers of that region. He died at the age of eighty-eight, in Miami County, Ohio, to which his son Moses had removed. The early instruction which Thomas received was limited, yet equal to that of most young men in that country in those early days. In the year 1828 he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, and followed it until 1831, when he went with his parents to Miami County, Ohio. There he resumed work at his trade. In 1833 he married Miss Matilda Wierman, of Adams County, Pennsylvania. Six years later he removed to Muncie, Indiana, where he continued his occupation, with the exception of about nine months of mercantile business, merging it after a time into the manufacture of wagons, plows, etc. He ironed the first wagon made in Delaware County. In 1855 he changed his occupation of mechanic to that of photographer, a business in which he continued until 1865. Mr. Neely, having gained a competence as the result of long years of industry and economy, then retired from active life. While engaged in manufactures he had to transport all his iron in wagons from Cincinnati, and accordingly he conceived the idea of connecting Muncie with Eastern cities by rail, and to this end advertised for a railroad meeting. It was largely attended, he being appointed corresponding secretary. After communicating with Governor Bebb, of Ohio, Hon. Oliver H. Smith, of Indianapolis, and others, the route was finally agreed upon. Mr. Smith was elected president of the company. This was the origin of the Bee-line Railroad, due, in great measure, to the enterprise of Mr. Neely. We discover in this successful project that far-sightedness and decision which were so characteristic of him. His fellow-citizens expressed their appreciation of his abilities, in 1845, by electing him county commissioner, retaining him in that office six years, or until 1851. Mr. Neely was the first district clerk, and, as such, was instrumental in building the first school-house in Muncie. He is now secretary of the board of trustees, who are erecting in that city what is expected to be one of the finest public school buildings in the state. He also planned and assisted in building the Presbyterian Church. He may be said to be instinctively moral and religious, having always been a stanch temperance man, fully alive to the importance of teaching men to make the body subservient to the spirit. For nearly forty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, holding during most of that period the office of elder. He was also superintendent of the Sabbath-school for fifteen years. The clang of anvil and hammer had not deadened his ear to more melodious sounds, for he led the musical services of Church and Sunday-school for many years. Mr. Neely cast his first vote, for a Whig candidate, in 1832; and thus, as a member of that and the Republican party, has been an interested witness of the long civil contest, which, beginning with nullification, ended in secession and war, the results of which were emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union. As one of the pioneers of Muncie, Mr. Neely has ever had at heart the interests of that city and of Delaware County. His influence in the community has always been salutary, and he is held in high estimation throughout the county. He is a man of fine personal appearance, combining rare social qualities with a disposition that is kind, generous, and just. Mr. Neely has had five children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters.

NEFF, COLONEL HENRY H., son of John and Susannah (Gray) Neff, was born near Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, June 5, 1815. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native county, which were good for that day. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the printing business in the office of the Eaton *Register*, which was owned by Doctor Francis A. Cunningham and John Van Ausdale. The former was afterward elected to Congress. Young Neff went to Connersville with Matthew R. Hull, who had bought the *Register*, and assisted in starting a new paper at that place, under the name of the Indiana *Sentinel*. This occurred in 1834. During that year he removed to Winchester, his present home, and two years afterward went to Fort Wayne as a typo and worked on the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, the first newspaper started in that place. He returned in 1838, and went into the drug business until 1843, when he began the publication of the Winchester *Patriot*, which he continued for nine years. Mr. Neff thus had a somewhat extended experience as a journalist in the early days of Indiana. He was elected to the state Legislature in

1847 on the Whig ticket, and in 1852 was elected clerk of the court, serving in that capacity eight years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he, associated with Colonel Orr, recruited the 124th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as first major, being soon afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel, a rank which he held until the close of the war. He was with General Sherman until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he returned with Schofield and joined the army under General Thomas, taking part in both the great battles of Franklin and Nashville. His regiment occupied a prominent position in both of these great engagements. Colonel Neff's only son, J. Lawrence Neff, while serving as captain in his father's regiment, was instantly killed at Kingston, during the last engagement before the surrender of General Johnston. Colonel Neff took an active interest in the building of railroads, in internal improvements, and in the advancement of educational facilities. He organized the first division of the Sons of Temperance in his community, is a Sir Knight in the Masonic Order, and was one of the charter members in the Odd-fellows' lodge at Winchester. Both he and Mrs. Neff are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Carr, deceased, whom he married on July 2, 1839, and by whom he has two surviving daughters. He married Miss Margaret Mitchell, November 7, 1865, who now presides over their beautiful home, in which they are surrounded by the comforts and blessings of life.

NEFF, CAPTAIN JOHN, was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 4, 1813. His education as a boy was extremely limited, the schools to which he had access having only one term of three months during the year, to attend which he was obliged to walk three miles. A study of the spelling-book and Testament constituted the required course. At the age of seventeen he began to support himself by his own earnings, engaging in the work of type-setting in the office of the Eaton *Register*. The next year he went to Centerville, Indiana, and continued the same occupation in the employ of Hall & Brown. Meanwhile, Enoch Edmonson, the editor and proprietor of the Eaton *Register*, having been accidentally killed, Mr. Neff and Doctor Cunnington bought the paper, and conducted it in the capacity of editors and publishers. At the expiration of the year they sold out, and Mr. Neff resumed his old occupation of type-setting at Liberty, where he remained one year, after which he returned to Eaton, and engaged as a clerk in a store for three years. Meanwhile, in 1837, he married Miss Harriet N. Holmes, by whom he had four children. A son and one daughter are still living. The former was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and still serves in that honored position. In 1839 Mr. Neff removed to Winchester, Indiana, where he has since lived. At first he was clerk for Michael Acre, in whose employ he remained until the summer of 1841, when he was elected county treasurer for three years. In 1845 he was a candidate for clerk of the court. The Mexican War having broken out that year, President Polk sent a commission of captain to Mr. Neff. He afterwards entered the army, was stationed at St. Louis under Colonel Enos McKay, and served as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. His principal duties were to procure forage and furnish transportation between St. Louis and Forts Leavenworth, Scott, and Jefferson Barracks. In that wild country these duties were attended with no little privation, hardship, and danger. On one occasion his colonel wanted transportation for one hundred thousand dollars in gold and twenty thousand in silver to Fort Leavenworth. The wharf at that time was crowded with steamboats, but the navigation of the Missouri River, with its treacherous sand-bars, and other perils both by land and water, caused a high rate of transportation to that point. No river captain would take the risk for less than two per cent commission on the money. Colonel McKay regarded the price as exorbitant, and resolved not to pay it. He ordered Captain Neff to take this money overland, and asked him what escort he wanted. "The less the better," was the reply. The gold and silver was then put into iron-bound boxes, loaded into a wagon, and with a guard of four soldiers the Captain started on his long drive of fourteen days. When they had been out two or three days it was found that their muskets were all worthless; not a shot could be fired. By mistake the commander of the arsenal had sent them condemned arms. Notwithstanding this, the money was safely delivered to Captain Clary at Fort Leavenworth, the total expense of the trip being one hundred and thirty dollars. Thus this faithful officer saved to the government the sum of two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. On the honorable discharge of Captain Neff he returned to Winchester, and after engaging in the grocery business for three years commenced dealing in grain, a business which he has successfully followed for twenty-eight years. Though approaching threescore and ten, he is still actively engaged, thus giving an example of industry that the rising generation might well follow.

NICHOLSON, TIMOTHY, proprietor of a book-store and book-bindery, Richmond, Indiana, was born in Perquimons County, North Carolina, November 2, 1828. His parents, Josiah and Anna (White) Nicholson, were both elders in the Church of the society of Friends, and were also quite influential

in the community in which they lived. His grandfather was an able minister of the gospel in that sect, yet an owner of slaves. In common with all at that time, he believed such proprietorship Scriptural and right, so slow are men to perceive the true nature of evils to which they have long been accustomed. But in the latter part of his life he became convinced that human slavery was a sin, and, despite the difficulty and unpopularity of the act, liberated all his bondsmen. This noble self-sacrifice was followed by such peace of mind that he declared he "would not again be entangled with slaves for their weight in gold." The Friends, ever in the van of moral progress, were not long in imitating his example, and soon there remained not a slave-owner among them in North Carolina. It was through an inheritance of this strict regard for right, as well as by reason of the parental moral and religious training he received, that there were begun in the lad, Timothy Nicholson, the foundations of a character which subsequent years have strengthened and enlarged. Though reared upon a farm he was privileged to attend the best schools, and thus united the advantages of rural life with those of literary culture. He was first instructed near his home, in Belvidere Academy, an institution established and maintained by the society of Friends, after which, at the age of eighteen, he attended the Friends' school in Providence, Rhode Island. After remaining at that institution one year and a half, he returned, and was appointed principal of the Belvidere Academy, a position which he held six years. He then accepted an invitation to take charge of the preparatory department of Haverford College, near Philadelphia, also under control of the Friends, and performed his duties so well that at the close of a period of four years he was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the college. At the end of two years he resigned, and in 1861 removed to Richmond, Indiana, and joined with his brother, John Nicholson, in the book and stationery business. He remained in this connection until 1873, and then purchased his brother's interest; since which time he has conducted both the bindery and the store alone. For fifteen years Mr. Nicholson was a trustee of Earlham College, at Richmond, and because of his peculiar fitness for the duties of that office, and his residence in that city, much of the labor devolved upon him. During the years 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Richmond City schools. From 1868 to 1875 he was a trustee of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. Two years afterward, in 1877, a vacancy having occurred in the board, the remaining trustees united in requesting Governor Williams to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Nicholson, which was done, although his political attachments were at variance with those of the Governor and every trustee. From 1872 to 1877 he was also a trustee of the Home for the Friendless, at Richmond. From early life he has been an earnest temperance worker, and for a long time an elder in the Church. During five years he was clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, and for twelve years clerk of the Whitewater Monthly Meeting, comprising four congregations. During a period of four years he was a Sabbath-school superintendent, and recently was unanimously chosen superintendent of the Sunday-school in the new Yearly Meeting-house. He is a stanch Republican, and in 1872 was president of the Richmond Grant Club, but is not a seeker for the honors or the emoluments of political life. Mr. Nicholson was married, August 11, 1853, to Miss Sarah N. White, daughter of John and Mary White, elders in the Church of the society of Friends in Perquimons County, North Carolina. Of the issue of this marriage four children—three sons and one daughter—are living. Their mother died September 26, 1865. He was married again April 30, 1868, to Miss Mary S. White, sister of his first wife. Two daughters, still living, are the result of this union. Mr. Nicholson's establishment is the oldest book house in Eastern Indiana. He has achieved what men call success, but his aim has been, not so much to amass wealth, as to establish a reputation for perfect honesty. That he has accomplished this purpose is shown in the following testimony, gathered, not from members of his Church, who might be suspected of undue partiality, but from men without the society of Friends. Besides the qualities of energy, perseverance, discretion, and perception necessary for mere gain, his life has been eminently marked by perfect probity. Unbounded confidence is expressed in him in this respect, and, in proof of his integrity, the fact is cited that he never withholds one penny's worth in submitting the value of his property for assessment—a conscientiousness, alas, quite rare. He is a practical philanthropist, manifesting his regard for humanity chiefly through the channels of the Church and the cause of temperance, and with an interest that amounts to enthusiasm. He has unusual executive talent, and, as an organizer and manager of educational and benevolent institutions, has few superiors in Indiana. Mr. Nicholson's manner is very affable and pleasing, and, with his intelligent conversation, indicates the effect of class-room culture and business experience. It is needless to add, in view of all this, that he has many friends, and commands the respect of the best classes wherever he is known.

ARR, COLONEL SAMUEL, late of Muncie, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, June 9, 1813, and died November 19, 1876. The following is copied from an obituary published in the Muncie *Times*, of November 23, 1876: "He emigrated from Ireland with his father and family in 1821. They

settled at Greenbrier County, Virginia, where they remained until 1836, when they removed to Greene County, Ohio. There the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Jane Moore, September 28, 1837. In October of the same year they all removed to Delaware County, Indiana, where Samuel settled on his farm, three miles north of Selma, in Liberty Township. Here they lived together in peace and harmony for many years, converting a portion of the wilderness into a beautiful home, and seeing a large family of intelligent and worthy sons and daughters grow up around them. In 1846, and for two consecutive years following, he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, where he represented his county with credit to himself and constituency. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he tendered his services to his country, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 84th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, being mustered September 8, 1862, a position which he filled with honor and fidelity until December, 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of his health. An unfortunate estrangement having arisen between him and his wife, they were finally legally separated, when he subsequently married Miss Nancy J. Morrison, June 26, 1871, with whom he lived happily till the time of his death. His funeral occurred at the Sharon United Presbyterian Church, near his old home, on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, Rev. Mr. Beattie preaching the discourse to a large multitude of his old friends and neighbors, who were anxious to pay him the last tribute of respect. He was a ruling member of this Church at the time of his death, and for many years previous. His virtues and his faults have been matters of public notoriety, he having been a public and prominent man in the history of the county. Among his shining and praiseworthy traits were industry, economy, promptness in business obligations, and a kind, merry Irish heart. No man, perhaps, practiced more untiring industry, and he was a rigid, though not parsimonious, economist. This, together with his strict regard for his obligations and his sagacity, greatly conduced to his abundant prosperity in worldly goods. His political career is well known to the people of the county, and, whatever criticisms have been made upon it, no opponent has ever questioned his loyal devotion to his country. There was no taint of treason in him; while his political life has been somewhat checkered, his intimate friends give him credit for acting at all times from conscientious motives. He was an effective political speaker, and until recently has never failed to take a leading part in the campaign, his health alone restraining him now. In the late campaign he advocated the election of Mr. Cooper, on the financial question, but frequently asserted his preference for Republicanism rather than Democracy. So ends the earthly career of another of Indiana's prominent citizens."

PARRY, WILLIAM, president of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Seventh Month 20, 1810, and he is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Webster) Parry. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. His mind was to be disciplined and instructed in the real duties of life; and perhaps such training is most healthful, and the knowledge thus acquired most permanent and useful. In 1827, at the age of seventeen, he set out for that land of promise, the West, and finally stopped at Richmond, Indiana. There he learned the trade of plasterer, and followed it until 1844, when he bought, near that city, the farm on which he still resides. For several years prior to this he was a member of the city council, and one object in his removal to the farm was to escape the duties thus imposed at every succeeding election. From 1849 to 1851 he built the turnpike from Richmond to Williamsburg, in the same county, and was elected president of the company. In 1858 he was chosen president of the Wayne County Turnpike Company, which office he retained till 1871, when the pressure of other business compelled him to resign. In 1853, when the office of township trustee was created, Mr. Parry was elected to that position, and, by re-election, held it nineteen and a half years, and during that long period fulfilled its important duties—the care of the roads, the schools, and the poor, and the assessment and disbursing the taxes—so faithfully that not the slightest error appeared in his accounts—a shining example that should be held up to view in the moral darkness of the official corruption of the age. In the year 1868 he was elected president of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad. For sixteen years it had been slowly building, being badly managed the while, and at times abandoned, until finally Mr. Parry was urged to accept the responsibility of its construction. He shrank from the thought of failure, and hesitated to undertake this great task, because success seemed almost hopeless, but at length consented, and went East to enlist more capital. Such was the confidence reposed in his known energy, capacity, and truthfulness that the necessary aid was soon secured. Returning then to Indiana, work on the road was resumed with new vigor, and steadily continued until its completion. The road still remains under his control, and he has proved as capable in its management as in its construction. Mr. Parry was made a member of the committee appointed by the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the society of Friends, of which he is a member, to take charge of the Omaha tribe of Indians, the purpose being to civilize and christianize them. He is also one of the delegates of the Seven Yearly Meetings, which convene annually at Baltimore, and have control of the Northern superintendency, composed of the following

tribes: Santa Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Iowas, of Nebraska, and the Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, numbering in all about six thousand. In the discharge of these important trusts, he has made several visits to Washington and to the Indians, and subserved the purposes of the society in a most efficient manner. On the fourth day of the ninth month, 1833, he married Miss Mary Hill, by whom he has had twelve children, of which number seven are living. Mr. Parry is a man of great energy and determination, and in whatever engaged instinctively becomes a leader, though not ostentatious; and he has the ability to conceive and carry out important enterprises. He is not easily daunted by difficulties, and his enthusiasm, bouyancy of spirit, and fertility of resource, enable him to succeed in spite of discouragement. Warm-hearted, unselfish, always good-humored, and possessing strong self-control, he never gives way to anger, though keenly sensitive to injustice. Morally, he is without reproach, and though sometimes brought into collision with others, because of his utter fearlessness in the prosecution or the defense of right, he is deservedly one of the most popular men in that part of the state.

PAXSON, JESSE E., a merchant of Union City, Indiana, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of August, 1810. He is the second of six children of Isaiah and Lydia Paxson, whose maiden name was Mendenhall. His parents were both natives of the Keystone State. His father was a shoemaker, but kept a tollgate on the Gap and Newport Turnpike until Jesse was eight years of age, when he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Paxson was one of the first ministers of the Christian Church, and after removing West bought a few acres of land, on which his son was employed until he was about sixteen, when he began at the carpenter's trade. For four years he was employed at this occupation in the neighboring counties, when he went to Canal Dover on the Tuscarawas River, engaging with S. A. Towner in a general store. He continued in this two years, when he removed to Brookfield, two miles west of Massillon, Ohio, laboring as carpenter, cabinet and chair maker. In this town he was married in 1833, but had the misfortune a few years after to lose his wife and both of his children, the oldest being about two years of age. The blow was almost overwhelming, and he determined soon after to seek a new home. After a visit to his father and mother, who in the mean time had removed to Richland County, he went to Sandusky and Toledo by boat, stopping a few days, then proceeded on foot to Logansport, Indiana, riding part of the way on canal-boats. From that place he journeyed to Indianapolis, and after a short time to North Vernon, where he crossed the first railroad which had been constructed in the state. Taking the train he rode twenty-four miles to Madison, in which place the cars then went no further than to the top of the hill. He proceeded to Cincinnati by steamboat, and after looking about a week or two continued on to Clermont County. Here he married his second wife, removing with her to Richland County, where he stayed until her death and that of her only child, in 1845. A second time stripped of his home, he began wandering again. At Springfield he was employed for a short period as a cabinet-maker, thence proceeded to Fairfield, Dayton, Piqua. Here he wrought as a carpenter upon the new Episcopal church, under Rankin Walkup, and the fine work he did then was much admired, especially that on the chancel rail and pulpit. He was united at this place to his present wife, in May, 1848. The succeeding January he left Piqua for Camden, Indiana, where he labored as a carpenter, and in July, 1854, in driving with his wife to Piqua, to see their friends, they passed through the then very small village of Union City. It seemed very attractive to them, and they returned there to live. The last work he had at his trade was to build a storehouse for Benjamin Hawkins. When it was completed that gentleman bought a stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., giving the keys to Mr. Paxson, and telling him to take charge of it, which he did with great success. He also had charge of the first post-office and the first grain-house of the place. He had been keeping the accounts of the grain house by single entry, but as the owner desired them kept by double entry, Mr. Paxson bought a work on bookkeeping and after a month's study opened a new set of books. This he did unaided and alone. He began on his own account as a boot and shoe dealer in October, 1856, with a small stock of goods, since which time he has acquired a competency. He has sometimes bought as high as eight thousand dollars' worth of goods at one time, and his honesty is so well known that he can command almost unlimited credit. He is now independent, and possesses a good business, and the evening of his life bids fair to be serene and joyous.

PEELLE, WILLIAM A., ex-Secretary of State, was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, September 18, 1819. His parents, William and Sally (Cox) Peelle, removed to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1820, while he was yet an infant. Circumstances forbade his attendance at school, yet he studied—often by the light of a fire of bark—so diligently that at the age of sixteen he was fitted to teach the common school in his home district. He continued teach-

ing, most of the time in Wayne County, until 1842. At about this time he attended a seminary one term—the only school in which he was ever a pupil, except the common school. In 1839 he began reading law, devoting to it the time not employed in his duties as a teacher. In 1842 he married Miss Eveline Boyd, daughter of Samuel K. Boyd, of Kentucky, and in a few weeks afterward removed to Marion, Grant County, Indiana, and resumed teaching and reading law. In October, 1845, Mr. Peelle was admitted to the bar, and in August of the following year he removed to Winchester, Randolph County, and opened a law office. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Circuit Court of that county, and, in 1854 was chosen Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the counties of Randolph and Jay. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Secretary of State, but was defeated in the election, according to the count. In 1860 Judge Peelle was renominated for the same office and elected, and in January of the following year he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the duties of that position. In 1862 he was again renominated for the office of Secretary of State, but was defeated at the polls. In April, 1863, having purchased Governor Morton's homestead, in Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne County, he removed thither, and again engaged in the practice of law. In the year 1866 he was elected to represent Wayne County in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and he served during the session of 1867. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Baker appointed him Judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court. In 1877 he removed to Richmond, where he now resides. In politics Judge Peelle was first a Whig, until that party ceased to be, when he became a Republican, but, as he says, "in the language of General Taylor, not an 'ultra Republican.'" He is a believer in the doctrines taught in the Bible, but thinks the Churches generally fail to teach the genuine religion of that book. Judge Peelle was always very industrious, often doing, as if through mere love of work, what is usually left to subordinates. He comes of a long-lived race, and now, in the sixtieth year of his age, labors as hard as ever in his profession. He is a good counselor, and as a speaker is vigorous and pointed, seeking not to charm by grace of speech and delivery, but to convince by clear and forcible argument. These abilities are not made, even in the practice of law, wholly subservient to the purposes of gain, for he has been known to exert all his energies for a poor oppressed client, even to the sacrifice of his own interests. In business he is exact and just, and in politics, though so active and prominent, he never engages in intrigue. What Judge Peelle has accomplished is due entirely to his own efforts, for, since the age of fourteen, he has supported and educated himself without aid. Such examples should shame those youths who waste their superior advantages in frivolity or vice, and rouse them to manly endeavor.

POLK, ROBERT L., of New Castle, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, is the son of Robert H., a descendant of William Polk, who came from Ireland, and located in the eastern part of Virginia before the Revolution. An earnest, outspoken patriot, he labored to convert the wavering public sentiment of his neighborhood into a firm support of the cause of American independence. This was not done without sacrifice, for it so excited the ill will of the Tories that they destroyed his large salt works, the furniture of his house, and other property. Impelled by that strong love of country that makes men oblivious of personal interests, he endangered his life as well as property by entering the army as captain of militia. December 11, 1823, Robert H. Polk married Hannah Hodgin, of Guilford County, North Carolina, a lady of English descent, and in 1841 removed to Henry County, Indiana, where, on the 12th of October of that year, his son Robert L. was born. While the father was a farmer in a region comparatively new, he could give his boy only the ordinary advantages of country lads. When Robert was eleven years of age, however, the family removed to New Castle, the county seat, where for two years he attended the county seminary, which was under the charge of James S. Ferris and Russell B. Abbott, both very able teachers. After taking a regular course at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College at Cleveland, he entered Whitewater College at Centerville, that institution being under the management of Professor W. H. Barnes, an author and prominent educator. After remaining there one year, he returned to New Castle. He had long aimed to become a lawyer, and availed himself of every opportunity for studying law, until at last he was qualified for admission to the bar. He entered the office of James Brown, Esq.; but his preceptor, finding him already well advanced, and a man of promise, took him into partnership in the spring of 1863. This relation existed until 1872, when Mr. Polk was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he being at that time only thirty years of age. His term was of short duration, as the office was abolished the following year. He then resumed practice alone, and continued it until the fall of 1876. In that year he was elected to his present position of Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Henry and Hancock. Although called to this responsible office while yet a young man, Judge Polk has ably performed its duties, and in this capacity has fully an-

R. L. Polk

Very Truly Yours
C. J. Arnold

swered the expectations excited by his success as an attorney. He was elected on the Republican ticket, with which party he has been connected since the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860. He is a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it is believed that he is governed, both in public and in private life, by a high sense of religious duty. Judge Polk was married, November 28, 1865, to Harriet, daughter of Rev. Milton Mahin, D. D. In the society of his wife and children, Paul, Mary, George, Catherine, and Dudley, he finds his chief recreation; and thus, with his fine residence and pleasant grounds, there is presented a beautiful relation between the physical and the moral features of home too rarely seen. As a lawyer and jurist, Judge Polk ranks among the best in that circuit. He has always been a diligent student, and in legal knowledge has no superior among his associates, while his decisions have shown much power of analysis, and a judgment which is universally sound.

POWELL, SIMON T., president of the Bundy National Bank, New Castle, was born near Cambridge City, Wayne County, Indiana, August 21, 1821. When a child of five years his parents, John and Margaret (Huff) Powell, who were from Kentucky, removed to Illinois, and located near Danville, where, in 1830, his mother died, leaving three sons and four daughters. John Powell, a prominent man in Sullivan, Illinois, is the only surviving brother. Simon attended a district school in Champaign County, Illinois, and afterwards entered St. Gabriel's College at Vincennes. Not possessing the means, however, to defray his expenses, he soon left the institution, and went to Cambridge City, where he studied under Professor Hoshour. In 1841 he became a teacher in the county seminary at New Castle. Whatever time could be spared from his duties was occupied in reading law, and in 1843 he was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he obtained the situation of deputy clerk of the county, in which capacity he acted about eight years. At the close of this period he was elected clerk, which office he held five years. He then resumed practice, and continued it until the beginning of the Rebellion. Mr. Powell did not enter the army, nor hold any office during the war; yet few men in the state rendered the government more valuable aid. He was an intimate friend of Governor Morton, who often sought his advice, and relied much upon his judgment and assistance. Not only were his services given without remuneration, but he also levied largely upon his own means. A still greater sacrifice was made when he gave to the cause his son, Adjutant Orlistus W. Powell, who was killed at Chickamauga. His other son, Henry L., was also a soldier, and was wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain. In 1871 Mr. Powell was honored by President Grant with the appointment of supervisor of internal revenue. There were ten such officers appointed throughout the United States, and so great was the temptation to bribery and collusion that only two of the number preserved their integrity. One of these was Mr. Powell. During the five years he occupied that position he performed his work faithfully and well. Finally, he engaged in the banking business, and became vice-president of the First National Bank. In January, 1877, he was made president of the Bundy National Bank. He has been very active as a member of the Republican party, his abilities and influence enabling him to contribute much to its success. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 59 of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows; has acted as Noble Grand, and been several times a delegate to the Grand Lodge. Mr. Powell is one of the best of financiers, and possesses in a high degree all the qualities essential to the successful business man. That he is blessed with an unusual diversity of mental gifts is fully demonstrated by what he has done in law, in finance, and in civil office. Through the force of his own genius alone, he has mounted step by step, until he is at present one of the wealthiest, most capable, and influential citizens of Henry County. A Latin proverb warns us to call no man fortunate until he is dead; yet, if to have acquired knowledge in the face of adversity; to have pushed through all difficulties in the pursuit of a worthy end; to have gained and made a wise use of wealth; to have filled with credit high offices of trust, is success, it is safe to pronounce the career of Simon T. Powell a successful one. He was married, April 5, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge David Hooper, of Wayne County. There have been four children, two sons and two daughters. One son, Henry L., alone survives.

PUGH, WILLIAM ARNOLD, M. D., of Rushville, is one of the few Americans, so migratory is the race, who make a permanent home in their native town. He was born at Rushville, Indiana, March 7, 1829. His father, Reu Pugh, belonged to an influential family in Ohio, and was an uncle of George E. Pugh, United States Senator from that state. He was prominent in the early history of Rush County, and the principal business man of its capital. His mother, Catharine Arnold, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, of a noble family, whose coat-of-arms is preserved in the heraldic records at London, and whose mansion, centuries old, still looks out upon the English channel. Her father, Isaac Arnold, was one of the earliest settlers of Rush County, and one of its ablest citizens. After attendance at the common schools of Rushville,

William Pugh was prepared for a collegiate course by his step-father, Rev. D. M. Stewart (see sketch and engraving), and he entered Hanover College, Indiana, in 1842. The following year he went to Miami University, there remained three years; then changed to Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1848. He ascribes the directing of his education and the forming of his literary tastes to his step-father. Soon after thus completing this foundation upon which he was to rear the fine superstructure of his professional career, Mr. Pugh entered the Cleveland Medical College, where he took one course of lectures during the winter of 1849–50. He was influenced to choose the profession of medicine through his esteem and admiration for his two uncles by marriage, Doctors H. G. Sexton and Jefferson Helm (whose biographies may be found elsewhere in this volume), who also gave him personal encouragement to that end. On returning from Cleveland he continued his studies in the office of Doctors H. G. Sexton and Marshal Sexton, his son, at Rushville, and took a second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in the spring of 1851. He then located in Shelbyville, Indiana, and remained there two years. Subjecting in this early part of his career the theories of the schools to the test of experience, and subordinating them to his own judgment, Doctor Pugh developed an individuality and force that were an assurance of future distinction. At the close of that period he returned to Rushville. There his youth had been spent under such training as to fix his character for morality and integrity with the people, and when he solicited their patronage as a physician they had no misgivings. Yet confidence in the man does not imply immediate confidence in the physician, and, having to compete with men of high standing in the profession, he had to bide his time, which finally came, bringing the gratifying results of patient effort in the reputation he now enjoys. The Doctor is one of those who, in 1856, founded the Rush Medical Society, was subsequently its secretary for three years, and at length was elected president. In 1874 he was chosen president of the Union District Medical Society, and he is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Society. Being a man of literary tastes and culture, he has lent his influence and personal aid to advance the cause of education. For twelve years he was a member of the school board, and was acting in this capacity when the new school building was conceived and erected. He was prominent in organizing the present graded schools, and delivered an address at the opening in 1869. In his religious convictions Doctor Pugh is a Presbyterian, which Church he joined in 1849, under the preaching of Rev. L. D. Potter, D. D., now president of Glendale Female College. In 1851, in Shelbyville, he was elected a deacon, and three years afterward, in Rushville, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, which office he still holds. His early manhood did honor to the careful training of his excellent Christian mother, and gave strong hope of the usefulness of the fully developed man. He set out with the established character of a Christian gentleman, which his whole subsequent life has amply illustrated. Doctor Pugh joined the Republican party in its first campaign, and has always adhered to its principles; but has never been the recipient of its gifts, excepting as the coroner of Rush County for ten or twelve years. In that position he showed a fitness for official life by discharging his duties in the most satisfactory manner. His marriage occurred in May, 1851, when he was wedded to Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of Hon. Finley Bigger, and niece of Governor Samuel Bigger. (See sketches.) He has two children: Kate W., a graduate of Oxford Female College; and Finley B., who graduated from the Department of Pharmacy in the University of Michigan. As a general practitioner, Doctor Pugh ranks high, and in obstetrics, to which his study and practice have specially led him, he is regarded as authority. Combining in this important branch the necessary firmness with superior skill and knowledge, he enjoys a large practice, and for years has been appealed to for counsel. He is regarded as a fine scholar. Of the writers for the Rush Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, he is among the first. He is ready in debate, and, but for that diffidence said to be characteristic of the profession, would excel as an orator. He is humane, never withholding his services from the poorest and humblest, and his unremitting and unrewarded efforts in behalf of the suffering should give him rank in a profession eminently benevolent. He has the unbounded respect of the people as a man, and their grateful confidence as a physician.

RATLIFF, CORNELIUS, SENIOR, farmer, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 25, 1798. He was the son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Charles) Ratliff. His great-grandfather came from England with William Penn, and was present when that famous treaty was made with the Indians. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to North Carolina. When of age he there received as his patrimony two slave girls; but, being conscientiously opposed to slavery, he at once liberated them. The following is a copy of one of the papers then executed for that purpose:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Randolph County.* } August Term, 1800.

"On the petition of Cornelius Ratliff to emancipate a certain female negro slave, by the name of Patience,

the property of the aforesaid Cornelius Ratliff, it is considered, adjudged, and ordered by the court that the aforesaid negro slave Patience, of the age of twenty-five years, be liberated and set free; and that she be permitted henceforth to enjoy all the privileges of free persons of her color."

Then follows the certificate of the county clerk. A few years after this noble act he emigrated from the state where human beings were bought and sold to one where its evils were never known, and arrived with his family in what was then called the Whitewater country, and located on a piece of land one mile north-west of where Richmond now stands. This was in 1810, six years before that town was laid out, and Indiana became a state. That region was then inhabited by the Delaware, the Shawnee, and the Pottawatomie Indians. The last two tribes became hostile, and the whites in that vicinity all moved away except him. He and his family remained, feeling comparatively safe, for the leading chief had, as a legacy from one of his ancestors, a gift received from William Penn, the Indian's friend; and having learned that Mr. Ratliff was a Penn man, as he called him, he had promised him friendship and protection. The result was that, though he was the only settler remaining on that side of the river, and armed and painted savages were daily seen skulking through the forest, and the garrison in the government block-house near by were virtually besieged, he and his were unharmed—an illustration of the value of kindness and the lasting nature of the red man's regard. At his death his son Cornelius, the subject of this biography, inherited the farm, and has ever since resided upon it. On the 12th of June, 1822, he was married to Miss Mary Kindley, of Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, granddaughter of John Rudolph Waymire, who, before coming to this country, was one of the body-guard of the King of Hanover, which was all composed of men above six feet in height. Before leaving the realm it was necessary to obtain a passport from the sovereign. This was refused, and when he persisted he was imprisoned for a fortnight. On being released he said, "Now I will go," for which he was again incarcerated the same length of time. Prudence restrained further remarks; but at last that Teutonic Pharaoh granted him a passport, and he came to the United States, and located in Pennsylvania; and his descendants are now very numerous. Mrs. Mary Ratliff was a type of pioneer womanhood. With a willing heart she entered with her husband upon life's journey, determined to succeed. Being blessed with a healthy physical organization, she has done an amount of work from that day to this that would seem incredible to one unacquainted with pioneer life. For about twenty years in succession, she spun and wove for herself, and wove for others, about three hundred yards of fabric each year, consisting of carpets, linsey, flannel, linen, etc. In the making of linen she has pulled the flax (it was not cut in those days), helped to break, hackle, and scutch it, spun and wove it, and bleached the linen. To weave ten yards of linen per day, and do her house-work, was a task she often performed. No woman in the county has had a greater reputation for making choice butter than she, fifty pounds per week being not an unusual product of her dairy. Few men in Eastern Indiana have done more to develop and improve the country than has Cornelius Ratliff. He has assisted in every laudable enterprise, contributing liberally toward the various improvements which have made the county what it is. In 1822 he commenced the nursery business. Though small at first, his catalogue soon embraced the leading varieties of fruits, and, continuing this occupation more than thirty years, he furnished very many men with what are now fine orchards. Farming has been the business of his life, and in its pursuit he has been very successful, having acquired an ample competence. In politics, he was an active Whig, and has been an earnest Republican ever since the organization of that party. He was strongly opposed to slavery, and though his house was not a station on the "Underground Railroad," trains have stopped there. In religious matters, Cornelius Ratliff has always been a Friend, having had a birthright in that society. He has been an active member, and filled many of its most important positions. He was clerk of the Whitewater monthly meeting about twenty successive years. For more than a generation his house has been the home of Friends coming from a distance to the Yearly Meeting. These Yearly Meetings last about one week, and at such times it is no uncommon occurrence for fifty persons to stay at his house over night, and partake of his hospitality through the whole week. He has been, and still is, consistent in carrying out the principles of the Friends in plainness of dress and address. For fifty years, when well and at home, he has not failed to join with his brethren in a religious capacity; and, in attending meetings in Richmond and elsewhere, has traveled not less than twenty thousand miles. Though nearly fourscore years of age, yet he retains his faculties, both physical and mental, to a remarkable degree, and the amount of work he performs is surprising. He has lived on his farm continuously nearly sixty-eight years, and thus has seen that region improved from a wilderness to its present highly cultivated state, and noted the progress made in the arts, especially that of agriculture. Once he cut all his grain with a sickle, at the rate of one acre per day, threshed it slowly and laboriously with a flail, cleaned it with a sheet drawn over a bush in the shape of a fan, and when he took his grist to the mill turned the bolting-cloth himself by hand. Now he employs a man to ride through his fields on something like an ancient chariot of war, which reaps eighteen acres per day; the

grain is threshed and cleaned by steam-power, and the flour is bolted by the Hexall machine, that turns out one hundred barrels in twelve hours. So virtuous and peaceful has been the life of Cornelius Ratliff that it may be truthfully said of him that his age

> "Melts in unperceived decay,
> And glides in modest innocence away."

RATLIFF, JOSEPH C., son of Cornelius and Mary (Kindley) Ratliff, was born near Richmond, Indiana, July 6, 1827. During boyhood he attended the common school each winter term, and helped his father through the summer on the farm and nursery. The primary schools of that region were then called "loud schools," from the singular manner of studying then in vogue. The pupils were directed by the teacher to con their lessons, not in silence, but in the loudest possible tones. The effect may be better imagined than described—a Babel of voices of every quality, pitch, rate, and force, a scene that would drive a modern instructor mad. At the close of a half hour the presiding genius of this pandemonium would shout, with the voice of a stentor, "Silence!" Comparative quiet would result, followed by this or a similar mandate, "Big boys, come and read!" During every recitation the remainder of the school were at liberty to employ the time in any way, if not too disorderly, that ingenious mischief might suggest. The studies were the same then as now, excepting geography and grammar, the former being considered of little or no value, and the latter an almost unattainable height of knowledge. The text-books were by English authors, and hence the arithmetic contained no problems in United States currency. The whole system was modeled after that of North Carolina, from whence most of the first settlers came, and it was better adapted for the development of vocal than mental power, and incited more love of noise than of knowledge. The school-house was built of logs, the floor and seats of slabs, the chimney and fire-place of mud and sticks, and the latter structure sometimes fell crashing down among the noisy urchins, "making confusion worse confounded." But when it stood intact the fire was not sufficient to beat back the cold that swept through many a crevice, so the big boys were required to keep fires burning outside, and to fill a large kettle with the coals thus obtained, and place it in the center of the room. The only window, if it deserved the name, was made in the rear of the building by cutting out a middle section of one of the logs and fixing panes of glass in the opening. A board was fastened against the log beneath to serve as a writing desk, for the window admitted so little light that, in writing, the pupils sat near it, a few at a time, till all had finished. At length Mr. Ratliff entered the Richmond Academy, where he remained two terms. He then taught school for three or four successive winters, and afterward, in 1850, began the study of dentistry in Richmond, and in connection with it took a full course of medical lectures at the Western Reserve College. After practicing dentistry one year, and engaging the same length of time in the manufacture of paper near the above-named city, he resumed farming, in which he is still employed. In 1862 he was appointed enrolling officer for the township of Center, his duties being not only to record all the militia and conscripts, but also to act on the Board of Exemption. In 1865 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and the following year was appointed real estate appraiser, in the discharge of which duty he appraised two thousand seven hundred acres in one day. In addition to the duties enumerated, from 1860 to 1866 Mr. Ratliff edited the agricultural department of the Richmond *Telegram*. In 1863 he was elected president of the Richmond Horticultural Society, and held that office six years. In 1871 he was elected president of the State Horticultural Society, and remained in that position longer than any other incumbent except the first—a term of three years. From 1870 to 1874 he was master of the Centerville Masonic Lodge, and he is now a member of the Richmond Commandery. In 1856 Mr. Ratliff held for one term the office of Noble Grand in the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and the following year was elected representative of the Richmond lodge to the Grand Lodge of Indiana. In 1875, after holding various minor political offices, he was chosen to represent Wayne County in the state Legislature, and in that capacity acted on the Committee of Education and the Committee on Sinking Fund. In 1876 he was nominated by the State Horticultural Society, and appointed by the Governor, a trustee of the Purdue University, and was reappointed in 1877 for the term of three years. In 1876 he was chosen a trustee of the Richmond Savings Bank, and, in the following year, a director of the First National Bank of Centerville, which positions he still holds. In 1870 he was elected president of the Wayne County Turnpike Company. In politics he is a Republican, having been formerly a Whig, then an Abolitionist. He became imbued in youth with the principles of Abolitionism in a conversation with Levi Coffin, who, as president of the celebrated "Underground Railroad," helped thirty-three hundred slaves to escape to freedom. Mr. Ratliff saw five negroes glide into the yard and disappear, and learned next day that they had been concealed in the house of Mr. Coffin through the night. According to the "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," that noble man and his equally noble wife were the veritable Simeon and Rachel Halliday of "Uncle Tom's

Jo. H. C. Ratliff

Cabin," and the "Eliza" who escaped across the Ohio on the ice was secreted in the house two weeks, while a fugitive slave who sought their care and protection, and died there of previous hardship and exposure, became, through the magic of Mrs. Stowe's pen, the "Uncle Tom" himself. Mr. Ratliff is a birthright member of the society of Friends, and is active in the interests of that Church. He has been assistant clerk of the quarterly-meeting and a teacher in union Sunday-schools, and he is in earnest sympathy with the cause of temperance. He is deeply interested in the natural sciences, especially entomology, having been the entomologist of the Richmond Horticultural Society. He has a fine collection of specimens, many of which he himself has gathered, illustrative of this science, and also of geology and archæology. Among the antiquities is a long-barrel shot-gun that has been in the family over one hundred years. It is still a perfect weapon, and deserves an equal fame with Hawkeye's "kill-deer," in the "Last of the Mohicans," for it never has been untrue to the hunter's aim. With it our subject's grandfather, though a man of peace, was wont to wage war upon those thieving gleaners of his grain, the squirrels, and, in one day, killed ninety-five in the same number of consecutive shots; and his son Cornelius Ratliff, at one murderous discharge, slew seven of nine wild turkeys, as, with heads together, they intently discussed the merits of an ear of corn. Joseph C. Ratliff was married, October 19, 1852, to Miss Mary F. Crawford, daughter of Daniel B. Crawford, of Richmond. Of their six children, four are living, three boys and one little girl. The sons have grown nearly to man's proportions, but, what is far better, they bid fair to attain to the stature of men in character, especially in the virtues of temperance, frugality, and industry. He is a man of good mental capacity, fitted naturally for both business and scholarly pursuits, having been successful in the former, and having shown, as above mentioned, much fondness for the latter. He is careful and correct in judgment upon practical affairs and grave questions of public interest. He exerts a marked influence in whatever associations he may join, and, though not a professional speaker, addresses them, when his duties require it, with fluency and good effect. He is widely respected as a courteous, kind-hearted, generous man, of perfect integrity and pure moral worth.

REDDING, THOMAS B., lawyer, of New Castle, is the son of Iredell and Anna (Nixon) Redding, and was born in Henry County, Indiana, December 27, 1831. At the age of sixteen he entered Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1854, with the degree of A. B., having received the degree of A. M. in course. While in the university he defrayed his expenses, in part, by teaching phonography, and also by acting as tutor in the university during his senior year. He knew no idle hours, for, besides these labors, he added to the regular classical course the study of French and German. On leaving college he taught school in Richmond one year, also in New Castle for the same length of time, devoting his spare hours meantime to the study of Hebrew. Then he turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the New Castle *Courier*, but after a little more than one year abandoned it for the practice of law. Soon afterward, in 1857, he was elected, on the Republican ticket, prosecuting attorney, an office which he soon resigned. He then went to Racine, Wisconsin, and engaged in publishing maps until the fall of 1858, when he removed to Chicago and entered upon the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. G. A. Johnson, now of California. In 1860 he returned to New Castle. Having found the legal profession well adapted to his tastes, he made it his chief pursuit. With strong mental faculties, disciplined by collegiate training, he entered upon the further study and practice of the profession, not with undue mercenary motives, but to master the science of law. His skill, ability, and success are fully attested by his large practice. Mr. Redding has, by the closest economy of his time, devoted much attention to science and literature. In these pursuits he has made such attainments as to win the recognition of various societies, both literary and scientific. His favorite studies are microscopy and biology. He is a member of the American Society of Microscopy, was a member of the National Microscopic Congress of 1878, and is a corresponding member of other associations. He contributes to the Proceedings of these societies and to the press. The philanthropist and the statesman may base new hopes on the fact that many of the most gifted and cultured men devote their abilities to the moral training of the young, inspired by the divine injunction, "Feed my lambs." Mr. Redding is one of these benefactors, being a very able Sunday-school worker. His monthly reviews of the Sunday-school lessons during the year 1877 were models of their kind, and attracted much favorable comment. He is also a trustee of the Asbury University. He is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the annual session of the District Conference of Richmond District, which met at Fountain City, in Wayne County, in June, 1879, he read a paper entitled, "God in Creation and Revelation; or, No Conflict between Science and Christianity." Of this, the New Castle *Courier* speaks as follows:

"Those who heard it pronounced it one of the finest and most exhaustive productions on that subject to which they ever had the pleasure of listening. He met the materialistic scientists on their own ground, and showed clearly, from a scientific stand-point, that many of their

assertions were nothing more than false assumptions, and that the only true theory is to believe in the existence of an unoriginated superintending power, who is God; that he controls matter and spirit, and that he is the author of life from its faintest perceptions to its highest possible culminations, etc. Mr. Redding's paper does not contain a mere speculative or uncertain theory, but, on the contrary, it is the result of the carefully prepared labor of years. If it were read in all our high schools and colleges throughout the state, it would, no doubt, exert an excellent, wholesome influence in favor of Christianity and revelation."

Mr. Redding was married, December 2, 1858, to Miss Sarah W., daughter of Rev. Elijah Corrington, of the Central Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Redding was a teacher, and is a highly educated and accomplished lady. Three children have been born to them, but only one, Rosa M., is living. In honor of this daughter they have named their delightful home "Glen Rosa." The grounds are very beautiful, the lawn being planted with many graceful and some very rare trees, also shrubs and plants, while scattered over it here and there are parterres of flowers and cosy nooks with rustic seats, urns, and vases.

RIBBLE, WILLIAM, farmer, of Selma, Delaware County, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, October 10, 1819. He is of German descent, and the son of David and Mary (Surface) Ribble. In 1830 his parents removed to Delaware County, Indiana, and bought the farm on which he now resides. His father died in 1839, at the age of fifty-two; and the death of his mother occurred in 1852, when she was sixty-three years old. William Ribble received the most important part of his early instruction in the common schools of Virginia, as the advantages afforded in the newly settled districts of Indiana were very meager, and much of his time was employed in the work of the farm. After the death of his father, being then about twenty years of age, in buying the shares of his brothers and sisters, and assuming the management of the farm, he took a step that at once revealed his sound business qualities. He set to work with new vigor, clearing and improving the place, and from time to time purchased adjoining fields, till now he has three hundred and forty-four acres, one of the choicest farms in the county. In 1858 he formed with his brother-in-law the firm of Hutchings & Ribble, at Selma, and engaged in the sale of general merchandise, and in buying and selling grain and wool, still carrying on the farm. Though few farmers, without previous experience, succeed as merchants, Mr. Ribble made this venture successful. Nevertheless, at the death of Mr. Hutchings, which occurred in 1865, he sold his interest in the business, and again turned his whole attention to agriculture. In his younger days, in 1843, he was elected, by the Whigs, Justice of the Peace, and some time afterward was appointed by Governor Whitcomb major of the state militia. He helped to organize the Republican party, and in 1874, being regarded as one of the worthiest and most influential men in the county, was nominated on that ticket and elected to the Legislature entirely without effort on his part. Mr. Ribble has been foremost in various public improvements; among them the Smithfield and Burlington Turnpike, of which he was president and a director, and the Muncie and Burlington Pike, of which he was secretary and a director. He has expended much money in these and other enterprises conducive to the general good. In 1856 he joined the Burlington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1867 took the chapter and commandery degrees. He has been for thirty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding during part of that period the office of steward. Mr. Ribble has a well-balanced mind, with no very dominant trait. Such has been the tenor of his life that men pronounce him an honest, true-hearted man, quiet and unassuming, but possessed of the requisite energy and capacity to make every undertaking successful. In official position he has done his duty faithfully and well, and, under all circumstances, shows due consideration for the rights of others. He is very kind and affectionate in his family, which now consists of his wife and nine children, three sons and six daughters. Their mother, whom he married in November, 1843, was Miss Harriet Ribble, daughter of George and Sarah (Surface) Ribble.

REED, NATHAN, bank president, of Winchester, is of Scotch descent, his father emigrating to this country while yet a mere lad. He made his home in Pennsylvania, where, in Fayette County, June 7, 1813, Nathan was ushered into existence. His boyhood was spent among that class of people who for generations have been distinctively known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." They are a hardy, industrious class, thrifty in habit, and domestic in taste. Unfortunately, at the period spoken of above, they cared less for the acquisition of knowledge than for the accumulation of wealth. As a logical sequence, an education was almost unattainable, and Mr. Reed states that fifteen months would cover the entire extent of his school-days. When a young man of twenty-two, he emigrated to Indiana, and, choosing Winchester as the scene of his future operations, he located there, and has ever since been a resident of that charming little city. In 1878 he was elected president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. Previous to this, he had been engaged at different times in farming, merchandising, and speculating. For thir-

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teen years of his life he filled the various township and county offices of constable, deputy sheriff, sheriff, and county commissioner. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and in religious belief worships with the Universalists. He has been twice married—first in 1836, and again in 1873. Three of six children, born of the first marriage, are still living.

ROBERTS, THOMAS W., contractor and builder, of Richmond, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, December 16, 1822. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth (Bond) Roberts, came to the territory of Indiana from South and North Carolina, respectively, about the year 1811. Thomas Roberts is the eldest son of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. His education was acquired in the common subscription schools of that new country, which continued but a short time each year. His last and best opportunity for study was while attending a school at Whitewater, in 1844, taught by the well-known educator, Barnabas C. Hobbs. He began business for himself at an early age, when he displayed unusual talent as a mechanic and builder. He first worked at the carpenter's trade under Caleb Bond, when the old "try rule" in framing timbers was still in use. Afterwards, when working for Lawrence Campbell, who showed him the new "square rule," he grasped the principle and mastered it in fifteen minutes. Such is his genius in this direction that, aided by his knowledge of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, his calculations work out to perfection, and the timbers come together without the noise of saw or hammer. During his earlier experience as a carpenter the times were hard, and he worked for fifty cents a day, or eleven dollars per month. Finally, business began to revive, and in the year 1847 he removed to Richmond, where he took the leading place as contractor and builder. An evidence of the improvements in building since that time is seen in the fact that when he put in the first open front in Richmond, for Doctor Howell's drug-store, between Front and Pearl Streets, he used glass twenty-six by forty inches, which was considered very large and rather extravagant. Mr. Roberts has built many of the best dwelling and business houses in Richmond. In 1877 he erected the "Roberts Block," which for light, convenience, and style of finish has few equals in this part of the state. July 15, 1847, he married Miss Lucinda Lough. They have had four children, only one of whom, a son, survives. Though not a member, Mr. Roberts is a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has served as city councilman nearly ten years, and is a member, in good standing, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He is a man of calm and quiet demeanor, courteous in manner, of superior judgment, and is respected by the community in which he lives.

ROOTS, FRANCIS M., manufacturer, of Connersville, Indiana, was born in Oxford, Ohio, October 28, 1824. His father, Alanson Roots, moved to Oxford, in 1816, from Vermont, for the purpose of educating his sons at Miami University. An account of his journey through the wilderness, from Vermont to the south-western part of Ohio, with his wife and little children, in a mover's wagon, would of itself form a volume of thrilling interest. The material of which these early pioneers were made is nearly extinct; let us honor their memory. His ancestors were descended from the old Puritan stock, who fled to the inhospitable shores of New England that they might have the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Josiah Roots came from the parish of Great Chart, near London, England, to Beverly, in the plantation of New England, in the ship "Hercules," in the year 1634. He brought with him letters showing his good standing in the Church of Great Chart. The first known of him after his arrival in this country is his joining in a petition to the Church of Salem, Massachusetts, for the organization of a new Church at Beverly, on Bass River, with one John Lake as pastor of its Church. From that time to this, the Roots, as a family, have been identified with the Church of Jesus Christ, with very few exceptions; belonging to the Congregational Church in New England, and in the West to the Presbyterian Church. Some of the old stock have remained about Rutland, Vermont, where they have always been honored and respected, and have filled positions of trust and responsibility in the pulpit, on the bench, and in the Legislature of the state. Others have been scattered over the length and breadth of our country, and wherever found, with but few exceptions, have been known as good citizens, industrious, energetic, enterprising, and intelligent leaders in society, and engaged in promoting those enterprises that have made our country what it is. At an early date Alanson Roots established a woolen manufactory in Oxford, in which he was assisted by three of his elder sons, his son Francis assisting in the summer and going to school in the winter. Such opportunities as he had were eagerly improved, and when sixteen years old he entered college, with a view of taking a classical course, but, owing to the failing health of his father, he was compelled to give up this, the cherished ambition of his life, and take a scientific course instead. From this time on he was identified with the woolen manufactory. One brother, G. Y. Roots, had withdrawn, and gone into the commis-

sion business in Cincinnati, where he still is. Franklin, another brother, after several years of ill-health, died. The business was carried on under the firm name of A. & P. H. Roots, Francis representing his father in the business. About the year 1845 they commenced making arrangements to remove their woolen mill to Connersville, Indiana, being attracted there by its fine water-power and other business facilities. In the year 1847 the change was made, and the woolen mill was in successful operation. The business at Oxford was still carried on in a modified form. Alanson Roots continued to reside there till his death, in the year 1850. After this the style of the firm was changed to P. H. & F. M. Roots, and has remained unchanged ever since. Soon after the discoveries of gold, in 1848–49, F. M. Roots decided to try his fortunes in the Western El Dorado, and early in the year 1849 commenced his arrangements for a trip across the plains. He joined a company of gold-seekers in Cincinnati, and a few weeks later left home and commenced his journey across what was then an almost unexplored region, there being at that time not a single white settler in Kansas. Of course, much could be said, if space permitted, of the incidents of the trip across this unknown continent, where the noble red man reigned supreme; suffice it to say, after many hardships, dangers, and narrow escapes, the party arrived in the "Gold Diggings" about the 1st of August. After a varied experience of disappointments and successes, sickness and health, he started on his homeward journey to the Atlantic States about the middle of May following (1850), *via* the Isthmus of Panama, Havana, and New Orleans, arriving in Cincinnati about the first of July. The net results of the trip were, financially considered, successful. In October, after his return, he was married to Miss Esther E. Pumphrey, a young lady to whom he was engaged before starting on his Western trip. This achievement he always considered as the most successful one of his life. By this marriage he had six children, three of whom are still living. After his marriage he applied himself most assiduously to the business of woolen manufacturing, and, in connection with his brother, succeeded in making their mill one of the largest and best in the state. During the war they had a number of contracts with the government for army clothing. They succeeded in securing these contracts because their goods were made of pure wool and filled every requirement, and yet were furnished at as low rates as those of other parties who used inferior material, and often shoddy. About the year 1860 the brothers developed their invention of a rotary force blast blower, which has since become well known to the mechanical world, both in this country and in Europe. In England alone there are now fully three thousand of these blowers in use, and as many more on the Continent. They have been awarded first premiums at three international expositions: in 1867 at Paris, in 1873 at Vienna, and at the Centennial Exposition of our own country, at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this field they were pioneers, making the first successful force blast rotary blower. Until 1864 these blowers were manufactured at other machine shops. In 1864 they purchased a small foundry and machine shop of W. J. Hankins, which they were constantly enlarging until the panic of 1873. During the whole of that time their shop was crowded with more orders than they could fill; and quite a large portion of the time they ran with two sets of hands, and still they were unable to supply the demand. Since that time their business in that line has been comparatively dull, but their machines have been brought up to the highest standard of mechanical perfection. In 1870 F. M. Roots sold out his interest in the woolen mill to his brother, P. H. Roots, but retained an equal interest in the blower manufactory. In 1872, in connection with his brother, William Huston, and Charles Mount, he bought of the Messrs. Claypool the stock of the First National Bank of Connersville, which they have since owned, in about equal proportions. In the prosecution of his business he has twice visited Europe, and visited not only the celebrated mechanical works of the old world, which were especially interesting to him, but also most of the places and objects of interest visited by tourists and travelers. He has also, with his family, visited California, Colorado, and most of the places of interest in our own country. At home he has endeavored to be in sympathy with the best interests of the community in which he lives. It is believed there has not been a turnpike, railroad, or church built in which he has not borne his part. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church from early youth, and an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school, Young Men's Christian Association, and the various temperance organizations; and his only hope for salvation is in a crucified and risen Savior.

ROOTS, PHILANDER HIGLEY, manufacturer and inventor, of Connersville, comes of an ancestry renowned in the early history and intellectual and material development of our country. The Roots, for several generations, were large land-owners, and members of the clerical profession, while one of the Yales, from which family his mother was descended, was the founder of the celebrated college of that name at New Haven, Connecticut. Early in life, Mr. Roots displayed an inventive genius and a taste for mechanics quite unusual in one so young. While he was a member of the junior class of Miami University, where he hoped to complete his education, his father engaged in

the manufacture of woolen goods; but knowing nothing about a steam-engine, of which his subordinates were likewise ignorant, he recalled his son from college, to superintend its working. This was a sad blow to the boy's ambitious dream of becoming a finished scholar. However, with true filial obedience, he suppressed his disappointment, and, with no knowledge of the engine save that which seemed intuitive, he entered upon the discharge of his duties. Under his instructions others were qualified to run it, and he assumed the duties of superintendent. He was led to this step by the failing health of his father; and as rapidly as possible mastered all the details of the business. Always enterprising and progressive, Mr. Roots kept pace with the new improvements as they gradually came into use. At this time he was the designer, and in fact the general manager, of the mills. His skill as a designer was such that he could take almost any pattern of cloth and reproduce it in his looms. Being in England, he procured many beautiful patterns from owners of mills which he had the privilege of inspecting. His calculations were so accurate, and based upon such scientific principles, that the mills produced goods equal to the best foreign manufactures. In 1847 the machinery was moved to Connersville, Indiana, where, with his brother, Mr. Roots continued the manufacture of woolen goods, under the firm name of P. H. & F. M. Roots. Many of their successes and improvements, both in machinery and in fabrics, were achieved after this removal. In 1860 their greatest invention was patented as "Roots' Patent Rotary Blower." This was subsequently developed, and their various patents, running from 1860 to 1870, were covered by fifteen different issues. Francis M. Roots, brother of the subject of this sketch, is an excellent mechanic, and by his suggestions important improvements and modifications have been made from time to time, as Mr. Roots's original ideas were being developed. All of their patents have been taken out by P. H. & F. M. Roots. The causes which led to the invention of the blower were as follows: Their water-wheel at Connersville was giving out, and Mr. Roots visited Cincinnati with a view of substituting a turbine wheel; but after careful examination, and subsequent thought on the philosophy of its construction, he became convinced that much power was lost by this wheel, and at once set about the invention of something better. The final result was the production of the great rotary force blower. This machine has now a world-wide reputation, being extensively used, not only in the United States and in Canada, but in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, where they are also largely manufactured. Its application in manufacturing and commerce is various, as it is used for forced-air blasts in foundries, forges, etc.; also for ventilating rooms, withdrawing dust, drying purposes, etc. A few years ago this firm constructed, as an experiment, an immense blower, which propelled a street-car under Broadway, New York City. This plan had to be given up, not on account of the motor power, but, it is stated, on account of immense moneyed corporations combining against it. One of these blowers is now used to ventilate a coal mine in England, which machine has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of air per minute. In October, 1837, Mr. Roots was united in marriage to Miss Susan Brown, of Cincinnati. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are now living. A little son, Eddie, who died at the age of two years and nine months, was a remarkable illustration of the ability of young children to comprehend the gospel. His love and unwavering faith in God were delightful to witness and sweet to remember. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roots are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SALTER, JAMES W., of Richmond, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1808. His father, William Salter, came to this country from England in 1805. His mother was Hannah Wilson, whose ancestors settled in Philadelphia during the life of William Penn. Her grandfather purchased, at one shilling per acre, a square mile of land within what are now the city limits, and built his house of brick imported from England. Doctor Salter's early instruction was such only as could be obtained in the common schools of that day, with the addition of the rudiments of French and Latin; but he was observing and thoughtful, and fond of plants and insects, studying, to the extent of a child's ability, their variety and structure. This predilection led him to acquire in youth some knowledge of the natural sciences, and finally induced him to enter upon the study of medicine. He commenced in 1826, as a pupil of Professor George McLellan, and soon entered the Jefferson Medical College. He took three full courses of lectures, and was graduated March 6, 1830, receiving the degree of M. D. Doctor Salter immediately began practice in Philadelphia, and continued it successfully until May, 1836; he then removed with his family to Richmond, Indiana, making the journey, which required twenty-one days, in a private carriage. He at once engaged in the duties of his profession, and was tolerably successful until his retirement from active practice, in 1855. The following year he purchased the *Telegram* and became editor and publisher of that paper. Having had no previous knowledge of the business, this venture resulted in the loss of about six thousand dollars; and, although he had established it on a good basis, and it was beginning to prosper, he sold the *Telegram* in 1868. During the draft, in the Civil War, Doctor Salter served

as examining surgeon for Wayne County. He has never held any other office than that of trustee of the public schools, and it is quite evident that he does not desire political distinction. He has generally voted with the Republican party since its organization. Although firm in the Christian faith, he has never united with any religious denomination, nor become a member of any society. Doctor Salter married, October 4, 1832, Miss Caroline L. Pyle, eldest daughter of Joseph Pyle. This marriage was blessed with seven children, all of whom are living; the mother died May 21, 1869, passing away in peace after a happy and worthy life. Doctor Salter has lately resumed practice, and for the past eight years has devoted much attention to microscopy, chiefly with a view to testing the theories of pathology. The extent of his researches, and the conclusions derived therefrom, are not known; but, certainly, his investigations have not been devoid of important results in the elucidation of questions in histology, pathology, diagnosis, microscopic chemistry, etc. Doctor Salter has reached the age of threescore and ten, and still retains his mental vigor, though his physical powers, once capable of great endurance, have been somewhat impaired by the severe duties of his profession. His scientific acquirements and medical skill have caused him to be widely respected, and his personal virtues have endeared him to many friends.

SAMPLE, THOMAS J., lawyer, of Muncie, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, November 4, 1800. His father, John Sample, a native of North Carolina, was of English extraction, and a man of intelligence and good moral and religious character. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Russell, was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh parents. In the words of her son, "She was one of the best of women, and took great pains in the moral and religious training of her children." Both his parents were Presbyterians. Thomas Sample acquired the elements of an English education in the village school, and at the age of fifteen commenced work with his father at carpentry, which he continued until the spring of 1819, when he became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Elkton, Maryland. He remained there till October of that year, and then removed with the family to Lebanon, Ohio, where they spent the winter, and thence went on to Connersville, Indiana. There he followed his trade for several years. On August 31, 1826, Mr. Sample married Miss Juliet Watten, eldest daughter of Samuel Watten, of Connersville, formerly of Dayton, Ohio. By industry and economy he acquired at his trade a small capital, besides a good residence, and in 1836 engaged in the dry-goods business, as a member of the firm of Meredith, Helm & Co. This was continued until June, 1837, when, fearing disaster, because of the effects of the "specie circular," he sold his interest to Colonel D. Hankins, and went into the general mercantile business in Yorktown, Delaware County, with O. H. Smith, United States Senator, under the firm name of Smith & Sample. This not proving successful, he was induced by Colonel Hankins to return to Connersville and enter into trade with him, which he did in 1841; but through the perfidy of his partner was compelled to leave the firm. Mr. Sample was now out of business, and his property was of such a character that it could not be of immediate use; hence the question what he should do for subsistence became a serious one. He thought of returning to the carpenter's bench. His wife suggested that he study law; but what an undertaking at the age of forty-one! The result, however, showed that she knew him better than he himself did. At her request he consulted his friend Caleb B. Smith, who kindly encouraged him to begin a course of legal study. Although Mr. Sample had a new and pleasant residence in Connersville, his means were at Yorktown, in notes and book accounts; therefore, he returned to the latter place, and, amid the greatest trials and discouragements, entered upon the study of law. Heavy judgments had been rendered against him in the Federal Court, upon which executions were issued and put in the hands of the marshal, while his assets were scattered and unavailable. With all this burden on his mind, he was in no condition to grapple successfully with the abstruse problems of the law. The following from his own pen is an interesting portrayal of his situation:

"I read page after page, with my mind so abstracted from the book that I had no idea of what I was doing; yet I entered upon the work, and, through strength given from above, and the encouragement of my excellent wife, succeeded beyond my expectation. I read as few men read. I had a stern master—necessity. I was at it early and late. Sometimes, in the fall and winter, I awoke as early as three o'clock, and generally at five. In the early morning I read in the room where my wife was sleeping. One morning, I remember, I was among pleadings, when discouragement seized me, and I concluded I could never master the subject. I threw myself acro-s the bed where my wife was, and wept aloud. It aroused and greatly alarmed her, but what could I do? She encouraged me to press on; I made the effort, and succeeded. She was in poor health, and it was the burden of her prayer that she might survive to see me established in the practice of law, and her son attain manhood. God granted both her desires. I was admitted to the bar in March, 1842, after a thorough examination, and to the state Supreme Court in June, 1844. I often wonder how I accomplished it, but I did, through my excellent wife and divine grace."

Mr. Sample was admitted to the Federal Court without examination. He removed to Muncie, April 13, 1843, where he is still engaged in his profession. He has taken a deep interest in the general welfare, becom-

C. E. Shipley

ing identified with certain public improvements, among which is the Cincinnati, New Castle and Michigan (now the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati) Railroad. He was associated with Tom Corwin as a commissioner of this road, and for several years was secretary of the company. In the summer of 1861 he was sent as commissioner to the Winnebago Indians, at the agency near Mankato. Mr. Sample is a devoted member of the Methodist Church, which he joined in 1835. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams. The devoted wife of Mr. Sample died June 22, 1845, leaving one son, Charles Parker Sample. December 8, 1846, he married Miss Hannah Garst, a woman in whose character were many virtues. She had two daughters, Kate and Ada Pearl, and died January 11, 1876. About three years prior to her death, occurred that of Mr. Charles Sample, a great loss not only to the family, but also to the community; for he was one of the best men in Muncie. November 2, 1876, Miss Kate Sample became the wife of Rev. Frank A. Friedley, of Vincennes, Indiana. Though Mr. Sample embraced the profession of law at an advanced age, he has attained a degree of success surprising even to himself. Few indeed have overcome so great difficulties in legal study and practice. His life illustrates the worth of a true wife's loving encouragement, the influence of faith in an overruling Providence, and the efficiency of an inflexible purpose. This faith in divine aid is a dominant trait in Mr. Sample's character. He says: "I have been kept all these years by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time. I am satisfied that salvation is by faith in Jesus. On that rock I stand, and not of works, lest any man should boast." Mr. Sample is in sympathy with educational interests, and has ever been an earnest worker in moral reforms, especially that of temperance. Kindness and affection have always characterized his domestic life, while his relations with his fellow-citizens have been marked by probity and a strict regard for every virtuous principle.

SHIPLEY, CARLTON E., lawyer, of Muncie, was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1827, and was the son of William and Abigail (Lynde) Shipley. His mother was a native of Jefferson County, New York. His father was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on Christmas-day, 1798. He was a wholesale and retail hardware merchant in Philadelphia till about 1841, when he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Northumberland County. He died in Delaware County, Indiana, March, 1854. Mr. Shipley's grandfather, John Shipley, was an Englishman, one of the Quaker pioneers of Pennsylvania. Carlton Shipley attended a Friends' school in Philadelphia until he was fourteen years of age. Two years later, in 1843, he emigrated with his father's family to Muncie, in this state. In the following spring he became a clerk in the store of Charles F. Willard, where he remained about four years. At the expiration of that time he studied mathematics and the languages for nearly three terms in the Delaware County Seminary. Here he applied himself to his work with great diligence, and made rapid progress. On leaving the institution he engaged in teaching a district school in Randolph County; but he found the occupation uncongenial, and abandoned it after one term's practice. He then returned to Muncie, and, although in poor health, devoted himself to the study of medicine. He relinquished this study at the end of six months, knowing that his constitution was not strong enough to undergo the hardships of medical practice in that region. In the fall of 1849 young Shipley became a druggist's clerk, and remained in that situation two years. A mercantile occupation, however, did not offer to him the attractions held forth by the legal profession. While a clerk he commenced to read law, and on leaving the drug business entered the office of Hon. J. S. Buckles. In the spring of 1852 he was admitted to the bar. In October of the same year he was elected district attorney of the Common Pleas District, composed of Hamilton, Tipton, and Howard Counties; and, removing to Tipton, he entered upon the duties of the office in connection with his practice. Being in delicate health, his increasing business overtaxed his strength, and at the expiration of two years he returned to Muncie. There he soon resumed the duties of his profession, and rapidly grew in favor. Hitherto feeble health and unfavorable circumstances had caused Mr. Shipley to seem irresolute; but now, in spite of these hinderances, he proved himself the possessor of a fine mind; and his practice steadily increased. In 1865 the Legislature elected him one of the three directors of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, at Michigan City, in which position he served one term. He has been a member of the city council for about six years. In 1864 he was a candidate for nomination before the Republican State Convention for the position of reporter for the Supreme Court of the state, but was defeated by Hon. Benjamin Harrison. In 1873 he was a candidate for the office of Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, but was defeated by General Silas Colgrove. Mr. Shipley has identified himself with the growing interests of Muncie and Delaware County, giving efficient aid in various public enterprises. In 1869 he helped to organize the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad, canvassed the county to secure the levy of the tax to build it, and for one year was a director of the company. He has been secretary of the Muncie and Granville Turnpike Company ever since its organization; and was

one of the incorporators of the Citizens' National Bank, in which he has always been a stockholder and a director. Mr. Shipley became a Freemason in 1849, and has taken all the degrees through those of the Commandery. In Tipton he was Master of Austin Lodge, No. 128; and has held offices in the Muncie Chapter and the Muncie Commandery. His parents belonged to the society of Friends; his family attend the Episcopal Church; he is not connected with any religious body. A Democrat at the breaking out of the Civil War, he then became a Republican, believing that the platform of that party was more in accordance with the principles of just government and the rights of man. He now has a strong disposition to be independent in politics. Mr. Shipley was united in marriage, March 22, 1852, to Miss Clara Jackson, of Delaware County. They have three children. Mr. Shipley is devoted to his profession, and being endowed with capacity and force is well fitted for his work. As a close student, a clear, profound thinker, and an able counselor he has no superior in Delaware County. He has often been called to the bench temporarily, and in that position has shown himself well qualified in learning and native talent. Mr. Shipley has other claims upon the public esteem than those of intellectual worth. He is not wanting in moral qualities of a high order. Candor and probity mark all his intercourse. He never encourages useless litigation; if a client has no grounds for a case he frankly tells him so. By this conscientious dealing he has won general confidence; and his industry and ability have gained him a moderate fortune. In social life he is a general favorite. He is pronounced, not only an able lawyer, but also one of the worthiest citizens.

SEXTON, MARSHALL, M. D., of Rushville, one of Indiana's ablest surgeons, was the first male child born in that village, that event happening on January 29, 1823. He was the son of Doctor H. G. and Hannah (Pugh) Sexton. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and came West to Cincinnati in 1818. He read medicine under Doctor Crookshank, of that city, a man of considerable note, and then entered upon the duties of his profession at Springboro, Ohio, but removed in November, 1822, to Indiana and located at Rushville. There he remained in active practice until June, 1865, the date of his death. He never sought other than professional distinction, though he served in the capacity of major-general in the Indiana state militia. As a pioneer physician he took eminent rank, and his name is held in sacred remembrance by many, especially the poor, to whom he was a great benefactor. His wife was the daughter of David Pugh, a prominent business man in Warren County, Ohio, and a member of the society of Friends. Marshall Sexton had the limited advantages afforded by the schools of the time, and then, under the care of Rev. D. M. Stewart, Presbyterian minister of Rushville, was prepared for the freshman class of Hanover College, which he entered in October, 1840. Ill-health, caused by too close application to study, prevented his completing the course, obliging him to leave the institution at the beginning of the junior year. Soon afterward, in 1841, he began the study of medicine with his father, having as a fellow-student Doctor N. P. Howard, of Greenfield, Indiana. Having finished his preliminary course, he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1844. In that year he commenced practice with his father in Rushville, and, a fact not unworthy of note, never has exchanged that for another location. He seemed naturally adapted to surgery, as shown by the success of his first operation, which was cutting a kernel of corn from the windpipe of a child. This was in 1844, enabling him soon to establish a reputation as a surgeon. His duties multiplied year after year, till his practice became very extensive. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, Doctor Sexton entered the army as surgeon of the 52d Indiana Volunteers. Here was a field of great usefulness, but, unfortunately, after he had stayed long enough to demonstrate how invaluable were the services of a skilled surgeon, he was compelled to resign, being utterly broken down in health. He served six months, and was present at the capture of Fort Donelson, where he rendered most efficient surgical aid. He returned home in May, 1862, and did not recover so as to warrant his again entering the service. Doctor Sexton is a member of the Rush Medical Society, and is chairman of its committee on surgery. He is a charter member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and has always borne a prominent part, contributing very often to its Transactions. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and has been sent many times as a delegate to that body from the Rush Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. He excels as a writer upon subjects pertaining to his profession, and his contributions form some of the most interesting matter in the various Western journals of medicine. Many of his essays delivered before the State Medical Society have been published in their columns. Doctor Sexton is the peer of his associates as a physician, and in surgery ranks among the most eminent in the state. For years he has performed some of the more difficult operations in Rush and the adjacent counties, and in the thirty-four years of his practice has accomplished many of the most skillful surgical feats known to the profession. Though endowed by nature with superior talents, he has attained his enviable position only by long and patient effort.

From the beginning of his career as a physician he has devoted himself closely to his profession, permitting neither the attractions of foreign travel nor the enticements of political office to turn him from his high purpose. He is strong in his political convictions as a member of the Republican party, but has consented to occupy no official position except that of councilman. He has been connected with no other than medical societies. Doctor Sexton was married, in May, 1844, at Wilmington, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth S. Brooks, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They have had five children. The eldest, Mr. H. G. Sexton, began business in Cincinnati in the firm of Maddox Brothers, from which he retired in 1876. While on business in New Orleans he died with yellow fever in the fearful epidemic of that disease in 1878. The eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. George Havens, a successful merchant of Rushville. The second daughter, Miss Ruby Sexton, a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati, has for two years been an acceptable teacher in the graded school at Rushville. The third daughter, Miss Sallie Sexton, a young lady, resides at home. John Chase, the second son and youngest child, is at Hanover College, in this state, and designs, after completing the course, to pursue the study and practice of medicine and surgery. Mrs. Sexton finished her education in 1842, at Augusta, Kentucky, when that town could boast of one of the best female colleges in the West. It was under the control of the Methodist Church and the presidency of Bishop Bascom. Doctor Sexton is a man of fine presence and of dignified bearing. He is courteous in his general intercourse, and especially so with members of the medical profession, with whom, under all circumstances, he is very scrupulous to observe the code of ethics. He is bold and daring, yet feeling and sensitive, as a surgeon, and though eminently successful as such is none the less distinguished as a physician and obstetrician. He is social with friends, and has a certain magnetism that attracts the most polished to his acquaintance, and his conversation is characterized by good sense and solidity.

SLEETH, GEORGE B., lawyer, of Rushville, was born in New York City, July 4, 1838, six weeks after the arrival from Ireland of his parents, whose names were John B. and Eleanor Sleeth. Both died before George reached his eleventh year, leaving him an orphan. He worked on a farm and supported himself until his seventeenth year, when he drifted into the state of Indiana, and found a home with Mr. Joseph Winship, a prominent farmer of Rush County. Up to this time he had received a very limited education, but was now sent to the district schools by his new-found friend, and a strong attachment was formed between the two. Subsequent to this he was adopted by Mr. Winship, and made one of the family. Mr. Sleeth still expresses in the strongest terms his feelings of gratitude and affection for every member of that household. He was sent to the common schools during the winter months, and in summer was employed on the farm. He qualified himself to teach by attending the Richland Academy for two terms, an institution of learning located in the same county. Having a desire to advance still farther, he was encouraged by his benefactor, from whom he borrowed the necessary money, and entered Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio. Here he commenced the study of the law, which had been his choice of professions from early youth. In 1862 he entered the office of Hon. L. Sexton, at Rushville, and completed his studies with Hon. George C. Clark, of the same place. In 1864 he entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon was in command of a lucrative income, the first receipts of which went to pay the debt he had contracted to finish his education. He served as state Senator four years, from 1872 to 1876, and was elected Representative in 1878, and served on important committees. The following article, published in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of recent date, shows how highly he is esteemed by his friends as a lawyer and legislator:

"'I am a lawyer myself,' said a Senator to us the other day, 'and I give it as my judgment that Judge George B. Sleeth, of Rush, is the ablest lawyer in either House.' In legal knowledge he is evidently at home, as his speeches fully demonstrate, and as a legislator he certainly ranks among the foremost. He has in him the elements of a marked future usefulness, if he will watch well the outer door. Success in life, in some sense, must exist in the man, and where one guards well the citadel of his own prowess he may look with hope on the future for the reward of his virtues. Judge Sleeth is a strong man and an able jurist, and worthy of any position in the gift of the people."

He is plain and unassuming in his manners, of a very sociable disposition, and loves well the rod and gun. He makes no attempt at oratory, but seems to approach a subject in an easy, quiet way; but, before he is done with it, it will be found that he has most thoroughly accomplished his task. In his preparation of cases for trial he is a most untiring student and worker, and it is generally found that his thoughts have crept into every cranny and loop-hole on each side of the case. He is an honest man, and despises meanness or trickery in lawyer or client as thoroughly as any man living. In 1863 he was made a Mason, and is now a Knight Templar. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was a great admirer of Governor Morton, as he now is of "honest John Sherman," as he calls him. He was happily married, in July, 1869, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of the late Doctor William Frame, of Rushville. This union is blessed with a family of three daughters.

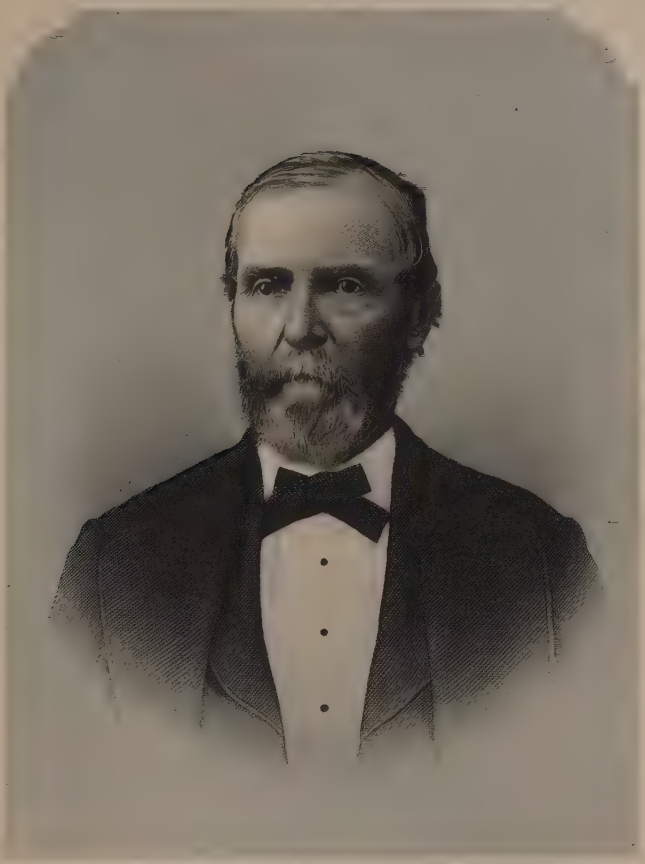
SPILKER, GEORGE W., of Muncie, was born December 10, 1828, at Nienburg, on the river Weser, in the kingdom of Hanover. His father, George A. Spilker, came to America when the son was ten years of age, and located first at Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, removing thence to Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, in April, 1842. His father died at Muncie in the year 1851. Mr. Spilker has at different times been occupied in mercantile business. In April, 1852, he went to California, engaging in mining for gold in Yuba and Nevada Counties in that state, and, having been reasonably successful, returned to Muncie in February, 1854. Again embarking in mercantile pursuits, in 1858 he was persuaded by his friends to offer himself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, on the Republican ticket, and was elected to that position by a large majority in October of that year. He was re-elected in 1862, thus serving for two full terms of four years each. From the close of his official term, in 1867, until 1875, he was engaged in the management of his property, as a private banker and broker, and as insurance agent. In 1875, in connection with others, he aided in the organization of the Citizens' Bank of Muncie, under the state law, being one of its principal stockholders and its president. After a short time the charter under which it was acting was surrendered, and the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie, was substituted for it. Mr. Spilker retained his interest in the new institution, and was elected its first president, which position he still holds. Mr. Spilker deserves the name of a successful business man, and his good luck has been due to his own perseverance, energy, and industry. He is a man of positive opinions and convictions, formed more from impulse than from connected thought; but his hasty views are as trustworthy in their results as the thoughtful conclusions of other men ordinarily, and he seldom finds cause to regret having submitted to their guidance. In his business relations he has earned the reputation of a man of strict integrity, and is unwilling to make allowance for a lack of that quality in others. Politically, his affiliations are, and have always been, with the Republican party, but he has little of the partisan about him; and his one experiment in office-holding seems to have fully satisfied all his aspirations toward the life of a politician. The city and county of his residence are indebted to his counsel and aid, conjointly with others, for several of their public improvements, and his own home shows evidences of his taste and skill in the erection and adornment of private residences. Possessing a fair English education, his knowledge of his mother-tongue has proved advantageous to him in life. His features show but few of the traits of the nationality from which he sprang. His wife is a daughter of the late Job Swain, Esq., long a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Muncie, of which city for a time he was mayor. They have but one child, a son, Carl A. Spilker, who has lately attained to manhood, and is now fairly entering business life, who promises fairly to reflect the merits and virtues of his parents. This sketch was written by a disinterested person who has known Mr. Spilker for nearly forty years.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE W., an enterprising and successful business man of Muncie, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, June 15, 1838. His parents were James and Mary (Barnett) Stephenson, both of whom were natives of West Virginia. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland, while his mother's were of Irish extraction. Mr. Stephenson is the twelfth in a family of thirteen children. He was allowed the privileges of a common school education, attending during the winter months. There was generally no school during the summer. After he had become strong enough, he assisted in the general labors of his father's farm. In his fifteenth year he became clerk of a small store in Leon, Mason County, at a salary of five dollars per month during the first year. Here he remained five years, his compensation being increased each year. Having reached his majority, he felt the need of a better education, and accordingly entered the academy at Point Pleasant, the county seat of Mason County, where he remained one term. After leaving this institution of learning, he went to Gallipolis, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in one of the largest dry-goods establishments of that city. Here he was employed until the breaking out of the Civil War. In August, 1861, he removed to Delaware County, Indiana, and for two winters was employed as a teacher in one of the common schools. During the summer months he was engaged in working on a farm. In 1863, with a borrowed capital, he opened a small store in Wheeling, Delaware County, and after one year's successful operations he removed to New Cumberland, Grant County, where he opened a larger establishment. Here he continued three years. In 1868 he removed to Muncie, Delaware County, and in copartnership with Mr. S. A. Haines engaged in business, with an increased capital and on a much larger scale. This partnership lasted about eighteen months, when it was dissolved. Mr. Stephenson then opened his present store, which is to-day the finest in the county. He has a very extensive wholesale and retail trade in dry-goods. Every detail of his business is conducted under his personal superintendence. He has been a decided and active politician. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and was a strong supporter of the Republican party until 1872. In the Horace Greeley campaign he associated himself with the Liberal party. Since that

Geo. W. Stephenson

acts of legislation, among them bills for founding the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, the House of Refuge, the Women's Prison, and the Girls' Reformatory. The last bill, appropriating fifty thousand dollars, was introduced and carried through by Mr. Stewart. At the close of the last session he retired from politics. In 1834 he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Isaac and Laura Stone, of Franklin County, Indiana, and sister of Rev. J. M. Stone, D. D., and of Judge E. S. Stone. She died in 1839, leaving one son, Major J. S. Stewart, now of Washington, District of Columbia. In September, 1840, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Mrs. C. A. Pugh, of Rushville, whose father, Isaac Arnold, came from the Isle of Wight, England, and settled in Indiana in 1821. She is still living; her only surviving children are Doctor W. A. Pugh, and Sophia S., wife of Rev. W. W. Sickles, of Indianapolis. About ten years ago, Mr. Stewart took an active part in organizing the Old Settlers' Society, became its first president, and has been the statistician during its entire existence. He is president of the Cemetery Board and of the Building Association, is the owner of several residences, and has put up more buildings than any other citizen of the place. A poor man when he came to Rushville, he is now the possessor of a competence, and is regarded as a good financier. He is president of the reading club; and has had intimate relations with the schools and literary interests of the county for more than forty years, having witnessed, in his special work in the field of morals, great improvement. Mr. Stewart is a man of extended knowledge. He preaches in a conversational style, and endeavors to convince by the logic of facts rather than to move by the power of imagination. Though unassuming in all his intercourse, he is strong and persistent in purpose, and seldom fails in an undertaking. He is greatly attached to home, and has a fondness for the young, in whose society he often mingles. As a clergyman, a legislator, and a citizen, he has sought the moral and intellectual good of the people, and filled his days with usefulness.

STONE, GENERAL ASAHEL, of Winchester, was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 29, 1817. His parents, Ezra and Elizabeth (Dye) Stone, were married in New York State, and removed soon after to the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio. Remaining there but a short time, they proceeded to Cincinnati, where they resided many years, with the exception of a short time spent in Aurora, Indiana. Ezra Stone was a first-class mechanic; and in the spring and summer prepared wooden buildings, which he shipped to New Orleans on flat-boats during the winter, disposing of them after erection and completion. General Stone obtained his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, which were excellent, even at that early day. He also attended Sunday-school regularly, and made commendable progress in all his studies. His natural fondness for mechanics led him to adopt the business of his father, and he became an extensive contractor and builder. He removed to Winchester, Indiana, in June, 1839, and by exercising those habits of industry acquired in boyhood he arose to prominence in his profession and accumulated a fortune. His skill, taste, and judgment as a builder are beautifully illustrated in his palatial residence, which, for size and beauty of design, has few equals in the state. October 15, 1862, he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state, and was stationed at Indianapolis. Prior to this he had served as commissary-general, and, in the language of the adjutant-general's report, "had already proved himself a most capable and faithful officer, and his appointment to this new position was a fitting and deserved tribute to his usefulness and efficiency." Again the above-named authority says: "The demands on the quartermaster-general during the time General Stone served in that capacity were of a very miscellaneous character; in fact, he came nearer being an officer of all work than any other officer connected with the state military service." His duties, which were so incongruous, manifold, and often vexatious, were discharged with promptness and scrupulous fidelity. Under the wise and economical management of General Stone, the state bakery during his term of service yielded a profit of nearly one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. The important business of the quartermaster-general having been closed, General Stone resigned, March 11, 1867. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Whig ticket, defeating the Democratic and anti-slavery candidate. He was an efficient and influential member of the House of Representatives, and was instrumental in changing the proposed route of the Bellefontaine Railroad, so that it should pass through Winchester. In 1860 he was elected to the state Senate by a large majority, and also served as Senator during the extra sessions called by Governor Morton in 1861. He was a member of the House in 1873. He has been prominently connected with the development of his county and vicinity, such as the projection and completion of railroads, turnpikes, and other internal improvements. General Stone has served in the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd-fellows, and is highly esteemed by its members. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, both in theory and practice, having taken the Washingtonian Pledge and organized many divisions of the Sons of Temperance. He was the second Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Grand Worthy Good Templars of the state. His fine physique and robust health show the blessings of a temperate life. In September, 1837,



Yours Truly
A. Stone

General Stone married Lydia B. Preston, of whom, after a union of more than forty years, it may truly be said that "her price is far above rubies; she stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." General Stone has never associated himself with any religious body, but has contributed liberally to many, without regard to denominational lines. His wife is an estimable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now president of the Randolph County Bank, of Winchester, and is a successful financier, an esteemed citizen, and an influential member of society. Since the above was in type we have received the Winchester *Herald*, and copy from it the following extract from a long article on the subject:

"FOUNTAIN PARK CEMETERY—*A Magnificent Donation—The Grounds and their Adornment as Contemplated*—General Asahel Stone, who has been eminently successful in financial operations, has for some time contemplated the purchase of a tract of ground suitable for a cemetery and donating it to the corporation of Winchester. Forty acres of ground were recently purchased, immediately south of the corporation limits, for that purpose, and a survey and draft has been made after the most approved style, with convenient drives and walks permeating the grounds. The whole is a most beautiful and novel arrangement, rendering every lot readily accessible and admirably arranged for taste and convenience in adorning and beautifying the grounds.

"At a regular meeting of the town board last night a formal presentation of the premises was made and the title passed. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the board:

"'*Whereas*, Asahel Stone and his wife have this day donated by deed to the town of Winchester a tract of land lying south of said town, for the purpose of making a burying-ground and park, to be called Fountain Park Cemetery,

"'*Resolved*, therefore, That we, the trustees of the town of Winchester, on behalf of the people of said town, tender our most sincere thanks to said Asahel Stone and wife for said donation, and accept the same with gratitude, and assure them that the gift is highly appreciated by the citizens of said town, and that they will ever be remembered by a grateful community.'"

SURFACE, DANIEL, editor of the Richmond *Telegram*, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Redman) Surface, was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 19, 1836. He graduated at Otterbein University in 1862, and immediately became principal of the Michigan Collegiate Institute, at Leoni. At the close of that school year he entered a wider and far different field of labor, as army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He was first sent to West Virginia, and three months afterward to Chattanooga, with Hooker, when that general joined the Army of the Cumberland. The duties of a war correspondent were very difficult, for he was obliged to encounter not only hardship and danger, but also the jealousy and opposition of officers, because of the greater liberties granted him, and the fact that some correspondents had unwittingly given information to the enemy. Yet Mr. Surface won the confidence of the authorities, especially of General Grant, who gave him a privilege allowed only two other correspondents in the West:

"HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIS. OF THE MISS.,
NASHVILLE, TENN., *December* 26, 1863.

"Guards, pickets, and military authorities will pass the bearer, Mr. D. Surface, correspondent Cincinnati *Gazette*, throughout the entire command without hindrance; and government steamers and military railroads will furnish him free transportation to and from any point within this military division until further orders. By order of Major-general U. S. GRANT.

"GEO. K. LEET, *Assistant Adjutant-general*."

Mr. Surface witnessed all that series of battles that began with Mission Ridge and culminated with the capture of Atlanta. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of that period contains many interesting letters from his pen, among which is one in particular that attracted much attention. It is a clear and comprehensive account of Sherman's great flank movement, which compelled Hood to evacuate Atlanta, and severed and demoralized his army, together with a description of the captured city. He remained a few months at Washington with Whitelaw Reid on the *Gazette* bureau of correspondence, and also as correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. He accompanied Grant through the battles of the Wilderness, and then went by ship to Savannah to meet Sherman at the close of his famous march to the sea. He stayed there, contributing to the *Gazette* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, until the war had nearly ended. On his return from the South he bought an interest in the Toledo *Commercial*, and became its editor. At the end of one year he sold his share, and resumed connection with the *Gazette*. From July to October of 1866 he traveled through the South, attending the state conventions held there for the purpose of reconstruction. His communications at that time are replete with information concerning, not only the proceedings of those conventions, but also the spirit of the Southern people, the condition of the country, etc. In 1870 he purchased an interest in the Richmond *Telegram*, editing that journal ever since. Under his management it has been placed on a firm foundation, and has attained a larger weekly circulation than any paper in the city. The *Telegram* is Republican, as Mr. Surface has been a zealous member of that party from its organization. It requires a rare combination of abilities to make the successful war correspondent. The stirring scenes that Mr. Surface witnessed he has described with an able pen. He does not always confine himself to prose, but has written a number of poems, of which "An Address to the Alumni of Otterbein University" is especially worthy of mention; and another, entitled "Symposiac," won an encomium from Charles G. Leland,

the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. Mr. Surface is unassuming and courteous; but in political strife his opponents find him vigorous, pungent, and severe. Mr. Surface married, December 24, 1867, Miss Kate Kumler, of Butler County, Ohio, daughter of John Kumler.

TAYLOR, JAMES ELI, M. D., of Richmond, was born in Sewellsville, Ohio, April 5, 1843. His parents were Barnett and Letitia (McPherson) Taylor, both of Ohio. He first attended the village primary school, then the Fairview High School. Having finished the preparatory course, he entered college; but soon the sounds of war called him from the classroom to the camp. October 15, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Ohio Cavalry, in General Wallace's division. The first important service performed by his regiment was tearing up the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, probably the first destroyed in the West. Mr. Taylor rose by meritorious service to the positions of orderly sergeant, first lieutenant, captain, acting assistant adjutant-general, and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Thomas T. Heath. He had enlisted at the age of eighteen, as a private, and was not twenty-one when he received a captain's commission. He was in the army over four years, participating in the following engagements: Shiloh, Tennessee; siege of Corinth, Cold Water, Mississippi; Hernando, Mississippi; Matamora, Tennessee; Grant's campaign in Mississippi; Cherokee Station, Alabama; Resaca, Georgia; Dallas, Georgia; Allatoona Mountain; Atlanta, Georgia; Jonesborough, Lovejoy Station, Georgia; Bear Creek Station, Georgia; Macon, Georgia; Buck Head Creek; Savannah, Georgia; Altamaha River, Georgia; Blackwell, South Carolina; Aiken, South Carolina; Monroe Cross Roads, North Carolina; Averysborough, North Carolina; Bentonville, North Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina. The regiment took part in many skirmishes. After the triumphant march to the sea and into North Carolina, Captain Taylor was mustered out of the service at Charlotte, in that state, October 30, 1865. In December he entered the Iron City Commercial College, in Pittsburgh, staying until May, 1866. He then commenced the study of medicine, to which his tastes had inclined from boyhood. Soon afterward he engaged in the drug business in Bay City, Michigan, continuing his medical studies, and began practice there. In 1869 he attended a course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, graduating in 1871 from the College of Medicine and Surgery in Cincinnati. He then removed to Richmond, where he has ever since actively practiced his profession. He joined the Masons in September, 1867, and has held every station below that of Master, and taken the degrees of Chapter and Commandery. From 1873 to 1875 he was Captain-general of the Richmond Commandery, and next year was elected Eminent Commander. He is now a Past Eminent Commander. He is a Republican, and was formerly very prominent. In 1869 he bore an active part in the Republican convention of the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan, one of the most important and exciting political assemblies ever held in that state. While a member of the council of Portsmouth—now incoraported with Bay City—he was instrumental in saving that township seventy thousand dollars by his ingenious and able efforts. He married, November 8, 1871, Miss Sarah H. Snell, of Fort Plain, New York. Doctor Taylor is one of the most genial of men. He is noted for his shrewdness, energy, and perseverance. In his profession he is diligent in study, and judicious and skillful in treatment. He has a sympathetic and benevolent nature, often attending gratuitously the destitute sick. He possesses those qualities by which men acquire popularity, and in politics might have won a high degree of distinction. His war record is a worthy one. During four years of hard service he proved efficient in every situation; he was resolute and brave in battle, and correct, even to the smallest details, in the duties of assistant adjutant-general. In perfect health and having good mental powers, the better part of his career undoubtedly lies in the future.

TEMPLER, JAMES N., lawyer, of Muncie, was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 8, 1836. He is the eldest son, in a family of eight children, of George W. and Hannah S. (Medsker) Templer, all living. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1685, settling in Loudon and Prince William Counties, Virginia, where, and in England, representatives of the family yet remain. The original name was Temple, and the final "r" was affixed about the year 1750 by the Virginian branch. They were industrious, enterprising people, at once becoming planters; and most of their descendants have engaged in agriculture. In 1838 his father removed to Jay County, Indiana, and pre-empted some wild land. The region was an unbroken wilderness, and the clearing the farm continued until 1843. Then the father was elected to a county office, and removed to Portland, where he and most of the family yet reside. Mr. Templer acquired a fair education in Liber College, and at eighteen began the study of law, under the instruction of Judge Jacob M. Haynes, of Portland. By teaching school at intervals, he continued his studies, and in April, 1857, was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Portland, but soon afterward formed an equal partnership with Hon. John P. C. Shanks, then a leading lawyer. He remained in that connection for ten years, enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1861

James M. Templeton

David Thompson

Mr. Templer was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and held the office three consecutive terms of two years each, seldom failing to sustain his cases, and never having a judgment reversed by the Supreme Court because of errors or inefficiency on his part. His successes were usually the result of hotly contested trials, of which the opposing counsel were the ablest criminal lawyers of the state. In 1871 he removed to Muncie, and, with Ralph S. Gregory, Esq., formed the present successful law firm of Templer & Gregory, which has long been in the front rank at the bar. In 1868, Mr. Templer was nominated for contingent presidential elector for the Eleventh District, in which he then lived, and made a canvass of the same that contributed not a little in giving the electoral vote of Indiana to General Grant. In 1876 he was again put in nomination for presidential elector for the Sixth District, of which he also made a thorough canvass, and secured thereby a majority of about two thousand in the district; but, as the result is determined by the entire vote of the state, his opponent was elected. Mr. Templer was a Democrat until 1861, when, following the example of such Democratic statesmen as Stephen A. Douglas, he took strong grounds against the asserted right of a state to secede, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. This course identified him with the Republican party, with which he is still connected. He has taken an active part in every political campaign, in conventions, on the stump, and with his pen; though he has not sought office, nor held any, except that of prosecuting attorney, above mentioned. He has declined to be a candidate for Congress, although often solicited to serve. Mr. Templer fosters educational interests to the extent of his ability, and favors a system of compulsory instruction. He is not identified with any branch of the Church, but is friendly to all; a firm believer in the orthodox doctrines of Christianity as taught in the New Testament, and violently opposed to sectarianism, he desires a union of all the Churches. A selfish indifference to the public good has no place in his nature, and schools, religious institutions, and all movements looking to the advancement of the city, county, or state, receive his cordial support. He has long been connected with the Masonic Fraternity, has been High-priest of the Chapter, and now is a Knight Templar. In Odd-fellowship he is a member of the Encampment. His name is also enrolled on the records of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Murphy Temperance Club. Mr. Templer married, October 4, 1857, Ann, eldest daughter of John J. and Mary A. Adair. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Edward Rutledge, a student in Holbrook Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York, a youth of much promise, who has chosen the profession of law; Miss Flora, who resides with her father; and Emma, wife of Thomas J. Slinger, of Muncie, a portrait painter of much ability. Mrs. Templer died in the spring of 1874, of consumption. Mr. Templer was again married July 9, 1876; his second wife being Mrs. Susan Kilgore, widow of the late Hon. Alfred Kilgore, an account of whose life appears in this volume. James N. Templer is the peer of his fellows as an advocate, and has few equals and no superiors in the preparation and management of cases. As a writer he is terse, racy, and fluent; and, as a speaker, clear and concise in statement, logical and convincing in argument, rising at times to impassioned eloquence. He is all this from natural endowments and self-culture, and has attained his present position solely through the impelling force of his own genius. He possesses not only those powers that render men efficient in court and the political arena, but also those gentler traits that mark refined social intercourse. In all his daily affairs he manifests a generous regard for others, and a strict allegiance to principles of honesty and honor, and no man in Delaware County more fully merits and commands the hearty good will of the people.

THOMPSON, DAVID, a pioneer of Delaware County, was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 27, 1817. His parents, David and Mary (Swope) Thompson, were natives of Virginia. The following article of interest we copy from the Muncie *Times*, published December 27, 1879. The David Thompson referred to was the father of the subject of our sketch:

"The bearer hereof, David Thompson, has served as a corporal in my company of riflemen in the army of the United States, from which he has obtained an honorable discharge. But in justice to the said corporal, for many services he has rendered the public, I consider it my duty, and am fully warranted to say, that his conduct has uniformly met with my approbation, as well as with that of all other officers who had an opportunity to know him. Corporal Thompson was employed in reconnoitering the Indian country, and paths leading to and from their several towns and villages, as well as being constantly in advance of the army during the campaign. While thus engaged, he assisted in taking seven Indian prisoners—all warriors except one—from their towns and villages, in order to gain information for our army. In accomplishing this great object several skirmishes ensued, in which he behaved in a brave and soldier-like manner; and when the garrison of Fort Recovery, which I had the honor to command, was attacked, and surrounded by nearly two thousand savages, this Corporal Thompson made an escape through them with intelligence to the commander-in-chief, who was twenty-four miles distant from the place. For this service I now beg leave to return him my sincere thanks, and hope that all good people who are friends to their

country may receive and treat with respect the said David Thompson, a reward which he has merited.

"Certified under my hand and seal, at Staunton, in the state of Virginia, this twenty-ninth day of October, 1795. ALEX. GIBSON,

"*Captain in the Tenth Legion.*"

There is also another letter approved by General Wayne, who was at that time in command:

"*By his Excellency*, ANTHONY WAYNE, ESQ., *Major-general and Commander-in-chief of the Legion of the United States:*

"These are to certify that the bearer thereof, David Thompson, a corporal in the Fourth Sub. Legion, has served in the above Legion, and in Captain Gibson's company, for the space of three years, and is for the reasons below mentioned discharged from the said Legion, he having received his pay up to the first day of January, 1795, clothing of all kinds, and all other just demands, from the time of his enlisting in the Legion to the day of his discharge, as appears by the following receipt. He is discharged, having faithfully served the full term of time for which he engaged. To prevent any ill use that may be made of his discharge by its falling into the hands of any other person whatsoever, here follows the description of said David Thompson: He is twenty years of age, five feet eleven inches tall, dark complexion, black hair and black eyes; born in the county of Amherst, in the state of Virginia; a farmer.

"Given under my hand and seal, at headquarters, this nineteenth day of August, 1795.

"WILLIAM CLARK,

"*Lieutenant, Acting Sub. Legion Major and Inspector to the Fourth Sub. Legion.*

"ANT'Y WAYNE.

"*To whom it may concern, civil and military.*"

David Thompson continued to reside in Virginia until 1816; he then emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, to Butler County, Ohio, where, in the year following, his son David, the subject of this biography, was born. Here they remained until about the year 1824, when they again started westward and located in Henry County, Indiana. Mr. Thompson labored on his father's farm, and attended school as opportunity offered, until 1837, when he married, and with his newly made wife removed to Delaware County. After two years, during which time he was employed upon a farm, he purchased a tract of wild land, consisting of eighty acres, which he cleared and prepared for cultivation. In 1840 he sold this land and bought one hundred and sixty acres in the north-western part of the county. Here he resided until 1871, when he removed to Muncie, the county seat. He has added to his farm until it now contains three hundred and seventy-two acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. Since his residence in Muncie he has devoted his time chiefly to buying and selling stock and land. Mr. Thompson has held no public office, never having taken an active part in politics, but has devoted his energies to every enterprise undertaken to benefit the city of Muncie. He was originally an old-line Whig, and cast his first vote for General Harrison. When the Republican party was organized he associated himself with it until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency, and since that time he has been independent in politics. His religious convictions are in accordance with the teachings of the Church of the United Brethren. He married Miss Malinda Davis, August 24, 1837. They have had six children, five of whom survive. Mr. Thompson is now sixty-two years of age and enjoys good health. From early manhood he has relied entirely upon his own resources, and by industry, perseverance, and integrity has acquired his present handsome competence, and established a reputation among his fellow-citizens of which he may be justly proud.

TINGLEY, BENJAMIN F., of Rushville, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 26, 1823. He is of English-Welsh descent. His father, Benjamin J. Tingley, was a native of New Jersey, and the son of Levi Tingley, who emigrated to that state from England at the outbreak of the Revolution, in which he rendered active service. His mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Brown, was descended from ancestors who emigrated from Wales to Virginia. One of them, George Brown (father of Professor R. T. Brown, of Indianapolis), afterward removed to Lewis County, Kentucky; thence to Clermont County, Ohio, and thence to Indiana Territory. Benjamin Tingley accompanied the family to Indiana in October, 1837, where they located on a farm within one mile of Rushville. He was then fourteen years of age, and able to assist his father in the field. He had attended a common school in Ohio, and during as much time as could be spared from work he continued his studies in a similar school near his new home. Year followed year and he did his part of the hard toil cheerfully and well. In the spring of 1847, at the age of twenty-three, having just married, and preferring mercantile pursuits to agriculture, he removed to Ashland, Wabash County, and there engaged in trade. He soon gained the respect of the citizens, and obtained the appointment of postmaster, which position he occupied until the fall of 1848, when he removed to Wabash, the county seat. There he continued the sale of merchandise for a time, but in 1851, soon after the death of his father, he returned to the farm, which he carried on about six years. At the end of that period he became a clerk and bookkeeper in Rushville, where he located permanently. In August, 1863, while engaged in his business, he was nominated, without his solicitation, for the position of clerk of the Rush Circuit Court. This office, which he accepted with reluctance, he held for two terms of four years each. In 1872 he was elected to represent Rush

County in the Legislature, and served in the special and regular sessions of 1872–73. He was a member of several important committees, among which were the Committee on Ways and Means, and that on Benevolent Institutions. During the past five years he has been engaged in farming, and in managing his brother's estate. Mr. Tingley rendered the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railway, efficient aid by his own contributions, and in obtaining subscriptions for stock. In 1865 he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, and for four years was treasurer of the Blue Lodge. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but his religious opinions are not restricted to the creed of any one denomination—his support being extended to all alike. In his younger days Mr. Tingley was ardently attached to the Whig party, and cast his first ballot for Henry Clay. In keeping with those early political connections, he has been since 1854 a stanch Republican. His marriage occurred November 12, 1846. Mrs. Tingley's maiden name was Susannah M. Cassady; she is the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Crawford) Cassady—the former one of the pioneers of Rush County, and the latter a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tingley's children, two in number, died when young. Mr. Tingley has readily adapted himself to the various kinds of business in which he has engaged, and to the official positions he has held, always acquitting himself with credit. His life has been one of industry and just dealing; and, as implied by the unsought political favors conferred upon him, he has a strong hold upon public regard, and is deemed a capable and trustworthy citizen.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM M., treasurer of Wayne County, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, October 6, 1838, and is the son of Montgomery and Piety (Horne) Thompson. His educational advantages in youth were quite limited; for, upon the death of his father, which occurred when Mr. Thompson was sixteen years old, he was obliged to employ his time upon the farm. In 1864, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Richmond, in this state, and became a grocer's clerk. Active, honest, and efficient in these duties, he was advanced, at length, to the position of traveling salesman, in which he was very successful. He remained in this business until 1876, when he was elected to the office he now holds, that of treasurer of Wayne County. Mr. Thompson joined the Order of Free and Accepted Masons in 1860, and has since taken all the degrees to and including that of Knight Templar. He is a Republican and an active worker in that party. He is not a member of any religious society, but his family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. He married, February 2, 1859, Miss Lucinda Vannuies, of Wayne County, by whom he has had two children, a son and a daughter. As a salesman, Mr. Thompson was one of the best, and in the office of county treasurer he has acquitted himself so well that he has been renominated without opposition. In person and manner he is well fitted to impress others favorably. He has what might be termed a Cæsarian memory of names, and in genuine kindliness he recognizes every casual acquaintance and wins his regard. By his sterling worth of character Mr. Thompson has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and a popularity in the county that he richly deserves.

TURNER, MINUS, for half a century a citizen of Muncie, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, May 22, 1807, and is of pure Anglo-Saxon descent. In 1812, when he was about four years of age, the family removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and from that place, in 1817, to Covington, in the same state. In 1823 they came to Randolph County, Indiana, and finally, in 1828, to Muncie. During his residence in Kentucky, Mr. Turner attended the common schools, which were held in rough log school-houses, with oiled paper windows. In winter these buildings were so uncomfortable that it was sometimes necessary to build a fire in the center of the room, in addition to that in the fireplace. The methods of instruction were crude, but Mr. Turner made the most of them during two and a half years. When not in school his time was chiefly employed in brick-laying and plastering, having learned those trades under his father. On his arrival in Muncie, at the age of twenty-one, he possessed only twelve and a half cents, yet he was not discouraged; for, with youth, health, and a determined spirit, he felt confident of winning success. His mother having died, he remained with his father five years, when he began life on his own account. The village was improving rapidly and there was employment for all. He soon engaged in the manufacture of brick and lime. Prosperity attended his enterprise, and he erected a neat brick residence, which was the first of the kind in the county. About the year 1837 he also built and opened the first brick tavern in the country, known as Turner's Hotel. In 1850 Mr. Turner disposed of the hotel and undertook the dry-goods business; but this was not suited to his tastes, and in less than one year he retired, and engaged in building and selling houses. While so employed he constructed twelve good dwellings, five of which he still owns. In many respects Muncie bears the impress of his well directed labors; he was among those who cut the brush from the land where the principal street is now located, and was the first supervisor

and one of the first school trustees of the place. He has been a stockholder in several turnpikes, and in all the railroads passing through Muncie. Mr. Turner cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but afterwards joined the Whigs, becoming a Republican on the organization of that party. He is a firm believer in spiritualism, or the Harmonial philosophy. Mr. Turner has ever pursued the "even tenor of his way," never seeking notoriety of any kind, but always taking an active part in advancing the interests of the city of Muncie. His characteristics are prudence, firmness, and frugality, and in his intercourse with others he manifests a spirit that wins many friends. During his long and active life he has amassed considerable wealth, the result of his own honest labor. Though past threescore years and ten, he retains his mental and bodily vigor, and it may yet be many years before the final, and to him undreaded, summons shall come. Mr. Turner married, October 6, 1831, Miss Eliza Courtney Bowen, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. The mother also died October 1, 1833. The following year he married Miss Fannie Marshall, his present wife. She is still living, and their marriage has been blessed with seven children, of whom three survive: Melissa, wife of N. F. Ethell, editor and proprietor of the daily Muncie *News;* and L. L. and Charley Turner, successful bankers at Sedan, Kansas.

WATSON, ENOS L., was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 22, 1830. He is the son of James and Nancy (Linsey) Watson. His father died when he was but an infant, and his mother, with her family of seven children, removed to Randolph County, Indiana, in 1832, and settled on a farm in Ward Township. His early education was obtained at such schools as the country districts afforded at that time, but, being ambitious to learn, he attended the county seminary at Winchester, and so well did he improve his opportunities that he began teaching at the age of nineteen, and for some time he taught in winter and studied law in summer. In the fall of 1852 he was elected county surveyor on account of his skill in mathematics. This office he held for four years. In the mean time he pursued the study of law, and in 1856 was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Jay and Randolph. This was a great compliment, especially when we consider that he had only been admitted to the bar that year. He was re-elected in 1858 for two years more, when the circuit was enlarged by the addition of Delaware and Blackford Counties. Here he served two years. In 1863 he was appointed United States internal revenue assessor, but resigned in a few months. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Judge Cheney, which continued for eight years. During this period he had gained a lucrative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1867, serving one term, and was again elected in 1878. In 1874 he formed a partnership with L. J. Monks, the present Circuit Judge. Judge Cheney was then again with him until the latter retired from business in 1877, and now he has associated with him William E. Monks, cousin of his former partner. While Mr. Watson has been advancing in his chosen profession, he has not been indifferent to the public improvements of the country around, but has contributed to the building of railroads, turnpikes, etc. He is not a member of any religious organization, but Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a newspaper editor and proprietor, he has recently been active. In February, 1876, he purchased a half interest in the Winchester *Herald*, and changed it from an independent to a Republican paper, and in July, 1876, he became sole proprietor, and refitted and refurnished his office, buying a new Taylor steam press, and is now making the business successful. As a member of the Republican party, Mr. Watson has proved himself a peace-maker, and has had an important agency in causing his adopted county to stand without dissensions, and with an overwhelming Republican majority.

WHITESELL, JOSEPH M., M. D., was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1804. He is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Markle) Whitesell. The former was a native of Holland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He is the youngest of nine children, three of whom are yet living, including among them the second son, who was born in 1789, and a sister, born in 1794. Joseph spent his time as a boy on a farm. He was left an orphan, by the death of his father, when but six years old. At the age of seventeen he entered college, and was considered an excellent mathematician for his opportunities. In Latin he was still reading Cæsar when he was obliged to discontinue his school life. It should be stated that while here he had to work in order to pay for his board and tuition; but, as in other cases, this had the effect of sharpening his appreciation of knowledge. He then studied medicine under the celebrated Doctor James R. Speer, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who, it is thought, performed the first operation for cataract west of the Alleghany Mountains. After three years of application, he began practice in Zelienople, Pennsylvania, where he continued one year. On August 20, 1829, he reached the village of West Liberty, Henry County, Indiana, near where Knightstown now stands, a village which has crippled and finally annihilated its rival. But at that early day it was headquarters for many whisky-loving citizens of Henry, Rush, and Hancock Counties, and the place

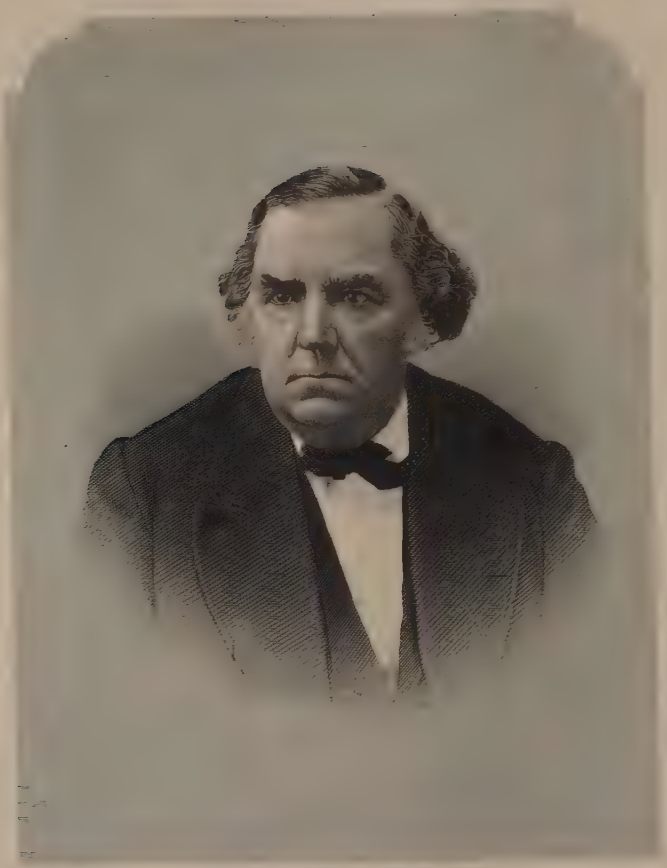
L. Wilcoxon

where on Saturdays many disgraceful drunken brawls occurred, in which even justices, judges, and other officers of the law, participated. These scenes were shocking and repugnant to Doctor Whitesell, whose sense of propriety and temperance principles forbade such degrading practices. Men would come out of a bloody fight, and at once both proceed to wash from the same basin of water, and then walk into a doggery and drink together. We are thankful that those scenes have passed away. "Moderation," says Fuller, "is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues." On reaching his new home, the young physician's property consisted of a horse, bridle and saddle, and five dollars and eighteen cents in cash. In September he was taken sick, and so continued until about Christmas of that year; and during this sickness, when far from his native hills and alone, the five dollars were borrowed, and the borrower ran away, which reduced his cash to eighteen cents. But *nil desperandum* was his watchword, and he went boldly forward in the practice of his profession until he now (1878) owns near seven hundred acres of land, besides other valuable property. To practice medicine in those times was no child's play. Long, muddy, and crooked roads, through almost impenetrable forests and swamps, were part of his hardships, year in and year out. And of the succeeding twenty-one years, he believes he was astride of his horse for seven years of the time, riding through an area of country near twenty miles in circumference. He is now in his fiftieth year of active exertion in the medical profession, and is believed to be the oldest practicing physician in the state of Indiana, with one exception. He mentions two instances in which he was riding at midnight. The darkness was so profound that he became bewildered and lost, and finally had to dismount from his horse, and sit or lie on the ground till morning; and that, too, when there were many wolves and other savage animals in the woods. On August 19, 1831, he married Eleanor D. Carey, the daughter of Waitsell M. Carey, who owned the land on which Knightstown was afterwards built. Their family consists of two sons, both of whom are married. One is on a farm near by, and the oldest lives in Knightstown. Doctor Whitesell has long been an active temperance man, and was a member of the Washingtonians in their day. He joined the Masonic Order in 1840. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1862 Doctor Whitesell was appointed assistant surgeon of the 36th Indiana Regiment. At this time, being near sixty years of age, he had no thought of entering the army; but as the fires of patriotism burned in his heart, and as he thought he might make his medical knowledge and experience instrumental in saving some poor soldier's life, he resolved to accept the position, and went promptly to the field of action. Here he continued for six months, sharing with his comrades the hardships and privations of camp life. But it was too much. He was reduced almost to a skeleton, having lost fifty-four pounds in weight. With this unmistakable warning before him, he retired from the army to save his own life. He afterwards recovered his tone of health, and is now sprightly and active for his age, is a good member of society, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

WILCOXON, LLOYD, miller, grain and coal dealer, of Muncie, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, May 11, 1821. He inherits an industrious, frugal, and thrifty disposition. His paternal grandfather was an Englishman, a very extensive landowner in Scioto County. His mother's father was also a native of England, and a farmer in the same county. His father, Lloyd Wilcoxon, was born in Maryland, carried on farming and carpentry in Ohio, served in the War of 1812, and died at the age of seventy-five in Muncie. His mother, Elizabeth Truitt, was of English descent and a native of Pennsylvania. They were both persons of good sense, quiet demeanor, and persevering industry. Lloyd Wilcoxon came to Indiana with his parents in 1832, and settled in Delaware County. He had only the limited advantages of farmers' sons in those days—one term of school per year. Hard labor on the farm, though it prevented attendance at school, kept him from idleness and vice, and was the means of laying the foundations of an excellent character. Though fond of mechanism, he worked chiefly at agriculture, and before long was the owner of a farm. On this he was employed until 1852, with so much success that he was able then to engage in buying and selling grain. After five years of prosperity he added, in 1858, the milling business. This was begun on a small scale, but has been enlarged until it embraces all the late improvements. In 1870 he entered into partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. J. M. Long, in the sale of farm implements, but abandoned it four years later, as the mill required much of his attention. In 1874 he established a coal-yard, of which the business is now flourishing. The demands of his business have made Mr. Wilcoxon fully alive to the importance of having good means of transportation; and therefore he has become a stockholder in every road, either railway or turnpike, entering Muncie. These are eight in number. He is treasurer of the Walnut Street and the Middletown Turnpike Companies. The cares of a large business have not engrossed his mind to the exclusion of the needs of his fellow-men, or the requirements of religion. He has ever sought, through various organizations, to benefit the needy and reform

the erring. This is especially true in the cause of temperance. He is an active worker in several societies, and sets before his workmen the example of perfect sobriety, making it an imperative rule that no one shall remain in his employment who drinks intoxicating liquor. Mr. Wilcoxon has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the age of sixteen, and has been a trustee for twenty-five years, besides holding other offices. In 1854 he joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and at the close of that year had taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge and of the Encampment. Two years later he was sent to the Grand Lodge of the state as a representative of the subordinate lodge and the Encampment. Although brought up a Democrat, he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. He has always held decided political views, but has never sought office, believing that business duties are more important and more profitable. Mr. Wilcoxon is one of that class to whom, in great measure, is committed the welfare of the nation; for upon the enterprising, upright business men depend the vital interests of the people. He has been untiring in his efforts to develop the resources of the country and provide outlets for its products; while, by example and substantial aid, he has labored to confer upon his fellows the benefits of moral and religious culture. Decision, judgment, executive force, and honesty are the qualities that appear prominent in his business; and they have made him successful in every undertaking. He has accumulated considerable property. Generous, sympathetic, and just, Mr. Wilcoxon wins many friends, and exerts a salutary influence. He married, March 28, 1842, Miss Rhoda Moore, a native of Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Patience (Truitt) Moore. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living.

WILLSON, VOLNEY, farmer and capitalist, of Muncie, was born in Easton, Washington County, New York, April 12, 1816. His father's ancestors were Scotch-Irish in the paternal line and Scotch on the mother's side; the McCrackens, to which family she belonged, having come from Scotland and settled in New England. Her grandfather, Colonel David McCracken, sacrificed an arm in the cause of American independence; her father, Isaac Clapp, and his brother also served in the Revolutionary army. Volney Willson's father, Osborne Willson, was a native of Vermont, and he is still living, at the age of eighty-seven, at Greenwich, Washington County, New York, which has been his home for sixty years. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Clapp, was a native of Salem, Washington County, New York, and was of Welsh descent. She died in August, 1875, in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Willson's ancestors were industrious, frugal, and remarkable for their longevity. He was the oldest of twelve children, eleven of whom have been teachers. He was instructed in a district school until he was twelve years old, and then attended during the summer months of the next four years a seminary in Union village. After that he taught winter schools at from ten to fourteen dollars per month, with board, and worked on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he came West to Muncie, Indiana, and again engaged in teaching, at a higher salary of twenty-two dollars per month, without board. At the end of two years he became a grocer, in partnership with John A. Gilbert, but two years later resumed teaching. He was occupied in this manner for several years, and also in performing the duties of deputy county treasurer, and in superintending a farm of about five hundred acres which he had purchased. In 1844 Mr. Willson was elected county treasurer, and held that office by re-election three terms, discharging his duties with faithfulness and ability. He has increased his landed possessions from time to time, until they now comprise nine hundred acres. Since 1853 his time has been spent chiefly in farming, stock-raising, buying and selling wool and cattle, and in brokerage. He is deemed one of the principal farmers in Indiana, and has been connected officially with most of the state fairs. For eight years Mr. Willson was a director of the Muncie branch of the State Bank of Indiana. He has taken stock in most of the turnpikes leading to the city; he was director and treasurer of the Muncie and Granville Turnpike from its beginning to its completion, and held the same positions in the Muncie and Yorktown Turnpike Company. He has also been a stockholder in the Cincinnati and Chicago, the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and the Bee-line Railroads. Mr. Willson has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows since 1852, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodges. He is independent in his religious views, yet he contributes largely to all the Churches of Muncie. Strongly attached to the cause of education, he has served as a school examiner and director; he is an ardent advocate of free schools. In politics Mr. Willson was formerly a Whig, and now is a Republican. He has been a delegate to several political state conventions, and has attended all of them during the last twenty-five years. He was chosen one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention that met in Philadelphia in 1876, but declined to serve. Shrewdness, sagacity, financial ability, and integrity mark Mr. Willson's business transactions, and have enabled him, with industry, to accumulate a large property. In all his affairs he is governed by a high sense of honor and justice, one evidence of which is seen in the fact that during the forty-one years of his residence in Muncie he has never been



Adam Wolfe

sued on his own account. He is very decided in all his views and fearless in their expression. He is public-spirited, very benevolent, and is regarded as one of the worthiest citizens of Delaware County. Mr. Willson married, in February, 1843, Miss Elizabeth Gilbert. They have had six children, two daughters and four sons; three of the latter are still living.

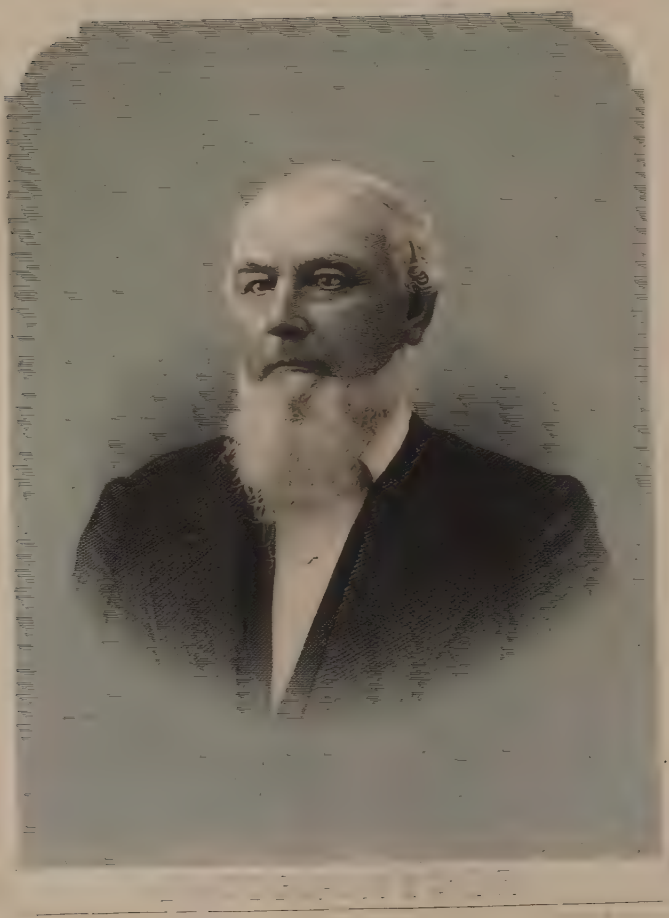
WILLARD, CHARLES F., one of the earliest and most successful business men of Muncie, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, September 27, 1812, and died in Painesville, Ohio, November 23, 1871. He was of pure Anglo-Saxon origin, as his parents, Roswell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Willard, were born in New Hampshire, of English ancestors. His grandfather, Major Simon Willard, came from Kent County, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1649. During his boyhood, Mr. Willard attended a common school in his native town, and subsequently an academy at Plainfield, Vermont. After leaving school he became a clerk in a store at Lewiston, New York, and remained there one year. He then obtained a similar situation in Rochester in that state, and was there employed two years, at the end of which time he went to Dayton, Ohio, but after six months he proceeded to Muncie, Indiana, arriving there on the sixth day of February, 1831. The village had been laid out only four years prior to this, and was yet a mere hamlet of log huts, isolated from older towns by wide, almost trackless forests, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. In partnership with Thomas Kirby, Mr. Willard engaged in the fur trade with the Indians and the squatters, and kept a store of general merchandise. This he continued very successfully until 1847, then sold out to Moses L. Neely, and retired from active business. In 1866, after a residence of thirty-five years in Muncie, he removed to Painesville, Ohio, where he died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Willard was liberal in religious views, and never was connected with any Church or secret society. He was a member first of the Whig, then of the Republican party; but, though very influential, and urgently solicited at times to accept certain political offices, he always declined the honor. It required no little enterprise and fortitude, as well as other sterling qualities, to penetrate the wilds of Indiana in those early days, and build up a large and prosperous trade; but Mr. Willard seemed specially adapted to the work, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He led a worthy life, and was widely known and respected. Mr. Willard was united in marriage, October 9, 1834, to Miss Mary Adams Putnam, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who still survives him. They had eight children, of whom only two are now living: Charles A., and Mary C., wife of Frederick A. Preston, of Evansville. Mr. Charles A. Willard, a prominent lumber merchant and manufacturer of Muncie, was born in that city February 20, 1842. After acquiring a knowledge of the English branches in his native place, he went in 1860 to Vevay, Switzerland County, and there learned the art of watch-making. At the end of three years he removed to Cincinnati, and worked at his trade until 1866, when he established himself in the jewelry business in Painesville, Ohio. Remaining there till 1871 he then returned to Muncie and engaged in the lumber trade. He married, June 24, 1874, Miss Georgia Warren, of Unionville, Lake County, Ohio, who died February 16, 1877. Mr. Willard has inherited fine business capacity, and, though a young man, has already done much to advance the growth of Muncie, having erected within its limits a considerable number of buildings. Personally, he is unassuming, courteous, considerate of the feelings of others, and somewhat reticent, except when among congenial friends, with whom he is agreeably social. No man of his age in that county has been more useful than he or is regarded with higher appreciation.

WOLFE, ADAM, merchant, of Muncie, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1807. His paternal grandfather came from Germany before the American Revolution, and settled in Little York, Pennsylvania, where he married a German lady, and afterward removed to Washington County, of that state. His father was John Wolfe; and his mother, Catherine Devore, of Irish descent. Adam Wolfe was the seventh of eleven children, all of whom have reached adult age, and have reared large families. During his infancy his parents removed to Coshocton County, Ohio. Reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic were the extent of his early acquisitions. His time was mostly employed on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, at which time his father died. Having always had an inclination to trade, he engaged in 1829 in the mercantile business at New Guilford, Coshocton County. There he remained until May, 1830, when, having entered into a partnership, he lost all his capital through his partner's dishonesty. He then removed to Westfield, Delaware County, and there established another store. In this he was engaged till 1841, when he went into the pork-packing business. He soon lost all he had accumulated, and became involved in debt to the amount of two thousand dollars. From 1842 until 1855 he engaged in the manufacture and sale of fanning-mills in connection with the mercantile business, and during this period amassed over one hundred thousand dollars. Having debtors in Indiana, and having opened three stores in that state, Mr.

Wolfe removed in 1855 to Muncie. He also entered the banking business at Marion and at Columbus City. Prosperity still attended his enterprise; and now, besides two banks, he owns five stores, all in thriving condition—one in each of the counties of Delaware, Madison, Grant, Huntington, and Blackford. Mr. Wolfe is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows; has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodges, and is now connected with the Encampment. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. His large business has prevented his engaging in politics, and, though often urged, he has always refused to accept office. He is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Wolfe married, April 26, 1832, Miss Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of Samuel Elliott, of New York. By this marriage he has had seven children, four of whom are now living: Sobrina, wife of Jason Willson, banker, of Marion; Emeline, married to General Thomas J. Brady, second assistant postmaster-general; Frances Amelia, who lives at home; and Clara, wife of Robert C. Bell, a prominent lawyer of Fort Wayne. Mr. Wolfe has been steadily engaged in business for forty-eight years; and the large fortune he has accumulated proves him to be possessed of superior abilities. His wealth has been gained honorably, and is used worthily. He is engaged in both public and private charities, and has assisted in building schools, colleges, and churches. He attributes his success, in no small degree, to the precepts and example of his parents, whom he holds in affectionate remembrance. Though now seventy-one years of age, he is still hale and strong, and manages his extensive business with systematic care. He has many admirable traits of character, being so kind, forbearing, and conscientious that his home is always peaceful, and his relations with others have never been broken by a quarrel. It is said that he has no enemy; and the entire community regard him as an excellent man and a model merchant.

WINTON, ROBERT, M. D., of Muncie, was born in Rossville, Butler County, Ohio, November 14, 1820, and has devoted most of his life to the study and practice of medicine. He removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1831, where, four years later, he entered Wabash College, with the intention of taking the full course, but, on account of the death of his father, which occurred in 1832, he was unable, through lack of means, to remain in the institution more than two years. After leaving school he became a clerk in the store of his brother, Matthew H., in Lafayette, and stayed there till the fall of 1838. During the succeeding winter he read medicine in the office of his brother-in-law at Dayton, Indiana. The next year he accepted a place as salesman in the general mercantile establishment of Bloomfield, Russey & Jack, Muncie, with whom he remained one year, and then entered the employ of Willard & Putnam, merchants, and held that situation the same length of time. Then he went to Crawfordsville, and for one year spent all his leisure in the study of medicine, under the direction of his brother, William R. Winton, M. D., after which he returned to Muncie and entered the office of Doctor W. C. Willard. His previous medical studies had prepared him for a ready comprehension of the science, and he now made very satisfactory progress. Two years later he married Elmira, daughter of Stephen Long, former treasurer of Delaware County. In October of that year he removed to Wheeling, Delaware County, and commenced the practice of medicine. Hitherto the force of circumstances had made Mr. Winton apparently capricious, but now he had secured a vantage ground from which he could not be easily moved. Here he remained eleven years, steadily engaged in the duties of his profession. Through his experience and study thus far he had attained a degree of proficiency with which many are content; but, aspiring to a more extended knowledge, he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1855, and graduated in the following February. In the fall of 1856 he returned to Muncie, and in January, 1857, formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Doctor W. C. Willard, but, because of that gentleman's ill-health, this relation was dissolved in the fall of 1858. During the four subsequent years he was associated, first, with Doctor W. J. Andrews, and then with his nephew, Doctor Horace Winton. In June, 1872, he entered into his present partnership with Doctor G. W. H. Kemper. While in Wheeling, Doctor Winton was connected with the Grant County Medical Society, and, after locating in Muncie, he helped organize the Delaware County Medical Society, and was for some time its president. In March, 1866, he was a member of the convention that reorganized the old State Medical Society into a delegated body, and has ever since been associated with it, and he is also a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and has taken all the degrees of the Encampment, and been a representative to the Grand Lodge of the state. In politics the Doctor has been content to remain in the rank and file of his party—the Republican—never having sought political favors, nor held any office except that of member of the city council. Educational and religious interests have been to him a more congenial field, and in this he has acted officially as a school trustee and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Winton has had five children, four of whom are living: Emma J., wife of A. S. Haines, commission merchant, of Kansas City; Mary L., married to J. W. Perkins, of the Muncie *Times;* George W. Winton,

W. Winton Esq.



Jacob H. Hyer

druggist; and Carrie L., who is still at home. Doctor Winton's ability to trace the devious paths of disease through the system, and to remove it with its effects, is recognized in the successful results of his practice, and the enviable reputation he has gained. Those qualities of mind and heart that do not pertain to the mere knowledge of medical science, but greatly enhance the true worth of a family physician, are not wanting in him. In social and religious circles he is justly esteemed, and his influence in the community is that of a man of culture and moral refinement.

WYSOR, JACOB H., capitalist, miller, and farmer, is one of the earliest pioneers and most prominent business men of Muncie. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Miller) Wysor, were of German descent, and were born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was a commissioned officer in the War for American Independence. All the Wysors' ancestors engaged, more or less, in tilling the soil, and were honest, hard-working people, endowed with that strength of body and mind characteristic of the Teutonic race. As a valued heirloom, Mr. Wysor preserves a quaint old wine chest made in Germany one hundred and eighty years ago. Mr. Wysor was born in Montgomery (now Pulaski) County, Virginia, December 6, 1819. He was the only child of his father, who died before his birth. His mother married again. She remained in Montgomery County, and there her son grew to boyhood. In 1835 he removed with the family to Delaware County, Indiana, an event for a boy who had scarcely been out of his native county. In his new home he attended school, but only for two winter terms; and after five years he returned to Virginia, and there studied diligently for one year. Having acquired a good knowledge of the English branches, Mr. Wysor was ready to carry out his long cherished purpose of becoming a business man. Accordingly, in the following year (1841), he returned to this state, and engaged in the grocery and dry-goods trade in Muncie. He felt in some degree conscious of the abilities that have since marked his career and won him success, and he anticipated immediate prosperity. His way to fortune, however, lay through loss, for only a few months had passed when nearly all his property was burned. In March, 1843, he made another venture, by renting what was known as the Gilbert Mills; and, after two years, in partnership with John Jack and James L. Russey, he bought the mills, and conducted the business as one of the firm of Russey, Jack & Co. In 1849 Mr. Wysor joined the throng of gold-seekers that hurried toward California. His course was down the Mississippi, across the Gulf of Mexico to the Isthmus, thence over to Panama, where, owing to the rush for berths, he was compelled to wait five weeks before a passage up the coast could be secured. At length he embarked in a sailing vessel, which was thirty-four days in making the voyage to San Francisco. After he had been there about two months, Mr. Russey followed by the same route, but was killed by the Indians in the summer of 1850. Mr. Wysor engaged successfully as miner, teamster, and stock-trader, until May, 1852, when he returned to Muncie. In 1854, with the remaining partner, Mr. Jack, he began building the large grist-mill, which he still owns, known as the Muncie Mills. It was completed in 1850. It contains six run of stone, is provided with every needed facility, and is considered at least equal to any mill of like capacity in the state. The firm was Wysor & Jack until the death of the latter, in October, 1859. In 1858 William B. Kline had been admitted as a partner, and on the death of Mr. Jack the firm became Wysor & Kline. In 1872 Mr. Wysor built the Wysor Opera-house, one of the finest buildings in the city, and said to be the best hall of its size in Indiana. Through the crisis of 1857, and the depression of trade that resulted from the late war, he steadily and safely conducted his increasing business. He dealt largely in land, and availed himself of his early experience by engaging also in farming. As wealth increased, it was employed in useful enterprises—the building of railroads, turnpikes, and other improvements. He has been the president of the Muncie and Granville Turnpike Company ever since its organization. Mr. Wysor is a Democrat, but has never aspired to political honors, nor taken an active interest in politics. He married, April 5, 1854, Miss Sarah Richardson, daughter of John and Martha Richardson. She was born in Virginia, and comes of a long line of worthy English ancestors. She is a lady of refined taste and true Christian graces, and, with her husband, takes great pride in the education of their children—Harry, Mattie, and William. The first named, their eldest, is a young man of culture, whom ill-health has caused to relinquish a professional for a business life. The daughter early evinced artistic talent, painting with skill at the age of twelve; she is now devoting herself to that art. William, the youngest, is attending the Muncie high school. Mr. Wysor has succeeded through natural adaptation to business rather than by acquired ability. In trade he acts intuitively, and every enterprise is attended with prosperity. He has gained his wealth by honorable means, sharing its benefits with others, in promoting the growth of Muncie and the surrounding country. He is a silent, thoughtful man, possessing genuine worth of character, which is fully revealed only to intimate friends. To know him well is to respect him, and he holds a high place in the esteem of the people of Delaware County.

BRADY, GENERAL THOMAS J. In the corps of active, able, intelligent, and sagacious young men which that born leader of men, Oliver Perry Morton, called around him during the stormy scenes of the late bloody Rebellion, there was not one who obtained and retained his confidence and respect in a higher degree than the subject of this brief sketch, Thomas J. Brady. While the great chieftain and patriot lay dying, his thoughts frequently reverted to his young friend, and many messages of love and esteem passed between them. Senator Morton had good reason to place implicit confidence in his ardent admirer, for never had a great chieftain a truer or more devoted, unselfish friend. During all the varying vicissitudes of the Rebellion, and amid all the assaults of his political opponents after peace had returned, General Brady stood unflinchingly and devotedly by his great leader, executing his commands with unshrinking firmness, and repelling the vicious attacks made upon him with devoted courage. And, to the very last, Governor Morton confided implicitly in General Brady, and leaned more and more upon him as the burden of physical infirmities and public duties grew more and more onerous and crushing. General Thomas J. Brady was born in the city of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, on the twelfth day of February, 1840, just in the opening scenes of the great Harrison-Van Buren campaign. His father, Hon. John Brady, was born in Lebanon, the shire-town, of Warren County, Ohio. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Wright, was born in Queen Anne County, eastern shore of Maryland. They were married in the city of Richmond, Indiana, settling in the now city of Muncie (then village of Muncietown) soon after their marriage, where Judge Brady opened a saddlery and harness shop, that being his trade. By his honesty, industry, and integrity, he soon built up a flourishing business, thus securing an honored and respected position in society. He soon became one of the Democratic leaders of the county, and was appointed postmaster of the place by President Polk in 1845, a position he held uninterruptedly until 1861, Fillmore's Whig administration not deeming it advisable to make any change. He was also elected Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County for several terms under the old Constitution of Indiana, and served to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was also elected trustee of Center Township, an important position under the Indiana township organization, being, in fact, the treasurer, and handling large sums of money annually. He was also, in 1865, chosen the first mayor of Muncie under its city charter. All these positions he filled with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. Although a decided Democrat, yet, when the war broke out, he promptly took ground against the Rebellion, and, during the entire struggle, he did all in his power to uphold the Government and crush out the Rebellion. He was the father of four sons, the third one being the subject of this sketch. General Brady received a good English education at the Muncie Academy, then one of the best educational institutions of Eastern Indiana. After graduating therefrom he entered the law office of the late Hon. Thomas J. Sample, a leading member of the Muncie bar. During the winter of 1858–59 he served as clerk to the Judiciary Committee of the Indiana state Senate, Hon. Walter March, of Muncie, being its chairman. Being admitted to the bar, he removed to Bethany, Missouri, and entered into partnership with Hon. D. J. Heaston, of that place, which connection lasted about one year. Returning to Muncie thereafter, he took the census, in 1860, of five townships in Delaware County. He was superintendent of the Muncie schools during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and in April, 1861, under the call for seventy-five thousand three months' troops, he enlisted the first company raised in Delaware County, and one of the first companies to enter the capital of the state. He was commissioned its captain April 16, 1861. He was attached to a provisional regiment, organized by Governor Morton from the first ten companies that reached Indianapolis, with Lew Wallace as colonel, to hurry to the defense of Washington City. This idea being found impracticable, General Brady and his company were made Company C, 8th Indiana Infantry, William P. Benton colonel. He served with his regiment through the campaigns of McClellan and Rosecrans in West Virginia. The regiment was in the battle of Rich Mountain, and captured a rebel battery at that pass. Upon the reorganization of the 8th as a three-year regiment, he reorganized his company, which became Company A. It was ordered to the Department of the Missouri, serving gallantly under General Fremont till sent to General Curtis. It participated in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and he was soon after promoted to the majority of the regiment. It marched across to Helena, in 1862; moved up the river to St. Louis with Davidson, and then started, under orders, for Arkansas again, but before reaching its destination was sent to the Mississippi River, at Cape Girardeau, and thence to Grant, in Mississippi, being there attached to McClernand's Corps. He was selected by his division commander, General Carr, to take four companies of the 8th and cover, as skirmishers, the landing of the division at Grand Gulf. The rebel water batteries could not be silenced, and the landing was not effected. A landing was finally made at Bruinsburg, General Brady, with his four selected companies of the 8th Regiment, being the first to gain the bluffs. In the battle of Port Gibson he bravely led his men into the thickest of the fight, having his horse shot under him. He took an active part in Grant's grand strategy

Thos J. Brady

in the Black River and Champion Hills campaign, which eventuated in Pemberton's being shut up in Vicksburg. He was in various charges during the celebrated siege of that rebel stronghold, and was highly complimented, by both Generals Carr and Benton, for gallant conduct in the field. On the 19th of September, 1863, General Brady was promoted by Governor Morton for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, and was commissioned as colonel of the 117th Indiana Infantry, six months' troops. With his new command, he was ordered to East Tennessee. After doing duty at various points in that section of Tennessee, he, with his command, was finally stationed at Bean's Station. During Longstreet's attack on General Hascall's command the 117th was stationed at Clinch Mountain Gap, three miles from the former point. From Bean's Station a road ran to and through the Gap, and another road ran north along the side of the mountain to its top, intersecting the first road at a point between General Brady's command and the force under General Wilcox. Along these two roads Longstreet sent a brigade, to intercept General Brady before he could unite with General Wilcox. This movement completely isolated the 117th and its commander, and friend and foe alike supposed their capture was inevitable, as there seemed no possible way of getting out of the trap save by a surrender. Surrender was the last thought of General Brady and his gallant regiment. Ordering all baggage, stores, and camp equipage to be destroyed, he then, by unfrequented paths and by-roads, and down seemingly impassable precipices, led his regiment out of the trap, thus winning the plaudits of the whole Union army of the West. This retreat is still talked of by all who understood its difficulties as one of the brilliant feats performed in East Tennessee during the war. October 20, 1864, General Brady, after the expiration of the enlistment of the 117th, was commissioned as colonel of the 140th Indiana Infantry, one-half of which he had raised during the summer months in the counties comprising the "Old Burnt District." November 15 he, with his command, left for Nashville, and then for Murfreesboro, and was in garrison at Fort Rosecrans during the siege of Nashville. During this General Brady and his command participated in all the fighting around Murfreesboro, doing their full share of the bloody work. Then the command was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, General Cox commanding. January 16, 1865, it embarked for Cincinnati, *via* the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, and thence to Washington City. February 3 it took steamer at Alexandria, to join the expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina. On the 8th it landed, crossed Cape Fear River on the 16th, and on the 17th started for Wilmington. It took part in the storming of Fort Anderson, the 140th winning the honor of capturing the rebel garrison flag. On the 20th it aided in routing the enemy at Town Creek Bridge, two companies of the 140th being the first to enter the rebel works. Camped in vicinity of Wilmington till the 6th of March, it then left for Kingston, marching over seventeen miles per day, over roads that were simply horrible, taking the belt for rapid marching in that army. On the 11th of July, 1865, the 140th was mustered out of the service at Washington, and ordered to Indianapolis for final payment and discharge. A grand ovation was extended to it by the state authorities and citizens at Indianapolis on the 21st of July, 1865, and on the 25th General Brady's gallant command was resolved into its original elements as part of the civic population of the state of Indiana. Subsequently, General Brady was made by the President and Senate a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, an honor well earned and worthily bestowed; so that he comes by his title of "general" legally and honestly, having earned it by constant devotion to military duty from the first boom of the cannon in 1861 to the return of peace in 1865. Life and death, peace and war, joy and sorrow, are inextricably commingled in this life. One day shows the wreath of the joyous, happy bride, and the next exhibits the sable plumes of the cortege of the dead. The joyful acclaims which salute the birth of the smiling babe are discordantly intermingled with the wails for the dying grandsire. While the cannon were booming, and the shock of contending hosts was making the very earth reel, General Brady, after the muster-out of the 117th, in the winter of 1863–64, was united in wedlock to Miss Emeline Wolfe, of Muncie, daughter of Adam Wolfe, Esq., a leading capitalist of that city. Scarcely had the happy pair time to realize the joys of home, the sweets of domestic happiness, before the groom was called by stern duty to play a manly part in the drama of "grim-visaged war." From this union have sprung three beautiful children, two girls and one boy, the pride of their parents, around whose future gather all their hopes and bright anticipations. After leaving the army General Brady returned to the practice of his profession in Muncie, having formed a copartnership with Hon. A. C. Mellette, ex-member of the Indiana Senate. Though very successful, General Brady was not satisfied, and in 1868 purchased the Muncie *Times*, which he so enlarged and improved, both mechanically and intellectually, that it soon became the leading Republican journal in central Eastern Indiana. In fact, his connection with the *Times* may be considered an epoch in journalism in Eastern Indiana. He purchased an entirely new outfit, enlarged the newspaper to a first-class size, and put in steam power and presses, etc. His enterprise stimulated the publishers in all the neighboring counties to greater efforts in im-

proving their respective papers; and the impetus thus given to Indiana journalism is felt to this very day in that section of the state. He continued his connection with the *Times* till 1870, when, having been appointed United States Consul to the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, he virtually severed his connection with it, though he remained part proprietor for a year or more afterwards, having first sold one-half interest to his old law partner, Hon. A. C. Mellette, and subsequently transferred to him the other moiety. He retained his consulate till 1875, though he obtained a year's leave of absence in 1874. While at home in 1874 he was appointed chairman of the Republican state central committee of Indiana. Though the canvass was not entirely successful, so far as the Republicans were concerned, yet General Brady did succeed in preventing the opposition from gaining their great point—the control of both branches of the Legislature, and the subsequent redistricting of the state on an unjust and an offensively partisan basis. Having resigned his consulate, on the first day of July, 1875, General Brady was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Ohio and Indiana. He took charge of his district at a time when the country was filled with rumors of frauds of the most gigantic character at Cincinnati and other points in his jurisdiction. He investigated these rumors thoroughly, following out every clue and seeming clue with unflagging energy, and demonstrated, to his own satisfaction at least, that the rumors were unfounded. A small coterie of interested pretended revenue "sharps" still continued to asseverate that there were great frauds being perpetrated at Cincinnati, and, by assumptions of superior acumen, made such an impression at Washington that General Brady was not, as was intended, made commissioner of internal revenue on the retirement of Hon. D. D. Pratt. Time has vindicated the integrity and sagacity of General Brady in this matter, for, although three years and more have elapsed since the inauguration of President Hayes, yet not a scintilla of evidence has been produced that the government has ever been defrauded of a single cent by whisky rings or revenue thieves of any kind at that point. Subsequently, General Brady was transferred to the internal revenue district embracing the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. While in charge of this district he was eminently energetic and successful in unearthing and defeating schemes for defrauding the revenue. Through his tact and watchfulness the New Orleans end of the great St. Louis whisky swindle was brought to light, the parties thereto arraigned for trial, and forced to disgorge vast sums which they had hoped to divert into their own pockets. By this action the entire scheme, in all its parts and ramifications, was brought to light and defeated, and the whisky thieves so overwhelmed with terror that they have been unable to make a rally ever since. Soon after this General Brady resigned this position and retired, to give attention to his private affairs, which had been badly neglected for years. On the 20th of July, 1876, General Brady was tendered the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-general; Judge Tyner, who had previously filled the position, having been tendered the portfolio of the Post-office Department. He accepted the post, and, from the moment he entered upon its duties, it was evident that a master's hand was wielding its power. Throughout the entire mail service, embracing in its ramifications almost the entire continent, a new impetus was given to the affairs of the bureau, and the service was soon placed in a condition so efficient as to enlist the commendations of the people of the entire Union. During four years' service his work has been investigated again and again by hostile inquisitors, who were forced to report that they could find nothing whatever worthy of reprobation in his administration. During the fiscal year 1879–80 he largely extended what is known as the "star service" of his bureau, which includes every thing outside of the railroad and steamboat service. General Brady took the ground that the enterprising pioneers who left behind them most of the comforts and all of the luxuries of the older states, and who penetrated the wilds of the far West for the purpose of founding new homes for themselves and their descendants, and who were building up new commonwealths, were entitled to the very best mail facilities the department could give them. While such a policy might not immediately pay in dollars and cents, yet he contended that it would pay in the increased development of the new states and territories. In pursuance of this enlightened and statesman-like policy, he very largely increased the star service, so much so that it became evident that, if the service was continued on the new basis till the end of the fiscal year, there would be a large deficit in the Post-office Department revenues. General Brady promptly reported the condition of affairs to Postmaster-general Key, who at once transmitted General Brady's report to Congress, asking for an increased appropriation of over two millions of dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. His action at once created a storm in the House of Representatives, and General Brady and his policy were bitterly assailed by Blackburn, Democrat, and Hawley and Cannon, Republicans, of the Committee on Appropriations. For days the fight raged in the House with unmitigated bitterness, the assailants of General Brady and his policy striving to the utmost to defeat that policy, and destroy its projector. His foes were gallantly met at every point, and his friends, having reason and the facts on their side, overwhelmingly defeated his assailants, and covered them with confu-

sion. He came out of the fiery ordeal unscathed, and without even a spot on his character. The contest was the most remarkable one that has yet occurred in the Forty-sixth Congress. Party lines entirely disappeared during the fierce onset, and Democrat encountered Democrat, and Republican met Republican, in a hand to hand contest, and not an inch of ground was yielded save as it was won by superior logic and resistless strategy. Truth and right won the victory in the House, and General Brady's triumph was complete. The contest was then transferred to the Senate, where the same ground was fought over again, and with the same result. Victory every-where perched on the banner of progressive mail service, and the triumph was recently clinched by the passage of an annual appropriation bill for the Post-office Department, which approved most emphatically every principle and measure contended for by General Brady and his friends; so that in the future, as in the past, the hardy pioneer and the dwellers in the remote and sparsely settled sections will have at their command the very best postal facilities the government can possibly afford to give them. General Brady is in the prime of life, and in vigorous health, and, if the past is any criterion of the future, he will be called to still higher positions in the public service. Of spotless character and unflagging energy, he has as fair a prospect before him of eminent success in public life as any young man now in public life. Whatever may be that future, or whatever position he may be called upon to fulfill, one thing is certain: no man will bring to the discharge of his duties more ardent zeal or clearer perceptions of the claims of duty.

DAVIS, T. HENRY, M. D., Richmond, Indiana, was born on the Island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, September 29, 1836. He is the oldest son of Henry W. and Lydia Cartwright Davis. Born in rugged New England and reared on her stormy coast, he inherited a robust constitution and imbibed the energizing influence of his early surroundings. The subject of this sketch was educated under the public school system of his native island. An apt scholar, he found no difficulty in maintaining his rank in his class; his special taste, however, was for mathematical studies, in which he excelled. Having completed his school life at the early age of 17, he commenced the study of medicine with William P. Cross, M. D., of Nantucket. For three years this was continued, during which time he attended two courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, subsequently graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis. During the year 1857 a few months were spent in the South, where, finding no satisfactory location, he again turned toward the New England states, but on his way was arrested by the thought that to return was no evidence of success. Suddenly he determined to try the West, and without any particular point in view he drifted to Richmond, Indiana (his present residence), where the evidences of thrift and prosperity arrested his course and determined his future. The following year he was married to Louisa G. McDonald, of Oxford, Ohio, and to her rare endowments he attributes much of his subsequent success in life. Having no aspirations except to succeed in his profession, twenty years of fixed residence, with hardly a month's respite, have resulted in a competency that is satisfactory and a professional reputation that is unquestioned. Buoyant of disposition and of untiring energy, he has overridden many obstacles in life and resolved what would otherwise have been failures into success. Enthused with local pride he has served since 1869, except a brief interval, as a member of the City Council, and for a similar period as President of the Board of Health, sacrificing much time to promote the city's interests. He is a member of the Knight Templars and the Masonic Order. He is also a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Of unblemished personal character, he still lives one among the many examples of what energy and application will accomplish.

MORRISON, JOHN IRWIN, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1806, and emigrated to Indiana in 1826. He settled in Washington County, where he taught school the first winter on Walnut Ridge. The next spring he was elected to take charge of the Salem Grammar School. His school prospered so much that a larger house was demanded. A commodious county seminary was built, of which he was chosen Principal. This school was liberally patronized and was eminently successful. Its fame was not confined to state limits, but extended throughout the whole West. He was twice elected Treasurer of Washington County, and also served in both branches of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana. He was the Senatorial Delegate from Washington County to the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education. He was the sole author of the section that provides for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction. For three years, from 1840 to 1843, he was a professor in the State University, and was president of the Board of Trustees, both before and after he acted as professor. He was appointed by President Lincoln a Commissioner of Enrollment during the Rebellion. While serving on this board in 1864, Mr. Morrison was nominated by the Union Republican Convention to the office of Treasurer of State, and was

elected, removing to Indianapolis in 1865. In 1873 he went to Knightstown, Henry County, where he was soon afterwards appointed by the city council a member of the School Board. He took an active part in the erection of the new academy, and holds the office of Township Trustee at the present time.

LOCKHART, HORATIO J., a prominent citizen of Muncie, was the son of Randal and Elizabeth (Waln) Lockhart, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His paternal ancestry were of Scotch and English extraction, while on his mother's side they came from Germany and England. His grandfather, H. J. Lockhart, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a brave and patriotic soldier during the Revolutionary War. He entered the ranks as a private in his sixteenth year, and was finally promoted to the rank of captain. He participated with his command in many of the hard-fought battles, and was wounded several times. Randal Lockhart was a man highly esteemed for his many noble traits of character. He was quiet and unassuming in his demeanor, and carved a way through adverse circumstances to a position of usefulness and distinction. In the year 1827 he migrated to Highland County, Ohio, where Horatio was born, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1833. In those primitive days the country lads had very meager opportunities for learning. They were allowed the winter months for study, and the summers were spent in preparing the soil for cultivation, it then being in a wild and unbroken state. He was studiously inclined, however, and his spare moments were spent to advantage. By the aid of hickory-bark light he prepared himself to teach by the time he had reached his seventeenth year. In 1847 the family removed to Jay County, Indiana, and bought another farm of unimproved land. Here his attention was again directed to clearing and renovating the soil, to which he industriously applied himself until the year 1855. His earliest inclinations were to be a good scholar, and with this motive in view he started for Fayette County, Ohio, there to prepare for college, though he had now reached his twenty-second year. He procured a scholarship with money which he earned during the summer by working on a farm, and the following winter by teaching, and was about to enter when the sad intelligence came that his brother had died, and that some members of the family were sick. He hastened home, and until the year following the duty of caring for the family devolved upon him. He then became a partner in a store situated in Fairview, Randolph County, Indiana, where he remained until March, 1858. From there he moved to Albany, Delaware County, and was employed as clerk in a "general store" until 1863. He then became an equal partner in the firm of Maynard & Lockhart, which was favorably known in Albany until 1867, when it became Lockhart & Brother, which existed until 1872. In the following year he moved to Muncie, the county seat of Delaware County, where he has since resided, principally engaged in the insurance business, and superintending two good farms which he owns, not far distant from the city limits. He has always been active in advancing the best interests of humanity, and of the community. He has been a stanch temperance man, and for some time has filled the position of president of the County Temperance Union, and has been a delegate to several state organizations. He was the second son in a family of nine children, six of whom were boys. Five of them reached the estate of manhood without having used tobacco or strong drink, or indulged in profanity. Mr. Lockhart was brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united when he had reached his eighteenth year. He has held the positions of class-leader and steward for more than twenty years, and has always taken a deep interest in Sunday-school work. He has ever manifested a generous, intelligent interest in educational and public enterprises. Being truly patriotic, he has been active in politics since casting his first vote for J. C. Fremont. He has been a delegate to all the Republican state conventions since 1860, and was elected by that party as Representative to the state Legislature in 1877, and served on important committees. When he had reached his majority he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He passed all the chairs in both branches, and was made a member of the Grand Lodge in 1858, and the Encampment in 1872. He discharges his duty with energy and fidelity, and is a man of acknowledged substantial acquirements and irreproachable character. In social and domestic life he is a genial companion and a courteous gentleman; in business transactions he is scrupulously honest and honorable; in all respects his character stands high with those who know him. He was married, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1857, to Miss Ruth Brotherton, daughter of John Brotherton, and sister to Hon. William Brotherton, a prominent lawyer of Muncie. Three children have been born to them, two surviving: Mary E., an accomplished young lady, a graduate of the Muncie high school; and John William, a young man of fourteen years. Mr. Lockhart possesses a warm and generous heart, and is a kind husband, tender parent, and true friend, and has accumulated a fair competence while yet in the prime of life. He has afforded an example to the youth of Indiana, showing them how industry, care, and strict probity can win distinction and honor. He is much esteemed by those who know him.

COMMONS, WILLIAM, M. D., was born at White Water, Wayne County, Indiana, September 26, 1836. His parents were American born Irish, and both were natives of Wayne County, Indiana. His father was a farmer, and the son was kept on a farm until 18 years of age, attending the district school. The father died in May, 1851, and the mother in October, 1854, when the farm was sold, and the family separated. He taught school the following winter and summer. In October, 1855, he began clerking in a store at White Water, and continued until the spring of 1858. In the fall of 1858, he commenced attending a select school at White Water, kept by Milton Hollingsworth, studying the higher mathematics and beginning Latin. In February, 1860, he entered the scientific course of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; but after six months his presence was found to be incompatible with the good of that institution, and he was suddenly graduated, *i. e.*, withdrew to avoid expulsion. He then went South, intending to teach in Tennessee, but found the probabilities of war between North and South so great that he decided not to remain. Returning North, he entered the Medical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, as a student of R. G. Branden, M. D., of White Water, Indiana. He attended one full term of lectures, giving special attention to practical anatomy, and working four months in the dissecting room. He returned home the first of April, 1861, and commenced reading medicine in Doctor Branden's office. He volunteered in the army, April 16, 1861, but was not mustered until July, as private in Company I, 16th Indiana Volunteers. He was detailed for special duty in the regimental hospital, and served in the capacity of medical cadet until the regiment was mustered out of service, in May, 1862. Then he returned to his preceptor's office, and continued reading medicine until March, 1863, when he entered the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated July 6th following. Prior to this he was resident physician of "St. John's Hotel for Invalids," a hospital kept by the sisters of charity, of which the celebrated Sister Anthony was superior. After graduating, he entered the "Commercial," now the Cincinnati, hospital as house surgeon, being appointed to that position from the graduating class. At the same time he entered the hospital he made an application to Governor Morton for appointment as assistant surgeon of Indiana Volunteers, but not receiving the position soon enough, he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, and received permission from him to appear before a medical examining board for appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. He resigned his position in the hospital after a service of two months, and reported to the Board of Medical Examiners, at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, September 10, 1863, and was dismissed by them, October 26th. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, October 26, 1863, and reported to Admiral Paulding, commanding Brooklyn Navy Yard, for duty on board the receiving ship "North Carolina," at that place. January 1, 1864, he was transferred to United States flag-ship "Hartford," and saw his first sea service with Farragut. He was assistant surgeon of the "Hartford" during 1864, participating in the battle of Mobile Bay, being on duty on the berth deck, and though his nurses and assistants were all killed, and twice during the battle being the only one left able to keep his feet, he came off unhurt. The "Hartford" returned North in December, 1864, and was put out of commission, and Assistant Surgeon Commons was given two weeks' leave of absence, from December 20th. He returned home, and at the expiration of his leave was ordered to New York, to take passage for Port Royal, South Carolina, for duty on board United States steamer "Patapsco," a single turret monitor. On the way from Richmond, Indiana, to New York, a railroad accident delayed his arrival twelve hours, and he lost his passage in the steamer. This detained him one week, during which time the "Patapsco" ran on a torpedo, and was lost, with all on board. His orders were changed to the "Passaic," which he joined February, 1865, and in May following he was ordered to the Pacific squadron, for duty on board the flag-ship "Lancaster," in June, 1865, and soon after was detached for special duty to the "Saginaw," to cruise in search of the privateer "Florida," which was destroying our whaling fleet in the North Pacific. He was ordered to Panama in November, 1865, to rejoin the "Lancaster," but the office of United States consul for that port having become vacant, he was detailed to special duty in the consul's office, and as special inspector of customs, *ad interim*, for that place. During this time he witnessed a revolution in the local government. Upon the arrival of the new consul he served on the "St. Mary's," in Panama Bay, and was then ordered to Callao, in Peru, to take charge of the United States hospital ship "Fredonia." During this period he witnessed the bombardment of Callao by the Spanish fleet. In June, 1866, he was transferred to United States steamer "Suwanee," and with her remained cruising on the coast of South and Central America, and Mexico, until May, 1867, when he was detached and ordered to the United States. He landed in New York June 2d, and reached home two days later. Four days thereafter he received orders from the Navy Department to repair to Philadelphia and prepare for a three years' cruise in the Asiatic squadron. Upon this he proceeded to Philadelphia and tendered his resignation, which was accepted, July 24, 1867. He settled in the practice of his profession in his native town of White Water, and remained until January, 1870, when he moved to Bradford, Ohio, there continuing until May, 1873, when he

removed to Union City, Randolph County, Indiana, of which place he is still a resident, practicing medicine and surgery. He was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Lydia J. Starbuck, a school-mate and daughter of his guardian. They have two children.

CADWALLADER, NATHAN, president of the Citizens Bank, Union City, Indiana, was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 12, 1826. His father, Abner Cadwallader, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Mary (Thomas) Cadwallader, was a native of South Carolina. Nathan was the eldest and only son of five children. His father died, leaving him an orphan, when but fourteen years of age. Thus left, as it were, at the head of the family, his responsibilities at so young an age had a tendency to develop the latent energies within him. His opportunities for education were limited to the common schools, except one term in the Winchester Seminary. He began business about the age of fourteen, and at first worked on a farm. When about twenty-one years of age he entered the store of F. F. Needham, at Newport (now Fountain City), Indiana, as a clerk. Afterwards he was employed by D. J. Manzy, of Spartanburg, in a country store. After three or four years he bought out his employer, and after a time bought the stock of his first employer at Newport, where he continued in the mercantile business till December, 1859. During that year he, with his family, moved to Union City, Indiana, where he has since resided. Here, with the exception of a few months, he continued his business till 1864. In 1865, in connection with Colonel I. P. Gray, he started the "Citizens, Bank." It continued as a private institution till the year 1873, when it was incorporated under the old name, and Mr. Cadwallader was made president, a position he yet holds. He was elected to the state Senate in 1876 for four years. In politics he was a Whig with strong anti-slavery preferences, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious belief he holds more nearly with the Society of Friends than with any other denomination, while his wife and two daughters belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His only son, Charles H., was born in March, 1851. Mr. Cadwallader was first married in March, 1850, to Elizabeth C. Manzy, the daughter of his second employer, the Hon. David J. Manzy, of Union City, who soon afterwards died, and in December, 1854, he married Sarah A. Griffis, his present wife, and mother of his three children. Mr. Cadwallader is possessed of an ample fortune, and such has been his judgment, benevolence, and good character, that he has acquired this without engendering jealousies and envy in the minds of those whose circumstances have been less favorable. He is deservedly popular, with a high social and business standing in the community in which he lives.

CONVERSE, JOEL NEWTON, M. D., was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 13, 1820. He is the grandson of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, formerly of Massachusetts, in which state the father of the subject of this sketch, Lathrop Converse, was born on June 6, 1788. The mother of Doctor Converse, Laura A. Newton, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born February 26, 1795. As young people they came to Madison County, Ohio, a part of a colony who settled on Darby Plains in that county in the year 1814 and 1815, and were married at that place on January 20, 1816. They had four children, all sons, of whom Joel Newton was the third. His father died October 3, 1823, leaving him a young child, but his mother having married again, he received very great advantages from the counsel and discretion of a kind step-father. By him the latent energies that were destined to make the man were developed and wisely directed. The mother of Doctor Converse died August 18, 1872, in her seventy-eighth year. The difficulties of obtaining an education in those early times in that new wild country were many and formidable. Poor log-houses, puncheon floors, and greased paper as window lights, were the best that could be afforded, while the style of teaching was in keeping with the surroundings. Notwithstanding all these obstacles this third son acquired more than an ordinary education under the circumstances, and began teaching school at about the age of seventeen. He taught in the winter, worked on the farm in summer for three or four years, and also, during this time, obtained a medical education under the direction of Doctor John A. Skinner, of West Jefferson, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two he began the practice of medicine in Union County, and in 1845 he graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He attended the regular lectures at that institution for the next three years. He continued his practice in Union County until 1852, when he virtually abandoned the profession and, with his family, moved to Union City, Indiana, which has since been his home. Here he appears in a new rôle, as farmer, real estate agent, and general promoter of common schools and of higher education in its wider sense as applied to the development of the physical, the mental, and the moral powers of the human race. He has ever been a great friend and advocate of free schools, having been a director in the school board fourteen years since moving to his Indiana home. In school government Doctor Converse is an advocate of kind, firm discipline, but opposed to corporal punishment. He has been actively engaged during this time in build-

Truly Yours
J. N. Converse

ing school-houses, hiring and paying teachers and looking after the general interests of education. As a railroad builder and manager, Doctor Converse excels, and fourteen years' experience in this business proves his ability. In 1864 he began the building of the road from Union City to Logansport, Indiana, which was completed in 1865. Of this line he was president and general superintendent until he resigned in 1870, and is now a director in the consolidated line (C. C. & I. C.). Within five days after his release by the directors from this responsible position, he was in the state of Nebraska, and began the contract of building the Midland Pacific Railway, extending from Nebraska City *via* Lincoln to some point on the Union Pacific. Up to 1877 two hundred miles of this road had been made ready, and the iron laid on one hundred and fifty miles, extending from Brownsville to York City. During this time Doctor Converse was vice-president and general superintendent, and was the life and soul of the corporation. He was relieved of this responsibility by the leasing of the road to the Burlington and Missouri River Road in Nebraska, this latter being a part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. After an active life of fourteen years among the railroads, where large sums of money and far-reaching interests have been intrusted to him, we now find him withdrawing somewhat from the bustle of business to the influences of home and family. He has been a Master Mason for near twenty years, and is now a Royal Arch Mason; and in Odd-fellowship he has been a member for thirty years. He has passed all the degrees within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the state. He is not a member of any Church, but is quite liberal in his religious belief, while he discards the idea of endless punishment. He has contributed to the building and sustenance of all the churches at his home, regardless of denomination. Doctor Converse has always been an ardent temperance man, both in practice and theory, and has frequently been called before public audiences to instruct and entertain them on this subject. He is the owner of several fine farms, and it should be noticed that his love for agricultural pursuits has been shown by him in his community in a practical way, by underdraining, deep plowing, and in improved methods of farming, while the beautiful grounds surrounding his ample home show taste in horticulture and landscape gardening. On November 5, 1840, he married Miss Ann Eliza Phillips, a native of Vermont. Mrs. Converse is the daughter of Seth Phillips, who was born in New Hampshire, July 19, 1795, and who died May 14, 1875, her mother having died on April 28, 1840. She is the oldest of ten children, nine of whom are daughters, and with one exception are all living. She has led an active life, and her great love of flowers and plants, by which their beautiful home is surrounded, has taken her much into the open air. To her we may apply the words of Solomon: "She openeth her mouth in wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. . . . Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." The family of Doctor Converse consists of two daughters. The eldest, Laura A., wife of David H. Reeder, of Union City, Indiana, and Lois R., the wife of Doctor J. R. Flowers, of Columbus, Ohio. As daughters they are obedient and affectionate, and as wives they are faithful and efficient, and are honored members of society. The former has two sons, Harry G. and George L. Reeder. Harry was born March 25, 1860. In complexion and bodily conformation he resembles his father's family, is very steady and reliable, and is depended on as a regular hand in the mill of which his father has charge. He is an artist by nature, and two beautiful crayon copies on the walls show the skill in his handiwork. George was born July 17, 1861, and conforms in personal appearance to his mother and grandfather. He is a natural mechanic, and finds work congenial to his tastes in running and taking care of the engine and machinery of the mill. The salutary counsels of the grand-parents and the careful training of the parents have borne their good fruit in their descendants, and these young men we heartily commend to the rising generation for steadiness of habits and industry. Three generations here have two representatives each in this household, and we trust many more years may pass over their heads before the happy union is broken. Mrs. Flowers, his other daughter, was unfortunate enough to lose her only child, May, on the 17th of June, 1873, aged eight years, eight months, and thirteen days. She was a brilliant and precocious little girl.

CURME, REV. ARTHUR A., president of the incorporated firm of Curme, Dunn & Co., Richmond, Indiana, was born September 8, 1835, in Cerne-Abbas, Dorset County, England. His parents, Job Curme and Jane S. Foote, were married in Cerne-Abbas October 24, 1834. They emigrated to this country in April, 1846. Soon after landing at New Orleans young Arthur was entrusted by his father with a large bundle. He led the way through the city and expected his twelve year old son to keep up with him. But having the weight of his bundle and a large stock of curiosity to carry, he soon lost sight of his guide and began to gratify himself by looking at the many sights of the great metropolis. Steam was up, and their boat was about to leave the wharf for the north country, when the parents realized the startling truth that their son was lost. For several hours the captain waited, while the father searched the city for the little wanderer. Just as he was giving up all hope of ever seeing him again, he be-

held him leisurely sauntering about, in blissful ignorance of the distress of his parents. It may be believed he was quickly hurried on board. From the Crescent City they proceeded to Cincinnati, where they made their home. The subject of this sketch there acquired an education by attending school in winter, while the summer and autumn seasons he improved at work. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and currier for the succeeding four and a half years. At fifteen he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem, now Raper Chapel, corner Elm and Findlay streets, and was elected Sunday-school librarian. Afterwards he attached himself to Finley Chapel on Clinton Street, and at the age of seventeen was appointed a Sunday-school teacher in the school. During these years of his life he was frequently called on to speak in Sunday-schools on Christmas and pic-nic occasions, thus inciting his young mind to greater interest in the subject, as well as training him to public speaking, which proved to be of great advantage to him in later life. He was licensed to exhort at the age of eighteen by Rev. Moses Smith and the Board of Finley Chapel, and was also promoted as leader of the young men's prayer meeting. After receiving his license he frequently accompanied local ministers, and assisted them in conducting religious exercises in the suburbs of the city. On October 26, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Nicholas, daughter of Rev. William Nicholas, of the United Brethren Church of Cincinnati. In 1857 he removed to Richmond, Indiana, which place has ever since been his home. On his arrival there his entire capital was less than two hundred dollars, but having established a good moral and Christian character while living in the city, he had no difficulty in getting all the credit he needed for a start in business. His first efforts were in a very limited way, opening a small leather store on North Pearl Street. He soon purchased a lot on the east bank of White Water, in the western part of the city, and resumed his trade of tanning by sinking one single vat. He cautiously increased the number one at a time, as his growing business demanded it, until now he is president of the large incorporated establishment of Curme, Dunn & Co., employing a capital of more than one hundred thousand dollars. And notwithstanding the introduction of steam and modern appliances of labor saving machinery, they employ constantly about fifty hands. In addition to their tannery they have a large horse-collar factory. From these branches of industry are manufactured goods sent to all parts of the United States, and also to England and Prussia. No firm anywhere has a better commercial standing than that of Curme, Dunn & Co.; and this high character has been fully earned, for through all the times of depression and panic that have swept over the country during the past six years, all of their paper has been taken up on or before maturity, and every draft promptly honored. Mr. Curme has not only been active and industrious in business, but also in Church affairs, since moving to Richmond. At first he associated himself with Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where he served the Sunday-school as librarian, and afterwards as teacher. He was one of the founders of Union Chapel, on Main Street, and class-leader in the same for five years; was afterwards class-leader and Sabbath-school superintendent at Central Church. After this organization was discontinued he joined Grace Church, corner of Seventh and Broadway, of which he is now a member. We clip the following, under the head of "Sabbath-schools in Wayne County:"

"Rev. Arthur A. Curme, who is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, went to the village of Chester . . in the latter part of 1863, and opened a Sabbath-school. He labored faithfully, . . . until sufficient interest was awakened to warrant the organization of a Church. . . . A small neat frame house was completed in the autumn of 1864."

He did a similar work at Dover, in the same county:

"Thus by the efforts of one man two Churches and two Sabbath-schools have been put into operation, with all their influences for good—and this, too, while he was discharging the active duties of a partner in a large and growing mercantile and manufacturing firm."

In this good cause he has worked effectually at Beech Grove, Middleboro, and Sevastopol. During these years he has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in Woodward Lodge, No. 212, where he has passed the chairs, and has had the honor of representing in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Curme was one of the originators and a member of the committee on the building of their fine hall, on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets, and is now president of the board of trustees that control the business management of the lodges of Richmond, and has served as deputy grand master of the lodges of Richmond. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and has held various and important positions in the lodge, and now is the second officer in the state. Mr. Curme has been elected three times in succession a member of the city council, and during one year he served as chairman of the board of public improvements. He has been president of the Local Preachers' Association for the past six years. In October, 1877, he was elected vice-president of the National Local Preachers' Association held at Philadelphia. Through all these promotions to office and responsible positions in political, secret, and religious organizations, the subject of this sketch has been regarded as an earnest and industrious worker for the advancement of the cause in which he was engaged. In 1877 Mr. Curme delivered an address before the Local Preachers' Association, at Winchester, Indiana, on "Ministers' Duties and Opportunities,"

which was highly appreciated, and the association requested a copy for publication. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Curme now consists of seven children—two sons and five daughters. The oldest, George Oliver, is now a student in Asbury University. He is a Christian young man of superior intellectual endowments and learning for one of his age. He began teaching in the city schools of Richmond when he was less than eighteen years of age. The Latin professor of the University, writing under date of July 11th, 1877, says:

"Mr. Curme is a young man of very superior attainments, standing among the first of his class, and has always exhibited an accuracy and breadth in scholarship that has been almost surprising."

His reports sent home show that in belles-lettres, mathematics, Greek, Latin, and in deportment he was perfect, receiving one hundred per cent. He is employed as a Sunday-school teacher in the institution, and teaches half of the time in English, and half in the German language.

EAGLE, J. C., A. M., superintendent of the public schools of Union City, Indiana, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 23, 1846. He is the third of seven children born to David B. and Ann (Mason) Eagle. His ancestry on the paternal side were German, while his mother's were Scotch and Irish. His school privileges were meager till he was about fourteen years of age. Prior to that time he was in the habit of attending a common district school some three months each year, and in the succeeding nine months the little knowledge acquired was almost obliterated, or crowded out of the memory, by the scenes and incidents of farm life. At this time of his life there came an awakening of ambition in his mind to be a self-educated man, and to make his mark in the world. Among the influences that stirred an inspiration in his soul, was the reading of an Encyclopædia of English Grammar and hints contained in it for the guidance of students in developing memory. To accomplish these desires he began a systematic study of the Latin and Greek languages. These he pursued for a few months, while his only preceptor during this time was Professor William Sunderland, of Dayton, Ohio, to whom he occasionally recited. He was then about fourteen years of age. He was apt in mathematical studies, and so readily did he master the problems in his text books that he needed no one to instruct him in this branch. If at any time he was puzzled over an example he would carefully review the work gone over to discover the principle that he had failed to master and which was the source of difficulty. At this early age he began to shape his work so as to cover a course of six years' study in Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. In this he was successful, for his good reasoning faculties, added to a remarkable memory, enabled him almost unaided and alone to master the difficulties and prepare himself to enter the senior class of that institution. In 1867, a few months after he became twenty-one years of age, he graduated. Prior to this he taught one year, to procure the means of paying his expenses through college, and is a striking illustration of a man educated through self-help. So tenacious was his memory that when a mere boy he committed the whole of the New Testament and the book of Genesis to heart, and proposed to memorize the whole of the Bible. But the family physician, fearing sad consequences, advised his mother to restrain him in this, which was done. Professor Eagle is now thankful for this escape from a lop-sided development, which he believes would have resulted from a continuance in that course. After receiving his diploma he taught one year in his native state, then was called as principal of the Clay City Schools of Illinois, and the next year was at the head of the schools of Louisville, the county seat of Clay County. At the expiration of that year he gave up teaching on account of ill health, caused by the malarial influences of that district, and accepted an agency that kept him much in the open air, by which his health was regained. In 1873 he took the position of principal of the Union City School, which he now holds. Professor Eagle is a Master Mason, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1873 he married Miss Maggie Grant, of Illinois, who is also a member of the same Church. Mr. Eagle is a good judge of human nature, a good organizer, and by self-culture and close application has acquired distinction in his profession. The high character he has won as an educator is sufficiently attested by the character and attainments of the pupils he has had under his charge. His abilities in this line are great, and he has great facility for imparting information, while at the same time keeping a steady control over his schools.

GROSE, GENERAL WILLIAM, was born near the mouth of Mad River, Montgomery County, Ohio, December 16, 1812. He is the son of William Grose and Sarah (Hubbell) Grose, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. His grandfather, Jacob Grose, was killed in the Revolutionary War, and his father served six months under General William Henry Harrison. His grandmother Grose was a remarkable woman, born in 1762 and dying in 1867, at the surprising age of one hundred and five years. Within a few years of her death she was able to relate many incidents of Revolutionary times from

her own experience. General William Grose was the third of five sons, there being besides two daughters in the family. In the spring of 1817 his father moved to Fayette County, Indiana, after a sojourn of several months in Hamilton County, Ohio. Here, in their new home, they found the country covered with dense forests, which must be subdued by hard work, that the "wilderness might blossom as the rose." In common with the sons of those hardy pioneers, the subject of this sketch knew what it was to "endure hardness as a good soldier" in the battle of frontier life. When William was about seventeen years of age his father moved with his family to Henry County, Indiana, in which he has ever since lived. Here he had a second installment of frontier life. Game was plenty, but the clearing of lands and other necessary work allowed but little time for hunting to those who were to be successful farmers. Rude log school-houses, slab benches, and slab writing-tables, fastened to the wall, are representations of the opportunities for an education in those days. But both then and later in life he studied hard and mastered many things alone, that laid the foundation for his after success. He never had the privilege of studying grammar, except during his last term at school, which he attended in his nineteenth year. He continued to help his father on the farm till a few months before he was twenty-one years of age, when his time was given him and he left home to take care of himself. His first work was on a farm at eight dollars per month, including harvesting. When he was twenty-three years old he married Miss Rebecca Needham of Henry County. They reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. One son and the daughters are married. One of his unmarried sons is in the government revenue service in Cincinnati. The homes of the daughters until recently were in Salt Lake City, but they now live in New Castle. After being married Mr. Grose studied law under Judges Elliott and Test, though the most of his reading was done at home. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and the Supreme and Federal Courts in 1844. In 1846 he moved from New Lisbon to New Castle, since which time he has had all of the law business he has wanted. As Mr. Grose accumulated money he invested it, largely, in land, which advanced in price and added to his wealth. At present he owns about five hundred acres. Mr. Grose was a Democrat until 1854, and was an elector under President Pierce. He was one of the body which met in Pittsburgh in February, 1856, to organize the Republican party. He was elected to the state Legislature in 1856, but declined a re-election in 1858. In 1860 he was elected Common Pleas Judge. He resigned this place in July, 1861, and was tendered a commission as colonel of the 36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry by Governor Morton, which he accepted. In a few days the regiment was filled, and with it he left for the front, reporting to General Sherman at Louisville, Kentucky, in September. Soon after he, with his regiment, was ordered by General Buell to New Haven, Kentucky, where he remained until the regiment was organized with and as part of Ammen's brigade in Nelson's division at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky. In February, 1862, the division marched to the Ohio River, took boat to the Cumberland, and up that river to the city of Nashville, arriving there on the 25th of February; and the 36th with the 6th Ohio was the first body of troops to enter that city and displace the rebel cavalry. Thence going with the division to Shiloh, his regiment was the only portion of Buell's army that took part in the first day of that battle. The second day, April 7, on account of the disability of Colonel Ammen, he became brigade commander, acting as such until the organization of the Army of the Cumberland. He then continued to command the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, in that army. With his brigade he was in the first battle at Corinth, Mississippi, thence through Mississippi and Alabama back into Tennessee, and to Louisville, Kentucky, in the battle of Perryville, and thence again to Tennessee. He took part as brigade commander at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, and was with Hooker up Lookout Mountain, "above the clouds," Mission Ridge, and in all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign. While in front of Atlanta, in July, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and was in command of the brigade, division, and corps alternately until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station with his corps. He then returned to General Thomas, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in the pursuit of Hood's army to the Tennessee River; and at Huntsville, Alabama, in January, 1865, received a commission as major-general of volunteers. Thence he marched to East Tennessee, toward Richmond. But the news of the fall of the latter city, and the surrender of Lee's army to General Grant made it unnecessary to advance further in that direction. Returning to Nashville with his command, all of his men, except the veterans, were mustered out. In June, 1865, by order of General Thomas, he was detailed as president of a court-martial, and thereby relieved of further active command, serving upon the court-martial until January 1, 1866. General Grose then resigned and returned home to his family and friends. He served his country faithfully and gallantly, and received the plaudits of the people of Indiana for his active and energetic services in their behalf. In May, 1866, he was appointed revenue collector Fifteenth Indiana District, where he served eight years. There are few persons who have done more for the community in which they have lived, or who enjoy more of its respect, than General Grose.

Yours truly
L. H. Fleming

JENNINGS, LEVI ALLEN, an enterprising and successful business man of New Castle, Henry County, was born on the 6th of May, 1834, in Wayne County, Ohio. He is the son of Obadiah and Mary Jennings. His father was descended from the Jennings of England, where many of the same name and relationship have attained positions of trust and great personal influence. His mother was of German extraction, coming from that patient and industrious stock that has produced so much of the wealth and stalwart character of the great state of Pennsylvania, of which state both Mr. Jennings' father and mother were natives, and where they continued to reside until their marriage. When Ohio and Indiana were still new, and spoken of by people beyond the Alleghanies as "the West," Mr. Jennings' parents crossed the mountains, in a wagon drawn by a single horse, and settled in Ohio. There they engaged in farming, or, more properly speaking, in opening and improving a farm, and farming. In these occupations the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood, only alternating the labors of the farm with such brief terms of neighborhood schools as offered chances for gaining a little rudimentary learning, until he was eighteen years of age. During these years of his minority, however, his brain was not idle, and the hard toil of his willing hands by no means exhausted his energies or extinguished his ambition. Nerved by the desire for knowledge and the purpose to be and do something worth living for, he made the best use of such limited facilities as were afforded for storing his mind with useful information. Thus, like many another ambitious boy who has risen to eminence, he often carried his books with him to the field, and memorized rules and definitions as he walked behind the plow. In this way he added to the little gained in the short winter terms of neighborhood schools, until by the time he had reached the proper age to support himself at school he had acquired a fair knowledge of the primary branches of learning. He then, with the consent of his parents, entered the college at Hayesville, Ohio, remaining there through two collegiate terms, and going thence to the high school at Ashland, Ohio, where he continued for two and a half years, mastering much of the mathematical and scientific courses, and giving considerable study to English language and literature, and also to Latin and Greek, which he began to read and translate with readiness and ease. At the end of this time, however, it became necessary for him to pause in his studies and engage in teaching for a while, to secure the means to enable him to finish his collegiate course. Here was a break in the chain, that was never welded again, and which caused his life-work to be directed into the channel for which nature had most amply fitted and qualified him, and where his restless and determined energy, which had enabled him, under adverse circumstances and with little to incite his aspirations, to store his mind with useful knowledge and lay the foundations of future successes, might find full play and produce adequate results. For, during the progress of his first winter's term of school, he was offered a position as principal deputy in the clerk's office of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Ashland County, Ohio, by his uncle, a prominent banker of Ashland, the county seat, who had just been elected to that office. Accepting the offer, he filled the place with fidelity for three years. At the close of his time in the clerk's office he embarked in the boot and shoe trade with a man who, much to Mr. Jennings' surprise and loss, proved to be a bankrupt. Seeing his excellent qualities as a business man, the Ball Reaper & Mower Company soon after this engaged him as their agent, in which capacity he labored for three seasons. In 1867 Mr. Jennings left Ohio and removed to Indiana, and settled in New Castle, where he has since remained; and in that same year began business there in conjunction with his father, and, soon after, with his brother. The next year he opened a planing-mill, lumber-yard, and sash and door factory, which business he has followed ever since, with singular activity, and, at the same time, care and scrupulous attention to all the details and minutiæ of the trade. For several years past he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, turning out all grades of work, from cheap to very fine and costly, and his lumber trade has assumed large proportions. In 1877 he erected a fine brick business house, one hundred and thirty-two feet deep and four stories in height—including the basement—in which he carries on a large and constantly increasing business in furniture, carpets, hardware, and house furnishing goods. His sales, altogether, amount to about $150,00 per year. Mr. Jennings lives in a beautiful home, his house being a handsome frame upon the summit of a gentle elevation that overlooks the little city. His grounds are tastefully laid out, planted in forest trees, ornamented with shrubs and flowers, while two beautiful pools of water, fed by a strong spring, add their attractions to the cool and pleasant surroundings. He was married on the 2d of December, 1858, to Miss Martha W. Coffin, a lady of excellent family, good mind, and fine musical ability. She is a woman of pleasant manners and fine personal appearance. The result of their union has been three children, two of whom survive—a son, Winslow De Vere, and a daughter, Helen Ettie. The son, like the father, displays a fondness for business, and exhibits much the same energy that has led to his father's successes; while the daughter is a highly accomplished lady and a musician of much excellence and promise. Mr. Jennings is an outspoken, square, prompt business man, who has made his way by indomitable energy and pluck. He takes a deep interest in the

progress of his adopted town, and has done much to advance its material interests. In politics he is well informed and possessed of decided opinions, which he does not seek to conceal. He is a Republican. While not loud or pretentious, he is deeply interested in the spread of religion and morality, and has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1871. Mr. Jennings' character stands very high. He is a man of sterling integrity and is widely known and respected.

McGUIRE, EZEKIEL WHITNEY, general agent for the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, of Richmond, Indiana, was born in Saratoga County, New York, December 25, 1813. He is the son of Daniel McGuire and Sarah A. Whitney, and is the fifth of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His father died when he was but ten years of age, leaving the family in destitute circumstances, and at the tender age of thirteen the subject of this sketch left the parental roof to fight life's battles for himself. Says Shakespeare:

> "Sweet are the uses of adversity,
> Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

He first served in a general grocery store in Waterford, New York, at five dollars per month. At eighteen he entered the employment of Eli M. Todd, of Waterford, New York, as deputy postmaster and clerk in the store, where he remained four years; then went to Lansingburg, in that state, continued as clerk for one year, and then started West, with sixty dollars in his pocket. On November 18, 1837, he reached Cincinnati, stopped at the Broadway Hotel, and while at supper the first night his room was entered, though left locked by him, and the contents of his trunk stolen. He was a stranger in a strange city, far from home, with but twelve dollars in money and a single suit of clothes at his command. He formed the acquaintance of the hotel-keeper, and through his influence obtained a situation as bookkeeper in a flour-mill and distillery at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Here he worked very hard almost night and day, and besides bookkeeping he traveled and bought grain for the establishment. An attempt was made by the farmers to form a combination to advance and control the price of grain. The buyers were determined to break up this combination; so Mr. McGuire was sent to the Wabash country to buy a large amount. Near Vincennes he bought one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn at one time, in the fall of 1841. Then came the tug of war in getting it to Lawrenceburg, for there were no steamboats running on the Wabash River above the falls at Mt. Carmel, which were twenty-five miles below. His plan was to form a line of flat-boats and float the corn on these to the foot of the falls, and transfer it to the steamboats. He was unacquainted with the bed of the river, and could get no pilot to help him. But the adversity of his younger days had taught him not to recognize the word fail; so he began, and explored the shallows and difficult places of the river for the twenty-five miles by wading it himself. Here were scenes of peril and exposure, as month after month they piloted these flat-boats down stream, run the rapids, and discharged their cargoes. Hard as this was it was much harder to get the boats back to the point of loading. With hawsers attached at one end and the other fastened to their guide poles and drawn over their shoulders, they would set out for their long up pull of twenty-five miles. By the aid of trees and bushes which grew on the banks, they slowly worked their way along. At night they slept on the ground, exposed to the elements, and many of them were attacked with chills and fever. Mr. McGuire's well-developed physique served him well in these emergencies. Almost every week his gang of men, whom he always led instead of following, would break down and have to be replaced by a fresh lot. This transportation was not finished till August the next year, and through it all the subject of our sketch never failed to be at the head of his column of men. Such was the care exercised that no accident or loss occurred, and the firm made money out of the transaction. But other agents who bought corn there became discouraged at the many obstacles to be overcome, abandoned their enterprise, and thousands of bushels of their grain were thus left to rot on the ground. In 1845 Mr. McGuire took the proprietorship of Hunt's Hotel in Lawrenceburg, and was there during the remarkable freshet of 1847, and, notwithstanding his house was the highest hotel in the place, the water covered the lower floor to the depth of eighteen inches. In 1850 he removed to Covington, Kentucky, and did a produce business on Front Street, Cincinnati. In 1853 he went to Eaton, Ohio, to examine the books and accounts of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company. The company saw his ability and declined to let him leave them. After being in their employment about one year he was elected treasurer of the road, and in 1858 was chosen secretary. Afterwards he was appointed receiver by the courts of Ohio and Indiana. In 1863, by a decree of the court, the road was sold, and in 1864 Mr. McGuire was made general agent at Richmond, where he has since continued. He has had no political aspirations, and, with the exception of serving eighteen months in the state militia of New York, under the commission of Governor Marcy, he has no military record. He has had no connection with secret societies whatever. One special point in Mr. McGuire's success has been that he has acted on this motto, "Owe no man any thing." Mr. McGuire became a member

of the Presbyterian Church at Eaton, Ohio, in 1866. He married Miss Eliza A. Hunt, daughter of Jesse Hunt, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, by whom he has three sons. Mrs. McGuire deceased in 1864, aged forty-four years, four months, and four days. He now enjoys the blessings of a temperate life.

SMITH, WILLIAM KENNEDY, merchant, the son of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Dye) Smith, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, April 27, 1836. His father was a native of South Carolina, and was an honored minister in the Christian Church, while his mother was a native of Ohio. His ancestors on his father's side are of English extraction. His great-great-grandfather, who was a Quaker, came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Penns, about the year 1727. His great-grandfather, David Smith, was born in 1736, and died in 1801. His grandfather, William Smith, was born in 1779, and died in 1831. The education of young William was obtained principally in the Winchester Seminary; and as he improved his opportunities his scholarship on leaving school was considered good, and well calculated to prepare him for his business in life. His father was anxious that he should be a lawyer, but having no taste in this direction he entered a dry-goods and general store in Union City as a clerk in the year 1857. He continued in that about one year, then served as agent in the railroad office of his adopted town for a short time, and in the latter part of 1858 he began a course in the Commercial College of Cincinnati. On finishing this he returned home, and in the fall of 1859 began his life occupation as a retail dealer in boots and shoes. This business increased so rapidly that from 1862 to 1870 the establishment did a wholesale and jobbing trade. Mr. Smith shouldered his musket and served his country during the great excitement caused by Morgan's raid north of the Ohio River during the war. He has no religious connection, but Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1863 he married Miss Elizabeth Farley, a native of Michigan, by whom he has but one child now living. He has a good social and business standing in the community, and desires peace with all mankind.

TANSEY, EDWIN M., city treasurer, and cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Union City, Indiana, was born in the village of West Elkton, Preble County, Ohio, January 16, 1845. He is the son of Lewis E. and Huldah J. (Lamm) Tansey, and is the only one of the three children born that is now living. When but an infant his parents went to Boston, Wayne County, Indiana, thence to Hillsboro, and shortly to Muncie. In 1852 he with the family moved to Cincinnati, and during their four years' stay in that city young Edwin had the advantage of the excellent public schools, which was of great advantage to him in after life. His father died when he was about eleven years of age, and the remains were taken to Newport, Wayne County, Indiana, where the family were then living. Being in limited circumstances, it was necessary that Edwin should seek some business by which he might be self supporting. Very soon he went to live with Nathan Cadwallader, who then and in after life proved to be his earnest friend. Here he remained eighteen months, going to school part of the time. After a short interval he contracted with Abram Brower, a farmer living near, to work one year for fifty dollars, out of which his expenses for washing and mending were to be paid, and during the time he was to be sent to school for three months. By the closest economy at the end of the year he had a few cents more than half of the fifty dollars left. Henceforth, life and health granted, his pecuniary success was assured. Here he remained a few months longer at advanced wages; but the war breaking out the fever to enlist took hold of him, and though but little more than sixteen years of age he joined the 57th Indiana Regiment. Being so young, his mother would not consent to his going, and through the advice of Mr. Cadwallader he agreed to work in a general store at South Salem, a few miles away, for one year, for one hundred dollars and board and washing. But the martial spirit was in his blood, and he made another ineffectual attempt to enlist in the war. Still ambitious to join the army, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 69th Indiana, under Captain Harris. In just three weeks he participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky; after which he was returned to Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana. Here he was taken with typhoid fever, and in November was discharged as a consumptive. Then he went to his mother's, who was living in Union City, Indiana. He was soon appointed assistant postmaster of the place, but, on account of ill health, soon gave it up, and went to work on a farm, and in August, 1863, he enlisted in the 7th Indiana Cavalry, under General Thomas M. Browne. This proved to be of great advantage to his health, and on September 19, 1865, he was mustered out of the service a healthy man. At this time he was first sergeant of Company B. In January, 1866, he entered the Citizens' Bank as book-keeper, where he remained till 1873, when on the reorganization of the bank under the state law he was elected cashier, a position he yet retains to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Tansey is a Royal Arch Mason, and served one year as Master of Turpen Lodge, No. 401. In

March, 1877, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now an earnest, working Christian. In April, 1878, he was appointed superintendent of the Sabbath-school, a position he now holds. On April 30, 1867, he married Miss Maria J. Gregory, of Union City. They have had five children born to them at three births—two pairs of twins, the youngest of whom are living. Two of their children have deceased. Mr. Tansey is an efficient officer, a courteous gentleman, and is highly esteemed in the community.

WARD, THOMAS, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 9, 1819. His parents, Joab and Amy (Grave) Ward, were married and first settled in Ross County, Ohio, but afterwards moved to Champaign before the subject of this sketch was born. They then went to Randolph County, Indiana, with their three children, including their son Thomas. who was but an infant at that time. The county was an almost unbroken wilderness, and wolves, bears, deer, and other game abounded. So great were the numbers that on one occasion his father, who was a good hunter, actually killed six deer and wounded a seventh one morning before breakfast. The Indians had not yet removed from that territory, and Mr. Ward well remembers a tragic occurrence which took place when he was about five years of age. A dissipated Indian, in company with two others, rushed upon three white men, including the father of Mr. Ward, in the latter's own house, brandishing a large knife and making terrible threats. In repelling the attack the savage was shot through the leg when running, and a few days afterwards was killed while threatening vengeance against the whites. For about three months each winter Thomas was sent to school, his opportunities for an education being very poor. Early in life he developed the faculty for accumulating money, and by buying and selling furs, deadening timber for owners of newly entered lands, etc., he came into possession of about six hundred acres of land, including one hundred and twenty acres given him by his father. This occurred before he was twenty-one years of age. He walked to Fort Wayne and back, through deep snow, making a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles, when a boy, carried his silver in his hand, and paid for eighty-four acres of land for a home. This incident shows his great perseverance. Being in the country before the organization of the county, one of the northern tier of townships was called "Ward" in honor of the family name. He moved to Winchester, his present home, in 1845, went into the mercantile business in the same year, and continued it till 1871, with slight interruption. He was elected to the state Senate in 1864 for four years, and was urged to continue, but declined the proposition. He had the honor to introduce the first bill to repeal the odious law which forbade the evidence of colored citizens to be received in our courts of justice. He has never belonged to any Church, but believes in the creed of the Society of Friends, except their doctrine of endless punishment. Politically in his early days he was a Whig, and latterly has affiliated with the Republican party. He served from 1865 to 1868 as president of the First National Bank of Winchester, and again served one year, but declined the office in 1875. The history of his married life in some respects is a sad one, having lost by death three most estimable wives. The subject of this sketch is an honest, honored, and trusted citizen of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES R., of Connersville, auditor of Fayette County, was born in that county June 10, 1830, and was the third of the eight children born to Charles and Lydia (Job) Williams. His father was a native of New York state, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools of his native county, and as these were poor his early acquirements were limited. Being industrious and ambitious, he soon, however, passed the average student, and at the age of eighteen began teaching. This he continued for twenty-one years in Fayette and Madison Counties, working at farming in summer. In 1869 he began the manufacture of drain-tile in his native county. He afterwards served as county surveyor for several years. In 1874 he was elected county auditor for four years, and in 1878 was re-elected. During the late Civil War Mr. Williams was twice drafted, but each time sent a substitute, feeling it his duty to remain at home to care for his large family. Being drafted the third time, however, he shouldered his musket and went to the field, presenting a singular coincidence, whereby a man and his two substitutes served in the army at the same time. All remained until the close of the war. August 3, 1851, he married Miss Caroline Ellis, of Fayette County. They have a family of nine children. Mrs. Williams and her daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Williams's politics are strongly Republican. He is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, and a respected member of society.

WOODS, ROBERT, president of the First National Bank, Knightstown, Indiana, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, December 26, 1806. He is the second of ten children born to Jeremiah and Margaret Woods. His father, with his family, went to Ohio about the year 1810, and about 1815 he removed

to Indiana Territory, and located on a farm in Union County, where the subject of this sketch was brought up. As a natural consequence, his school privileges were very limited; for, in the first place, the teachers were few, and those few very poorly qualified to teach, and as water never rises higher than its level, so the scholars in these primitive days, in rude log school-houses, could not well surpass the teacher in scholarship. Notwithstanding all of these discouraging circumstances, he acquired sufficient education for the transaction of his business in after life. In those days the bread and butter question was always at the front, and every man, woman, and child that was able to do so was compelled to work. Young Robert helped clear up one hundred and thirty acres. In those days the woods were infested with bears, wolves, deer, and smaller game; and the night sport of boys frequently was to hunt raccoons and opossums till midnight or daylight. On these occasions many fine trees, oak, ash, and poplar, were sacrificed for the sake of a coon-skin. Shortly after reaching manhood, on January 3, 1828, he married Miss Hannah Heaton. They have had ten children born to them, seven of whom are now living, married, and in comfortable circumstances. In 1829 Mr. Woods, with his wife and one child, removed to Henry County, which has since been his home. They first settled in West Liberty, then a village of three stores, situated one mile south-west of the spot on which Knightstown was afterwards built. At that time West Liberty was the town between Rushville and New Castle. Subsequently, the National Road was laid out, and this place went back into its original farms. He here raised hemp, sold it, and kept a grocery for a few months, obtaining possession of sixty dollars in cash. At this time there was a certain eighty acres of land, since known as the Ballard Farm, which Mr. Woods wanted to enter, but another party coveted it at the same time. The land was worth a dollar and a quarter per acre. The government would not sell in less quantities than eighty acres, and the question with him was, "Where can I get the other forty dollars?" Having walked to Connersville and back without getting the money, he heard, through a friend, on Sunday, of a man who had forty dollars to loan. He was to go to that friend the next morning and get a line to this third party. He retired that night with his mind full of the scheme of money-getting the next day. Not having any time-piece, and thinking it better to be early than late, he arose at what he deemed a seasonable hour, went to his friend's house, roused them up, and found it was only two o'clock in the morning. With a line of introduction to the third person, he set out in the night and walked across the country to his house. It was in the month of February, and the weather was cold. His sense of propriety was such that he would not wake up this stranger, but, perched on the fence about one hundred yards from the cabin, he looked with longing eyes for the approach of day. To keep from freezing, he alighted from his seat and paced backwards and forwards as the dull, dark hours passed slowly by. Finally, his great patience was rewarded by seeing the man of whom he was in quest. He approached, saluted him, and delivered his paper, which was slowly read. The capitalist then went into the house without a word, not even an invitation to come in. This was a painful suspense; but it was all right. In a short time the farmer brought out the forty dollars, for which he refused to take a note, and Mr. Woods went on his way rejoicing. The land was secured, and he began in earnest to open a farm. This forty dollars was borrowed and paid and reborrowed from various persons nine different times before it was all paid up. Having cleared out some twenty-five acres of land, he sold this farm in 1833 for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and about forty years afterwards he bought it back for seven thousand five hundred dollars. Of this seven hundred and fifty dollars he laid out four hundred dollars in land, and with a partner he invested the three hundred and fifty dollars in business in Knightstown. After some four years his partner sold out, and Mr. Woods continued in trade for fifteen years, making a large amount of money for that time. He bought farms, built houses, and went largely into the cattle-grazing business, in which he was quite successful. In 1860 he entered into an extensive business in Cincinnati as a member of the firm of Gilbert, Ogborn & Co. In four or five years they lost one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and Mr. Woods had the whole of it to pay. He could have compromised with his creditors, no doubt, for fifty cents on the dollar, but would not. He obtained an extension of time for one year by paying ten per cent interest. He began to sell his property, and in two months he paid off the whole debt, and was again a free man with his fair name untarnished. The subject of this sketch has given farms or property to each of his seven children, five of whom are settled about them, and he now owns some fifteen hundred acres. Both of his sons went into the army, and remained till the close of the war; and both were wounded in battle. The youngest was but little more than fifteen years old when he enlisted. Mr. Woods is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and both he and Mrs. Woods are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter as a faithful wife has stood by and cheered her husband through all their eventful married life. And now in old age they have the consciousness of having done their duty. Mr. Woods is a man of the highest standing in his community. His reputation has been gained by a long course of honest and straightforward conduct.

BECK, WILLIAM H., first mayor of Connersville, merchant tailor, and member of the school board, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1818. He is the son of David and Catherine (Harb) Beck, the former a native of the Keystone State, the latter of Maryland. In 1821, when their son William was three years old, they moved to Connersville, Indiana, where he was brought up, and has lived for more than half a century. He was educated in the common schools of the then small town, Samuel W. Parker being his principal teacher. Mr. Beck's father was a tailor, and brought his son up in the same occupation. He remained at Connersville until about the age of nineteen, when, for one year, he traveled as a journeyman tailor. He soon tired of this, having verified in his own experience the truth of the adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." On settling at Falmouth, a few miles from his home, he had but fifty cents in his pocket. He remained in that village about eleven years, and while there was elected treasurer of Rush County, which position he held four years. When about thirty-eight years of age, in partnership with his brother, he started as a merchant tailor in a small frame building on the corner lot on which his handsome brick building now stands. By industry, good management, and close attention to business, they extended their trade, until larger quarters were demanded, and in 1868 they erected the building above referred to, which they now occupy. Mr. Beck has filled various offices; among others that of member of the city school board, which he held some twelve or fifteen years. For the past thirty-three years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mrs. Beck also belongs. In 1843 he married Miss Christiana Skillman, of Fayette County, by whom he has two sons. The elder, Samuel Beck, is now in business with his father. Mr. Beck had the honor to be chosen first mayor of Connersville; and under his administration the Holly system of water works was constructed, which has proved a great benefit to the city.

HUSTON, WILLIAM, banker, late of Connersville, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of September, 1801. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. After reaching the age of maturity he followed the business of farming and milling, being associated in business with James Huston, his brother, under the firm name of J. & W. Huston, for many years, in fact until the death of James Huston, which occurred in August, 1872. The firm of J. &. W. Huston did an extensive milling business, both in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and also in Indiana, to which state Mr. Huston removed in 1851. He had acquired by this time considerable means, and began money lending. His neighbors had great confidence in him, from his well known integrity of character, and he frequently had sums of money lodged in his hands in a fiduciary character. He was an extremely scrupulous man in regard to religious and moral observances, and would allow no desecration of the Sabbath. Early in life he joined the Presbyterian Church, and after its division was an adherent of the Old-school branch, serving as an elder in the congregation for nearly fifty years. He was very zealous. In 1870 he, with others, opened a private bank in Connersville, since known as the Citizens' Bank, which proved very successful, and he continued in that line until his death. He was married in 1847 to Isabella Elizabeth Duncan, whose ancestors were also Scotch-Irish, having by her one child, J. N. Huston, now the proprietor of the Citizens' Bank. Mr. Huston was an excellent business man; he understood human nature well, and his judgment was rarely at fault. Perhaps the most marked trait of his character was his great decision. He made conclusions rapidly, and was very positive in his beliefs. While the Whig party still had an existence he was a member of that organization, pleased when it was successful and pained when it was defeated. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise broke up the lines of former parties he joined the Republicans, being active and earnest in promoting their welfare. He lent his aid and encouragement to the Union cause when it needed it most during the Civil War, and during Morgan's raid shouldered his musket and helped to defend his home and fireside. He never sought nor would accept office, but was always ready to help in the improvement of the place of his adoption. Connersville owes much to him. He was a great reader of books, although he had received no advantages of education, and was an ardent friend of the temperance cause. In person he was very tall and erect, measuring six feet and two inches. His death occurred January 5, 1875.

HUSTON, JAMES N., banker and capitalist, of Connersville, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of May, 1849. His mother died when he was but twenty days old, and he was consequently deprived of her watchful care. His father emigrated to Indiana when James was only two years and a half of age. He attended the graded school at Connersville, and at fifteen went to college at Hanover, Indiana, and afterwards to the Miami University at Oxford. He began his preparation for college, in the study of Latin and Greek, with James C. McIntosh, Esq., a well known lawyer of Connersville. After graduation he studied medicine under Doctor George W. Garver as preceptor, and attended one

WILLIAM HUSTON

course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. On his return he entered the law office of Judge John S. Reid. About this time he spent one year in Kansas in the stock business and in herding cattle. He was married April 9, 1871, at Lexington, Kentucky, by the Rev. L. L. Pinkerton, D. D., to Miss Ree C. Peebles, of Woodford County, in that state. She was the niece of the officiating clergyman, a very celebrated preacher, and daughter of Doctor D. Peebles. They took up their residence on a farm, where they lived one year, but afterwards removed to the town, where Mr. Huston received a subordinate position in the bank, after three months becoming assistant cashier, and subsequently acting as cashier. After the death of his father he was engaged in many lines of business as his father's successor. He is now sole owner of the bank, having bought out the other partners. His success in this has been very great; his bank does much the largest portion of the business of the town. He has been an active and public spirited citizen. He has been president of the Coffin Company, employing about one hundred hands. The Gas Works, now in successful operation, owe largely to him in taking hold of it, and he now owns a majority of the stock; he is a large stockholder in the White Water Silver Plating Company, and is interested in many other manufacturing enterprises. He has been elected to the city council twice, in a Democratic ward, although a Republican, and was elected a member of the state Legislature on the 12th of October, this year, by 791 majority over the most popular man in the district. He has a strong support from the laboring and working classes, for whom he feels a deep sympathy. He was president of the Agricultural Society for several years, and takes a warm interest in agriculture. He is a large land owner, and carries on his farms himself by foremen, realizing a fair profit. He has taken an active part in the temperance movement, and for two years was president of the county society. In this cause he has lectured at home and elsewhere, speaking effectively and to the point. He does not conceal his opinions on this subject for party considerations. Mr. Huston is now thirty-one years of age. He is tall and slender, and is noticeably erect in his bearing. His manners are easy and unaffected; his language well chosen and free from slang or provincialisms; his way of living is quiet and unostentatious. There is no citizen of his town who is called upon oftener to give aid or advice in any benevolent enterprise. He has three children: Ellen Isabella Carlysle, born June 10, 1872; William, born January 11, 1875; and Marie, born August 5, 1877.

THE

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ADAMS, THOMAS BIGELOW, of Shelbyville, son of William B. and Martha Adams, was born April 9, 1826, in Fayette County, Indiana. His education was acquired in the common schools. He early manifested a taste for the study of useful books, a fondness for debate, and a strong inclination to the study of the law. By the time he reached manhood he had a mind stored with Biblical and historical lore, and enriched with a goodly share of scientific knowledge. To the careful and judicious habits and studies of his youth may be largely attributed his success in after life. Not possessing the necessary means with which to pursue his studies, he began the business of farming and saw-milling in 1849, those being the pursuits he had been reared in. From that time until the present he has been engaged, more or less directly, in the same business, in partnership with his brother, W. D. Adams, at and near Laurel, Indiana, where they now own a planing and saw mill and farming and timber lands. On the first day of December, 1857, he ceased a personal supervision of that business, and began the study of his chosen profession at his home. In August, 1858, he entered the law office of Jones & Berry, at Brookville, Indiana, as a student, and remained there until March, 1860, when he formed a partnership, for the practice of his profession, with Fielding Berry, junior, at Brookville, under the firm name of Adams & Berry, where they continued to practice with great success until 1874, when the firm was dissolved, owing to the desire of Mr. Adams to remove from the county. During this time the firm had enjoyed an extended reputation, and had the largest and best legal business in the neighborhood. On the first day of October, 1874, he began the practice of law in Shelbyville, with Louis T. Michener, under the firm name of Adams & Michener. They soon acquired a good business, and now have probably the largest litigating practice in the county. Early in life Mr. Adams accustomed himself to debating in the lyceums and debating societies then existing in his locality. He soon acquired a wide reputation as a successful, logical, and eloquent debater, and was pitted against some of the finest speakers that the exigencies of the times produced. In this way he discussed before large audiences many of the religious, temperance, and political questions which then engaged the attention of thinking men, and always with unvarying success. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. Shortly after he united with the Democratic party, and voted its ticket from that time to and including the year 1862. In the campaigns of 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862, he canvassed his portion of the state in the interests of his party. The beginning of the late war found him a stanch defender of the Union, and an earnest advocate of the doctrine of coercion. From the beginning to the end of the war he was constantly engaged in making Union and war speeches, and his services in that respect were highly appreciated. During this time, and afterwards, he was a trusted friend and adviser of the late Governor Morton. He volunteered once and was drafted once, but each time was rejected on account of physical disability. Despite the warnings of disease and repeated threats of personal violence, by individuals and mobs, he persisted in his gallant advocacy of the Union cause until the last gun was fired. After the election of 1862 he became dissatisfied with the political course of the Democratic party, and cast his lot with the Republicans. From 1864 to the present time he has voted its ticket, and advocated its cause on the stump in every campaign. In the remarkable campaign of 1864 he often spoke three times in a day. By his efforts at that time the late Colonel John H. Farquhar was elected to Congress, although the district was Democratic by a large majority. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and made a canvass of a portion of the state. He has several times been offered congressional nominations, but has uniformly declined

to accept. His participation in political affairs has not been through yearnings after office and distinction, but from a feeling of conscious duty. Although his family were and are Methodists—the father having been a local minister in that Church—Mr. Adams is not a member of any religious denomination. He was married, in February, 1849, to Sarah L., daughter of John Malone. He is of medium stature and weight, dark brown hair, and a florid complexion. His well-known physical and moral courage, unyielding will, integrity, love of justice, high sense of honor, morality, and unflinching advocacy of that which is right, are well defined elements of his personal character. Add to these industry and great intellectual capacity, and we have the key to his marked success as a business man, lawyer, and orator. Among his professional brethren he is noted for his thorough knowledge of the law, not only of its great underlying principles, but also of its niceties and its exacting details, and for his faculty of clearly presenting to court and jury the law and the facts of the case.

AMES, EDWARD RAYMOND, Indianapolis, was born in Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 20, 1806. His parents were persons of much intelligence and of pronounced Christian character. His own educational advantages were limited, but carefully improved, and at the age of twenty, with a decided inclination toward more liberal culture, he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He remained in college two or three years, during which time he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1828 he accompanied Bishop Roberts to Madison, the seat of the Illinois Conference, though he does not seem to have been licensed as a preacher at that time. From that conference he went to Illinois, and at Lebanon, in that state, founded the school which afterward became known as McKendree College. He was received on trial in the Illinois Conference at the session held in Vincennes, in this state, in 1830, and was sent as junior preacher to Shoal Creek Circuit, in the Kaskaskia District. He was next sent to Vincennes, then to New Albany and Jeffersonville Circuit, then to Jeffersonville Station, and from there he came to Indianapolis, as pastor of Wesley Chapel. During 1836 and 1837 he was agent of the Preachers' Aid Society of the conference. In 1837 he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, but at the end of his pastoral term in that city returned to Madison, in this state, again becoming a member of the Indiana Conference, into which he fell by the division of the Illinois Conference in 1832. He was presiding elder of the Greencastle District in 1839 and 1840, until the General Conference in May. It is proof of the recognized ability of young Ames that he was made presiding elder, and elected a delegate to General Conference, before he had been an itinerant minister ten years; and it is a still stronger proof of his power and promise that the first General Conference of which he was a member elected him one of the missionary secretaries of the Church when he was but thirty-four years old. He was probably the youngest man ever elected to that office. In this secretaryship he did an immense amount of hard work. His travels, mostly in the South and West, were very extensive, and at a time when traveling in these sections of the country was no holiday affair. He was again elected to General Conference in 1844, from which he returned to the itinerancy as presiding elder of the New Albany District. From that work he became presiding elder of the Indianapolis District, with his residence in Indianapolis. In 1848 he was elected president of Asbury University, but declined to accept the position. From 1850 to 1852 he was on the Jeffersonville District, but resided in Indianapolis. He was well known through all this country, and in 1842 was elected chaplain of a council of Choctaw Indians, the first man in the world, probably, who was elected by the red men to such a position. The General Conference of 1852 met in Boston, Massachusetts, and Doctor Ames was a delegate. Four bishops were elected by that conference, and Indiana furnished two of them, namely, Matthew Simpson and Edward R. Ames. Levi Scott and Osmon C. Baker were the other two. Of the bishops elected in 1864 not one remains; but of those elected in 1852 only one died before Bishop Ames. They were men of robust physical strength and of much intellectual power. Bishop Baker died some years ago. The other two are still alive and have done large work until now. On the second day of April, 1879, Bishop Ames held a conference session, Bishop Scott met the North Indiana Conference on the ninth, and Bishop Simpson closed the Wyoming Conference at about the same time. For twenty-seven years these brave men had been facing the perils and shouldering the burdens of the Episcopacy of that Church. Bishop Ames visited the Pacific Slope when it meant a stage-ride of thousands of miles or a more extended voyage by sea. He used to say that when he was elected bishop the field of his responsibility seemed instantly to enlarge, the borders apparently receded from him, and he stood in the midst of space, almost without a boundary. He realized afterward that this seeming boundlessness of his field was not all a dream, for the scene of his toil was limited only by the seas. He crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains, and stopped only when he came to the ocean. Bishop Ames seldom erred in his judgment of men. He was sagacious in his plans, whether for himself or for the Church. His views were always large, generally clear, logical, and strong. He ignored rhetorical adornment of speech, and de-

pended for his success upon sound sense, strongly stated, and charged with passion. When fully aroused he was mighty. He was wise in counsel, strong in administration, and in almost every way great. He was a born leader of men, which gave him a wonderful influence in the Church, and had he engaged in politics its range would have been unlimited. His prominent characteristics, as shown forth in his life, were accuracy, firmness, devotion to duty, greatness of mind combined with tenderness of heart amounting to childish simplicity, controlled by a great soul that promptly acknowledged his mistakes. Bishop Ames, as a speaker ranked among the best, not in the glowing passion of eloquence of a Simpson, but in clearness and comprehensiveness of thought, and a delivery of forcible simplicity, strengthened by reserve power. His cool and apparently unsympathetic manner often caused him to be misunderstood, for on nearer acquaintance one was convinced that greater piety and more genuine sympathy for all classes few men possessed. His prayers, full of pathos, were sweet and earnest communions with God. He died April, 1879.

ADDISON, JOHN, Greenfield, commissioner of Hancock County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 22, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah Addison, formerly of Randolph County, North Carolina. His father removed to Indiana in 1827, and located in Rush County, where young Addison labored with untiring zeal in clearing the forests and tilling the soil. During the winter season he attended the common schools of the county, where he obtained the only schooling he ever enjoyed. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he was married; and, receiving the gift of a small tract of land from his father, he moved on it and began his exertions for an independent living. January 17, 1854, he removed from Rush to Hancock County and purchased a farm in Jackson Township, where he now resides. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected treasurer of Hancock County, a position in which he distinguished himself for efficiency and careful attention to his duties. In 1878 he was again called to the duties of official life, being chosen a representative to the state Legislature. Mr. Addison has always contributed liberally to the various public enterprises of his county. He aids and encourages county and district fairs, and takes great interest in improvements in stock-raising and agriculture. He has been a faithful member of the Christian Church since 1840. He is now, and always has been, a steadfast Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. On the 13th of February, 1840, he was first married to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Curtis Hall, of Henry County, Indiana. His second union occurred on the ninth day of January, 1868. Mr. Addison is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living.

BANNISTER, SAMUEL N., business manager and part owner of the Indianapolis *Herald*, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1832, of English ancestry. His father, Joshua Bannister, was the elder brother of the eminent tragedian and dramatic author, N. H. Bannister. He is perhaps distantly related to Jack Bannister, now of the theatrical profession. The father and mother of Samuel Bannister both came to America during early childhood; his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Draper, being but four years old when she was brought by her parents to this country. In 1834, or when the subject of this sketch was still an infant, his parents moved to Cincinnati, where they remained twelve years. Thus the son was enabled to obtain a fair education in the free schools of that city. When he was fourteen years old his father removed to Dayton. Here he attended school for two years, and when he arrived at the age of sixteen left home to seek his fortune, or carve out his own destiny in life. His uncle desired to make an actor of him, offering every advantage for study and practice; but the actualities of life had more attraction for him than the presentations of their semblance. To grapple with realities seemed better than to "bully the bulky phantom of the stage." Returning to Cincinnati he entered the employment of the O'Reilley Telegraph Company, acting as messenger boy. He remained with them nearly two years, becoming an excellent telegraph operator. About this time he lost both father and mother by death, and the care of his younger sister devolved in a great measure upon him. Finding that telegraphy was not altogether to his taste, and the remuneration not sufficient to satisfy his ambition, he served an apprenticeship as a carriage trimmer, and at this trade for a number of years he worked as a number one hand. In September, 1860, Mr. Bannister was married to Miss Mary A. Lucas, of Winchester, Indiana, with whom his life has been spent peacefully and happily. A year later, September, 1861, he volunteered in the 26th Indiana Regiment. Here he served eleven months as quartermaster's sergeant and was then promoted to a lieutenancy, following the fortunes of the regiment all through Missouri, and participating in all its engagements and skirmishes. At Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where a thousand men, as a result of a two hours' battle, were killed and wounded, Lieutenant Bannister received four bullet wounds in less than fifteen minutes, a shattered shoulder being the most serious one. Often leading his company into the thickest of the fight, he was conspicuous for his bravery. Being quite diminutive in size, he obtained from his

messmates the nickname of "The Jack of Clubs." His enlistment expiring, he entered the roll of veterans and participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile and the campaign of Alabama, serving four years and two months. Returning to Winchester, in October, 1865, Mr. Bannister entered the dry-goods trade, building up a prosperous business, identifying himself with the place by acting as councilman, and performing all the duties devolving upon a wide-awake citizen. In 1873 he bought a partnership with George C. Harding in the Indianapolis *Herald*, then trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, and by skillful financial management, indomitable energy, and unceasing effort established it upon a paying basis. Here his thorough business qualities became most apparent. The facile pen of George C. Harding, who could say as much in a paragraph as another would in a page, and the business management of Mr. Bannister, have made the *Herald* one of the most successful papers in the West. January 1, 1880, Mr. Bannister bought out Mr. Harding's share in the *Herald* and sold a one-third interest to A. H. Dooley, former editor of the *Modern Argo*, of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Bannister was educated in the Baptist Church, but is a liberal in belief. Mrs. Bannister is a Methodist, and a member of Roberts Park Church. They have one child, Georgie, a bright boy twelve years of age. Mr. Bannister, while not bigoted in politics, is a stanch Republican, and the kind of man who is of service to every community. A shrewd business man, his investments are always paying ones. At the age of twenty-one he was initiated in the order of Freemasonry, passing through all the degrees and holding important official positions. He is a Knight Templar, and has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Raper Commandery, and was one of the forty-five whose recent drill at Chicago resulted in their winning the capital prize. Mr. Bannister's career proves that energy and industry are the roads to success. His probity is unquestioned, and he is a man whose "word is as good as his bond."

BARNES, HENRY FRANKLIN, M. D., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"A man of experience is he—
One accustomed to life."

Doctor Barnes was born in Orleans, Orange County, Indiana, August 11, 1829. His great-uncle, Daniel Dean, was a native of Ireland, a gentleman who early came to America, settling in Greene County, Ohio, and purchasing there extensive tracts of land, yet occupied by his descendants. Henry Barnes, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, was captain of the light-horse in the siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Judge Joseph Athon, of Virginia, was connected with the famous "Blue Bonnet" regiment from Scotland and England, under Lord Fairfax, to whom he was distantly related, as well as to the Stuarts. Mrs. Athon was Mary Woolverton, a cousin to General Woolverton, of Maryland. Prior to their location in Virginia, his maternal ancestors settled in Georgia, owning there no less than twenty thousand acres of land, the best afforded by the state; subsequently, they moved to Alexandria, Virginia, and obtained possession of a large tract on which the city, or a part of the city, of Alexandria now stands. It is a fact beyond question that a large fraction of this purchase, and that, too, on the very site of the city to-day, was "sold for a mess of pottage"—given away for a bowl of punch. Dean Barnes, the father of Henry F. Barnes, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1803, and was of German and Irish extraction. His mother, Mahala, six years his father's junior, was born at Rockbridge, Virginia. Her father, Judge Joseph Athon, was known as a superior instructor—teaching mathematics in Washington, District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Virginia, many years. Thus we have in brief the history of Doctor Barnes's ancestry, and in the whole of it there is nothing of which he is not always proud. The Doctor obtained a thorough common school education in Southern Indiana. While he was yet a mere lad, his father moved from Orleans to Springville, Lawrence County, where he lived for many years; not long after placing his son in the Union School of Xenia, Ohio, in which, after an attendance of eight months, he was selected to deliver the valedictory address. At this time there were about four hundred students in the institution. In 1848 he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and took an irregular scientific course in Asbury University, including the languages, but he did not remain at the university to complete his course. His professional education was begun in Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, in 1849, where he studied medicine with Doctor James S. Athon, who afterward, within the circle of his acquaintance and in the state, stood at the head of his profession, and obtained, likewise, considerable eminence as a politician. He (Doctor Barnes) attended both courses of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at the same time graduated at the College of Pharmacy. This was in 1852, 1853, and 1854, between which times he practiced for a season at New Washington, Clarke County, Indiana, and afterwards awhile at Philadelphia, whence he went to Pottstown, Pennsylvania; at Bedford, Indiana, he remained eight months; at Paoli, ten months. Then it was that he was appointed assistant physician in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. During most of the time of his service here he was senior physician, which position he held from 1856 to 1861, when he retired, and entered general practice at Indianapolis. Governor

Morton, in 1862, selected him to make a tour in the South, to make inspection of the wounds received by the soldiers in the battle of Fort Donelson. Accompanied by the Governor's private secretary and a state auditor's clerk, he visited all the hospitals from Fort Donelson to Paducah, Mound City, Cairo, and St. Louis; having done which, he came to Indianapolis. He was in the army but a short time. He was, however, appointed an assistant surgeon of the 11th Indiana Regiment Independent Zouaves, taking charge of several wards of the hospital at Shiloh. During Johnson's administration he was pension surgeon in this district. The Doctor has been one of the leading politicians of the state. In 1868 he made the race for the Senate, in which year he was also a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the Indiana Democratic State Convention. From 1868 to 1870 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee, representing the central district, at Indianapolis. He was one of a committee of seven appointed to receive Andrew Johnson, then the President of the United States, General Grant, and a number of other distinguished persons, in 1866, while "swinging around the circle." He continued in a large and lucrative practice in Indianapolis until 1870; thence he went to Louisville, remaining there till 1877; then returned to Indianapolis by special request, and entered upon his former practice after the death of his distinguished preceptor, relative, and friend, Doctor James S. Athon. He has been an expert in the courts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky on insanity, and his opinion has been allowed the highest credence, as he is recognized as authority in many cases of law. On this subject he has published a number of important articles, which are rife with the evidences of hard study, thorough investigation, and logical deduction. He is a member of the orders of Odd-fellows, Masons, and Knights of Pythias; has belonged to the Indiana State Medical Society; was a founder of the Academy of Medicine of Indianapolis; a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; a member of the Medico-chirurgical Society of Louisville, a society in which the membership is limited to thirty, and to enter which is no little compliment to a man's professional ability; and a member of "the Kentucky Club," a state social organization. Doctor Barnes is regarded as a physician and surgeon of consummate ability, as reliable, and as eminently worthy the extensive practice he now has, reaching, as it does, far beyond the limits of his community and state. The Doctor, in appearance, is about the usual height—perhaps five feet six and a half inches—and of about one hundred and seventy-five pounds weight; hale, hearty, genial; and of a disposition keenly to enjoy the comforts he has so richly deserved, so hardly won. His opinion is of weight in the community.

BAYLISS, REV. JEREMIAH H., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Wednesbury, England, December 20, 1835. He was the son of Samuel and Priscilla (Smith) Bayliss. His parents emigrated from England to America in 1837, and located in Troy, New York. In 1841 they removed to Wyoming County. In 1853 the subject of this sketch became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wales, Erie County, New York, and in 1854 was there licensed as an exhorter. In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, having in the mean time removed to Aurora, Erie County, he was licensed as a local preacher. In 1857 he was received on probation in the Genesee Conference; and in 1859 he was received into full connection, and ordained to the office of deacon by Bishop Simpson, at Brockport, New York. In 1861 he was ordained to the office of elder, at Albion, New York, by Bishop Edward R. Ames. He attended school every year from four years of age until twenty-one, in public or select school, seminary or college, the last-named at Lima, New York, in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College. He received the degree of A. M. from this college in 1868, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874. For nine years he was a member of Genesee Conference; was transferred to the Rock River Conference, Illinois, and stationed at Park Avenue Church, Chicago, for three years; and afterwards at Trinity charge, in the same city, for two years. The Chicago fire occurred in 1871, and as one of the results of that catastrophe Doctor Bayliss was transferred to Indianapolis, and stationed at Roberts Park Church for three years. The ensuing three years he was at Trinity, Indianapolis; and at the present writing is again at Roberts Park. He was thus at Chicago for five consecutive years, and, to date, eight years in Indianapolis. Doctor Bayliss was married to Miss Sarah A. Britton, at Boston, Erie County, New York, September 28, 1859. This union has been blessed with two sons and three daughters. As a writer for newspapers and periodicals, his services are greatly in demand, and his publications in this direction have been numerous, and would, if put into proper shape, make at least half a dozen volumes of five hundred pages each, duodecimo. Scores of his sermons have been reproduced in the columns of the leading dailies of Chicago and Indianapolis. His sermon on the death of the sister of Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, was extensively copied by the Northern papers in every state, and millions of copies of it distributed in various forms. His funeral address at the burial of Senator O. P. Morton was reported by the agents of the Associated Press, and generally published in the daily papers of the country. The funeral sermon at the burial of General Canby was also extensively circulated. His writings for the secular and religious press have been voluminous for

one not professionally connected with newspapers. Doctor Bayliss is aggressive in speech, and argues rather than persuades. He occupies a front rank among the ministers of his denomination, and ordinarily has crowded audiences to hear him. His language is well chosen, often eloquent, always forcible. He is characterized by great boldness in seizing upon and handling living topics; and every event of local or general importance, as affecting the social or moral life of the city or country, is sure to be made a topic for a Sunday evening service, and held up in the light of God's Word for approval or condemnation. His congregation are always on the alert for something new, and are seldom disappointed. Doctor Bayliss has that quality in him that makes men respect his opinion, however they may differ with him. His sermons are delivered from notes, but so carefully are they studied that they have all the effect of extemporaneous discourses. He visited Europe in the summer of 1878, and his lectures on his experience abroad are said to be very entertaining and instructive. He is a man of marked traits of character, and would have made his influence felt in whatever channel he might have chosen to direct his energies.

BARTHOLOMEW, PLINY WEBSTER, A. B., A. M., of Indianapolis, was born August 4, 1840, at Cabotville, Hampden County, Massachusetts. He is the son of Hon. H. Harris Bartholomew, now of Cambridge City, Wayne County, Indiana, who was a Whig Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1850, from the Hampshire District. His mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Moore, died when the subject of this sketch was six years old. For his second wife his father married Deborah S. Coleman, of Buckland, Massachusetts, a woman of great talent and noble character. Pliny is the third of twelve children. When fifteen years old his father failed in business, and the son was thrown upon his own energies for support and education. By hard study and economizing his earnings, he was enabled in 1861 to enter Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and graduated with the honors of his class in 1864. He then read law with J. S. Lamoreaux at Ballston Spa, New York, for two years, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York in May, 1865. He soon afterwards entered into partnership with J. S. Lamoreaux, Esq., at Ballston Spa, New York, and continued in practice there about eighteen months, when he came to Indianapolis, Indiana, and opened an office early in 1867. In 1868 he was made commissioner for New York and Connecticut in Indiana. He is a lover of his profession, and has a large civil legal business. He is naturally a jury lawyer, and his special talents are in cross-examination and advocacy, backed by a thorough knowledge of his case. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Past District Deputy Grand Chancellor. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Honor; the first Past Dictator; Past Grand Dictator, and representative to the Supreme Lodge from Indiana, and has been chairman of the law committee of the Supreme Lodge ever since. He is a leading Democrat of Indianapolis and Indiana, and one of the speakers of the party. In 1876 he wrote a detailed account of the nomination of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, at St. Louis, for the Indianapolis daily *Sentinel*, of July 4, 1876, which was copied by many other papers. He married S. Belle Smith, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 30, 1873, who was the daughter of George W. Smith. She is a granddaughter of the late Joshua Cromwell, of Lexington, Kentucky, who was of the same family as Oliver Cromwell. They have one daughter, Isadora Belle. Mr. Bartholomew is now the law partner of Hon. E. C. Buskirk, ex-Criminal Judge, under the firm name of Buskirk & Bartholomew, Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a man of medium stature, of pleasant and agreeable address, and courteous to all he meets. He has won a desirable position, both in business and social circles, and is esteemed not only for those attainments acquired by long and arduous study, but also for those inherent and finer qualifications that go to make up a true man and a gentleman.

BEHARRELL, REV. THOMAS G., LL.D., of Indianapolis, was born in Huntingdonshire, England, December 17, 1824. His parents emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Evansville, Indiana. His father, Rev. H. Beharrell, began his ministry in the Wesleyan Church when quite young, and continued it until his death, which occurred in 1874. For many years he resided in New Albany, Indiana, as a local minister. His mother, an educated lady, was a licensed preacher, subject to the rules and regulations governing the ministry of the Wesleyan Church. Doctor Beharrell had no early advantages, but he had an ardent desire for knowledge, which led him in early life to study diligently in the common schools, and two years in a select school in the city of New Albany, under the care of William Harrison, a graduate of Augusta College, Kentucky. He spent nearly two years in reading text-books in medicine, with a view to becoming a physician, but his attention was turned toward the ministry as a profession, and after securing a certificate from his preceptor for teaching he opened a school in Mooresville, Floyd County, Indiana, and at the same time was earnestly engaged in fitting himself for the ministry, and in his twenty-second year entered the Indiana An-

nual Conference, of which he has been an honored member ever since. For thirty-two years he has been engaged in the ministry in Southern Indiana, and has been pastor of Churches in Shelbyville, Madison, Jeffersonville, and other cities, and is now pastor of a Church in the city of Indianapolis. While pastor of the Church at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forty-five miles west of Cincinnati, he took an active part in founding and establishing a seat of learning known as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, an institution which has been an honor to the colleges of Indiana for the last twenty years. He assisted in procuring the stock, and afterward in securing its transfer to the South-east Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He accepted the position of agent until the institution had begun. He was married, in Indianapolis, September 15, 1849, to Miss Sarah Ellen Hughes, daughter of Nixon Hughes, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, and related to two extensive and honored families in Henry and Trimble Counties; one the Buchanan family, and the other the Robbins family. They were the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, and of those engaged in the War of 1812. He turned his attention in early life to the use of the pen, and for twenty-five years has been a contributor to various periodicals, some of which have had wide circulation; and his efforts in this direction have given him a good degree of celebrity as a writer, and have materially strengthened the periodicals to which he has contributed. In the year 1860 the Indiana Asbury University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., which title has been borne by him and attached to his productions for the press until 1877, when the Indiana State University made him an LL. D. He became a member of the fraternal organization known as the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1856, and has attained eminence there, having filled important offices in the grand bodies, and for two years represented the jurisdiction of Indiana in the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, the supreme legislative head of the order; and he has been for several years the Historiographer of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Indiana. He has been for seven years the associate editor of the *Talisman*, a monthly periodical of that fraternity published at Indianapolis, and an organ of the order. He became the author of a text-book of Odd-fellowship in 1860, entitled the "Brotherhood," which attained a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies. It has been supplanted by a larger work, entitled the "Monitor and Guide." This is a production of his riper years and experience, and is being sold as a subscription book, and the sale of it promises to be very extensive. He is also the author of a very popular "Bible Biographical Dictionary," containing six hundred and twenty pages octavo, double column, brevier type, which cost him the labor of three years. Several thousand copies have already been sold, and it is now being vigorously circulated by a popular subscription book company in the city of Indianapolis. It is a very valuable reference and reading book for theological students and for all Bible readers, and is indorsed and recommended by eminent men of all denominations. He has just prepared, and has ready for publication, a large octavo book, "History of Odd-fellowship in Indiana." He was employed by the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1875 to prepare this work, and its publication is ordered, and will be executed as soon as practicable. The work will contain a complete history of the order in Indiana, and will be seven hundred royal octavo pages. Doctor Beharrell is now editing and publishing for the author (a lady of ability as a writer) the "Odd-fellow's Orphan." The book is being executed in an attractive style, and will, it is hoped, secure a large sale in the trade, to which it will be committed. He is widely known as a minister, as an author, and as an earnest worker in the effective fraternal organizations of the country. Besides being a Past Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, he has been from early life an effective temperance advocate and worker. His first adventure in public speaking was under the Washingtonian movement. He became a member early in life of the Sons of Temperance, and attained eminence in that order as presiding officer of the grand division of the state of Indiana; and he represented this state two years in succession in the National Division—one year at Philadelphia, and the other at Portland, Maine. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Indiana, and served in grand offices several times, but has wrought faithfully in subordinate lodges, and his influence has been of great benefit to temperance workers in all communities where he has resided. He has been a member and worker in the Temple of Honor. Mr. Beharrell has for more than twenty years been an ardent Mason, having connected himself with the Blue Lodge at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, and received the Master's degree there. He became a member of King David Chapter in Rising Sun, Indiana, and was exalted to the Sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason a year after receiving the degree of Master Mason. About one year after receiving the degree of Royal Arch Mason, he reached the degree of Royal and Select Master in the Council at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana. Eighteen years ago he was admitted to membership in the Commandery at New Albany, Indiana. The degrees of the Order of the Red Cross and Knights Templar were conferred upon him during a session of the Grand Commandery then being held there. He has familiarized himself with the work in the higher depart-

ments of Masonry, and has been in demand as a worker in many Chapter Councils and Commanderies. His present membership in all these bodies is at Vincennes, Knox County.

BELL, WILLIAM ALLEN, was born January 30, 1833, near Jefferson, Clinton County, Indiana. His father moved to Michigantown, in the same county, when he was six years old, and this place and vicinity continued to be his home until he was twenty years old. His early education was such as the common schools afforded. He taught for the first time the winter he was eighteen years old, and received as compensation sixty dollars for a term of sixty-five days, out of which sum he paid his board. In 1853 he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, Ohio, which was at that time under the charge of Horace Mann. Three years were spent here in the preparatory department, and four more in the regular college course, at the end of which he graduated. He very largely paid his own way while at college. During the three years spent in the preparatory department, he sawed wood, dug cellars, rang the college bell, etc.; and in the four years spent in the regular college course, one term in the freshman and one term in the sophomore year were spent in teaching country schools, and one term in the junior year was sacrificed to the selling of fruit trees. This lost time was made up by extraordinary diligence. Immediately after graduation, in 1860, he went to Mississippi to teach, but the breaking out of the Rebellion caused him to return before the close of the year. In 1861 he was elected principal of the schools at Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, where he met with excellent success. He left Williamsburg, to accept the principalship of the Second Ward school in Indianapolis, in 1863. In 1864 the present Indianapolis high school was organized, and Mr. Bell was made its principal. The following year he superintended the Richmond (Indiana) schools, but in the fall of 1866 returned and again took charge of the Indianapolis high school, at an increased salary. He remained at the head of this until the close of the scholastic year in 1871. From 1867 to 1871 he was also school examiner of Marion County. The summer of 1870 was spent in a tour to and about Europe. He was married to Eliza C. Cannell, July 20, 1871. Miss Cannell was born in Waterford, New York, and for the five years previous to their marriage had been his first assistant in the high school. In August, 1871, he became editor and sole proprietor of the *Indiana School Journal*, and since that date has given his entire time to its interests. He has greatly improved its character, increased its size, and largely extended its circulation. He makes the *Journal* a power for good in the state, and Indiana teachers have reason to be proud of it. In 1873 Mr. Bell was president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. He has been a member of the Indianapolis school board since 1873, and is at this time (1880) its president. For the past five years he has spent much time in traveling over the state working in teachers' institutes and lecturing upon education. Mr. Bell's chief characteristics are sincerity, earnestness, and force. With these he unites a pleasing address, and thus is a man who makes and keeps friends. No man in the state has a wider acquaintance among school men or is more universally respected by them than he. For many years his services have been in constant demand at teachers' institutes. As a lecturer, he is forcible and practical, and always commands attention. His large and varied experience makes him an able worker and a valuable instructor of teachers. He is acknowledged to be one of the most prominent leaders in educational matters in Indiana. He has through his journal and in other ways exerted an influence upon school legislation and upon the schools of the state that will be felt for many years to come.

BLESSING, JOHN, of Shelbyville, was born in Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, March 3, 1828. His father, John Blessing, was a native of Virginia, of German descent; his mother, Mary (Keserling) Blessing, was born in Maryland, her parents coming from Pennsylvania. When John was in his infancy his father died. His mother soon married again, and kept him with her until he had become nine years old. At this tender age he left home, and engaged with a neighbor to work for his board and instruction, his attendance at school being limited to the winter terms. When eighteen he was induced by an acquaintance from Ohio to remove to that state, hoping to secure better wages. His first employment was in the distillery of Neddy Smith, near Dayton, where he worked two months, then became engaged in a distillery below Dayton, in the village of Alexandersville, in which he remained until January, 1848. There being a recruiting office at Dayton, he then enlisted as a private soldier for service during the War with Mexico. He was mustered into the regular army at Newport Barracks, February 11, 1848, and was transported with his regiment to Vera Cruz. As hostilities were nearly over, they were held at that city for several weeks, and on marching being resumed news reached them that peace was declared. They were then at Jalapa, and here he was taken sick and confined to the hospital, recovering so as to return with his regiment to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where they were discharged August, 1848. He went back to Alexanders-

yours truly
Nelson Bradley

ville, and, having given good satisfaction previously, was readily given a place in Dryden's distillery, where he remained until the winter of 1850. Soon after this, on Christmas Eve, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Oty, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. Then, impelled by new hopes and aspirations, he invested the hard-earned results of his labor in the business of tobacco-raising and general farming. In 1853 he turned his attention from this to the management of a canal boat plying between Cincinnati and Toledo. But he had gained so much skill as a distiller that, in 1854, his services were required to take charge of his former employer's distillery at Alexandersville, and also one for A. L. Charles, at Amanda, near Middletown. Three years later he retired from this situation and engaged in conducting an establishment of the same kind for J. W. Turner and Joseph Hughes, on the Stillwater. A year after he formed a partnership with these gentlemen and rented another place, at Little York, but in six months it was sold at assignee's sale, Messrs. Blessing and Hughes becoming the purchasers. They remained in copartnership, under the firm name of Blessing & Hughes, until the death of the latter, in 1859. From that time until 1861 the firm was known as Blessing & Yount, when the former sold his interest to his partner, and in the fall of the following year removed to Dayton, and during the ensuing winter engaged in the pork-packing trade. In April, 1863, he bought the Shelbyville distillery, and in August of that year moved his family to that place. The business was successfully conducted first by Blessing & Andrews, soon succeeded by Blessing & Dodds, who remained in business until 1867, when the firm was again changed to Blessing & Saylor, continuing thus until 1868, when Mr. Blessing retired from the firm. Possessing superior abilities for the management of various business interests, he not only superintended the distillery, but entered into other important relations. In 1864 he bought stock in the banking firm of Elliott & Co., with which he was identified until 1865, when it was merged into the First National Bank, he becoming one of its directors. He also entered into the hardware and agricultural implement trade in Shelbyville, for three years, from 1866 to 1869, and during a portion of this time was connected with the dry-goods firm of Elliott & Co., Indianapolis. He has also been occupied in the buying and selling of grain. In addition to these extensive operations he has been one of the foremost in beautifying the city by the erection of fine buildings. In 1869 he commenced, and in 1870 completed, Blessing's Opera-house, which for internal finish and arrangement is not exceeded by any similar edifice in the state. In 1869, in partnership with S. J. Saylor, he bought what was then known as the Ray House, which they remodeled and improved, changing its name to the Jackson House. In 1864 he built his present brick residence. He has thus added to the value of the real estate, and increased the attractiveness of Shelbyville, and has made it readily accessible from all parts of the state by encouraging the building of turnpikes and railroads. From 1873 to 1875 he served the city as a member of its board of aldermen. In 1870 he sought recreation by taking a tour to California, and has since gratified his taste for mountain scenery by spending four summers in Colorado. Mr. Blessing's opinions on the great political questions were based on the platform of the Democratic party until 1861, when, in the general disruption of party ties occasioned by the war, he became a Republican, and on that ticket was a candidate for the office of county commissioner in 1864, and again in 1866 for that of Representative in the Legislature. Though he was defeated at both elections, his party being in the minority in that county, he was shown to be very popular by the fact that he ran ahead of his ticket some two or three hundred votes each time. Mr. Blessing has had four children; three daughters survive. Their mother died February 25, 1875. Becoming dependent when a mere child upon his own exertions, Mr. Blessing, with characteristic strength, persistence, and integrity of purpose, has made his way upward, over every obstacle, to his present position of wealth and influence. Soon after he located in Shelbyville he made himself felt in business circles, and as he gradually extended his operations he imparted new life to trade and manufactures. This has been achieved only by abilities of a high order. His faculties have been developed and matured, not by scholastic training, but by intercourse with the world through business and travel; and he is justly regarded as one of the ablest self-made men of that part of the state.

BRADLEY, NELSON, banker, of Greenfield, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 19, 1822. His parents were William and Mary Bradley, the former a native of London, England, emigrating to this country in 1797. He located in Clermont County, Ohio, where he taught school for several years, but subsequently engaged in farming. During the War of 1812 he joined the American army, and served with honor till the close of that contest. Nelson Bradley, the subject of this sketch, is eminently a self-made man. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life were very limited. His time was chiefly employed in assisting his father on the farm, and his schooling was restricted to a few months' attendance at the log school-house of the pioneer settlement. He managed, however, through that firmness of purpose and energy of character which have been a prominent quality of

his life, to acquire sufficient knowledge of books to serve him as an educational basis in his successful business career. The inclination for trade, which indicated the bent of his mind toward the business of after life, was early developed, and while yet a boy he made frequent visits to the markets of Cincinnati with produce purchased at the farm-houses of the various settlements. In 1852 he made a visit to Indiana, and, being pleased with the country, purchased a small tract of land on the then newly constructed Bellefontaine Railroad, at the site of the present town of McCordsville, in Hancock County. In September of the same year he located there, and in the spring following opened a store. This may be considered the beginning of his prosperous business career. Always public-spirited and energetic, he soon succeeded in having a post-office and a railroad station established at his new place of residence, and became the first postmaster and the first railroad agent of the town. In connection with this store he carried on a general trading business, buying corn, wheat, hogs, etc., from the farmers, and by promptness and integrity established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people, and soon became known throughout the county as a man of ability and honesty. As a natural result of this public confidence he was elected in 1863 treasurer of Hancock County, which position he held for two consecutive terms, although he did not remove his family to Greenfield, the county seat, until 1866. After the expiration of his last term of office he engaged in the grocery business at Greenfield, and continued in this until 1871, when, with several other gentlemen, he established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is now the president. He is also connected, as half owner, with the Hancock Flouring-mills. Mr. Bradley has been a large stockholder in nearly all the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. He has contributed liberally toward the erection of churches and public buildings, and has always been ready to aid in all that has tended to improve and develop the town and the county. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined that order in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1845. He took the Chapter degrees in Felicity, Ohio, in 1848, and the Council and Scottish Rite degrees at Indianapolis at a later date. He assisted in organizing Oakland Lodge, No. 140, of which he was the first Junior Warden, and also McCordsville Chapter, No. 44, of which he was the the first High-priest. He is now a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, of which he has been treasurer and trustee for many years. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1845. He was a Whig during the days of that party, and is now an enthusiastic Republican. He was married, September 29, 1844, to Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Christian Gray, formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, and subsequently one of the pioneers of Ohio. As before indicated, Mr. Bradley is a man of great energy of character, with ability to plan and skill to execute, as is fully attested by his success in every department of business he has undertaken. He possesses an even temper and fine social qualities; enjoys a good joke and a hearty laugh; and has a host of warm friends, endeared to him by his genial manner and kind disposition.

BOYD, JAMES T., M. D., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Albany, New York, April 14, 1823, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He obtained his literary and classical education in the Cherokee Academy, under the private tutelage of Rev. J. B. Johnstone, D. D., now of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and Rev. John French, now of Michigan. He commenced his medical education as a student with Doctor A. H. Lord, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 20, 1845, and studied with him one year. In the spring of 1846 he went to Cincinnati and placed himself under the instruction of Professor George Mendenhall and Professor H. Raymond. While in Cincinnati he attended the Commercial Hospital. He has attended six college courses of medical lectures, was connected with the Marine Hospital, occasionally lectured on surgery in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and received a very flattering letter from Professor Baker on leaving that institution. He graduated in the Starling Medical College in 1850; and received the *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati in 1854. April 20, 1847, Doctor Boyd was married to Miss Orit V. Mead, a daughter of Doctor Stillman Mead, of Richland, Ohio, a soldier of 1812. The result of the marriage was six children, five daughters—two of whom died in infancy—and one son. After practicing allopathy until 1857 his attention was directed to homœopathy by a newspaper controversy with a member of that school. One of Doctor Boyd's articles against homœopathy gave so great satisfaction to his allopathic brethren that they urged him to make a thorough investigation of the subject and expose the fallacies of the school. With this view he commenced the study of homœopathy, securing the best authors on the subject. The issue was different from what he and his allopathic brethren had anticipated; for, like many other scientific investigators, he soon became convinced that homœopathy, as represented by some of the illiterate who practice it, is a very different thing from what it is when scientifically applied. After a very rigid examination of its principles, as presented by its learned authors, and a careful application of those principles in actual practice, he became convinced of their truth, and, to use his own words, issued his "Declaration of Independence" of the old school and his adhesion to homœopathy in the same paper in which he had previously lampooned it. Dur-

ing the time that he practiced allopathy Doctor Boyd was censor, vice-president, and president of the Central Ohio Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association (old school). He is at present a member of several literary and scientific societies: of the Academy of Science of Indiana; of the Indiana State Institute of Homœopathy; vice-president of the Western Academy of Homœopathy; and is consulting surgeon to the City Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, etc. Doctor Boyd has always been an earnest and consistent friend of temperance. He was editor and proprietor of the *Western Independent*, a temperance paper; and of the *Curopathist*, a liberal medical journal, both conducted with signal ability. During the late war Doctor Boyd was sent to the South as a special surgeon, to examine into and relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana; and on his return his report was declared to be the most complete and accurate of all the reports furnished to the Governor. During his visit South he found the "contrabands" flocking into the Union lines, with no one to look after their wants; and he obtained the following letter from Governor Morton to General Grant, to enable him to make a more thorough examination of the condition of the colored people:

"STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, *May* 25, 1863.

"MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, commanding army South-west, Vicksburg:

"*Sir*,—This will introduce Doctor J. F. Boyd, a loyal citizen, and one of the first physicians in this city. The Doctor visits the army for the purpose of looking into the condition and welfare of the contrabands in that vicinity, with the view of bettering or relieving their wants. I trust he may be afforded every facility and opportunity. All favors shown him will be properly appreciated. O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana*."

After returning from the South he organized "The Indiana Freedmen's Aid Society," for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the poor refugees, and to send them instructors and agents to look after their wants. The officers of this association were: President, Calvin Fletcher, senior; vice-president, Colonel James Blake; treasurer, James M. Ray; secretary, J. V. R. Miller; corresponding secretary, Doctor J. T. Boyd. In the spring of 1868, when it became evident that the colored people would be allowed to vote, there was a primary election held in Indianapolis to nominate officers. This was held in February, a much earlier period than usual, to satisfy some of the Republican party, who wished to have the nominations made before the colored people could be allowed to vote, fearing they might try to get some one of their own color on the ticket; for, although the Republican party was compelled to grant the right of suffrage to the colored people of the South as a necessity, yet many of them were not willing to extend this right to them at the North. As evidence of that fact, the state platform adopted that year by the Republican party of Indiana had this plank in it: "The suffrage of the negroes of the South is the direct result of the rebellious spirit maintained by the Southern people, and it was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Union, and the preservation of the loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery. The question of suffrage in the loyal states belongs to the people of those states." Doctor Boyd had been an Abolitionist; he was born of Abolition parents, educated in an Abolition Church, and of course these views were not his. He demanded that the colored people should have the right at the nominating election to say who should be the candidates, as they would be expected to help elect them. The Doctor carried his point, as the following will show:

"INDIANAPOLIS, *January*, 1876.

"This certifies that it was Doctor J. T. Boyd's influence and importunity that induced the county central committee to allow the colored men to vote at the primary election held in February, 1868, the first time they were allowed to vote in this city.

"WILLIAM M. FRENCH,
"*Chairman County Central Committee*."

Doctor Boyd is a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors in Scotland, as far back as they can be traced. His father, Robert Boyd, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years; he was a contractor in Albany for many years, but afterward retired to a farm in Northern New York. Doctor Boyd's mother was Eliza Frazier, who came of a good and pious race, Presbyterian ancestors. He was very active during the late war in preparing and furnishing sanitary supplies to the brave men that were fighting the battles of the country, as the following will show:

"First Indiana Sanitary Fair.

"To Doctor J. T. BOYD, Indianapolis:

"As the agents of the sick and wounded soldiers, and in their behalf, it is with pleasure we acknowledge your generous donation to the Indiana Sanitary Fair, held at Indianapolis, on the state fair grounds, October 3 to 15, 1864. In token of our appreciation of your gift we subscribe this testimonial, 'The Lord loveth the cheerful giver.' THOMAS HANNAMAN,
"*President Indiana Sanitary Commission.*
"E. LOCKE, *Gen'l Supt.*,
"*First Indiana Sanitary Fair.*"

It is needless to say Doctor Boyd was a firm Republican from the first, of soft-money proclivities, and still holds to the position adopted by the wisest and best of the Republican statesmen in 1868. During the dark and gloomy days of the Rebellion, Doctor Boyd was acting president of the Union League of Indianapolis, and this league had its spies in the midst of "The Sons of Liberty," a traitorous organization. The league and Governor Morton were thus kept advised of every move of that disloyal association, and were prepared to cir-

cumvent their efforts at liberating the Confederate prisoners confined at Indianapolis, and other contemplated acts of disloyalty. When the Southern rebels laid down their arms, Doctor Boyd was the first to favor the most liberal terms of amnesty to them, and the endeavor, by a united effort, to repair the loss and miseries to both sides, and to alleviate the animosities engendered by the war.

BROWN, AUSTIN HAYMOND, of Indianapolis, ex-clerk of Marion County, was born at Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, March 19, 1828. His father, the late Hon. William J. Brown, was an early settler in that county, having followed his father, George Brown, from Clermont County, Ohio. Removing to Rushville, William J. studied and practiced law for some years, and was prosecuting attorney in a circuit extending from the Ohio River to the Michigan state boundary. He was married, in 1827, to Susan Tompkins, daughter of Nathan Tompkins, of Milroy, and of the children born to them (three of whom are still living) Austin H. was the eldest. William J. Brown was actively engaged in public life and was regarded as a sagacious, shrewd, and effective politician, open and fair in his opposition, faithful to his friends, and true to his principles. He held, with honor, respectively, the offices of Secretary of State, member of Congress, and Assistant Postmaster-general, and died on the 18th of March, 1857, respected by all who knew him. The mother, Susan Brown, still lives, and, although she is now seventy-three years old, is yet an active, intelligent woman, whose wonderful energy of character is the subject of remark by her many acquaintances. The early education of the subject of this sketch was but meager, the country and village schools of that day being held but a few months in the year. Having an ambition to become a newspaper man, soon after the removal of the family to Indianapolis, in 1837, he entered the *Indiana Democrat* printing-office as a "printer's devil" and carrier. The paper being a weekly one, he could also attend school part of the week and work at the printer's trade the rest of the time. In this way he obtained most of his education. The Messrs. Chapman purchased the paper and changed its name to the *State Sentinel*, and our young printer boy continued with the new proprietors until the fall of 1844, when he went to Asbury University, at Greencastle. His college career was brief, for in February following he was summoned to Washington, and in a few weeks after was appointed clerk in the sixth auditor's office, at the age of seventeen. He entered as a copying clerk and left it five years afterward as assistant chief clerk and disbursing officer. Returning to Indianapolis, he became the proprietor of the *State Sentinel* newspaper, which he conducted ably for five years, first as a semi-weekly and then as a daily, assisted in the editorial management by his father, William J. Brown, Nathaniel Bolton, John W. Duzan, A. F. Morrison, O. B. Torbett, and Charles Nordhoff. After this, in 1855, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, auditor of Marion County, serving four years. In 1861, after the Civil War broke out, he entered the office of the adjutant-general of Indiana as clerk, and assistant adjutant-general as well. During the war he was employed in that position, assisting Generals Noble and Terrell in all of the detail work. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Brown supported and sustained the administrations of Governor Morton and President Lincoln, as a war Democrat, and when it ended he took his place in the Democratic line again, and was appointed in September, 1866, by President Johnson, collector of internal revenue for the Indianapolis District, was confirmed by the United States Senate, and continued in that office until 1869. The year following he entered the banking house of Woollen, Webb & Co., as its cashier, and continued in that employment until 1873, when he engaged in insurance and brokerage. In 1874, as the Democratic candidate for county clerk, he was elected, after one of the most energetic campaigns ever known in the county; and Mr. Brown's efforts secured not only his own election, but that of the entire ticket of his party. He continued in this office for four years, retiring with honor and a good record, the entire bar uniting in commending him as having made the best clerk the county had ever had. Since then Mr. Brown has not been engaged in any business of an active or public nature. Since 1861 he has served thirteen consecutive years in the city council, and nine years as one of the board of school commissioners, of which he is still an influential member. He is, also, a member of the national Democratic committee. Mr. Brown's father's family, immediate and remote, were Baptists, but Mr. Brown is not a member of any Church. He is a member and officer of all the Masonic bodies, to which work he devotes much time. On the 17th of December, 1851, he was married to Margaret E. Russell, daughter of Colonel Alex. W. Russell (an early pioneer of Indiana, former sheriff of Marion County, and postmaster at Indianapolis under General Taylor), and granddaughter of General James Noble, one of Indiana's first United States Senators. They have living two sons: William J., now nearly twenty-three; and Austin H., junior, nineteen years of age. The former is being educated in the mercantile business, and the latter is a student at the Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. Both children have graduated from the Indianapolis high school. Mr. Brown is a little above medium height, strong, compact, and well proportioned, having a physical carriage and demeanor which commands attention and respect, and a gentlemanly bearing and ad-

Austin A. Brown

dress. Although a prominent politician and active worker in his party, he retains universal popularity and personal esteem. With character above reproach, his career as a business man has been a marked success. Prominent in the highest social circles, his urbanity and largeness of heart make him a general favorite, and impart a genial influence among his numerous friends.

BROWN, GEORGE PLINY, Indianapolis, superintendent of the public schools, was born at Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, November 10, 1836. His father was William P. Brown, and his mother Rachel Piper Brown. His education was received at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, failing health preventing him from completing a full college course of studies. This may have seemed an unfortunate circumstance, but Mr. Brown rose superior to it, and perfected himself by subsequent assiduous self-culture, and the development that early school-teaching so well promotes. Few men at their first start in life are so fortunate as to strike the vocation which they are best adapted by nature to make their life work. In this respect Mr. Brown was favored by commencing teaching at the early age of sixteen, and has, with a brief interval, been an educator to this day. He taught his first school in 1854, in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio; subsequently was an instructor in Geauga County, and from 1855 to 1860 had charge of the public schools in Waynesville, Ohio. During the latter year he removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he was teacher and superintendent of schools five years. He was then for one year superintendent of the public schools of New Albany, Indiana. Returning to Richmond in 1867, he was school superintendent there the next two years. He was then engaged in the study and practice of law until February, 1872, when he was elected principal of the Indianapolis high school, and served as such until June, 1874, when he was chosen superintendent of public schools of the same city, which responsible office he still retains. Professor Brown is also secretary of the State Board of Education. He was, for two years, with Mr. A. C. Shortridge, editor of the *Educationalist*, an educational paper published in Indianapolis, which was subsequently consolidated with the Indiana *School Journal*. For two years he was associate editor of this latter paper, which is the organ of the educational interests of this state, of extensive circulation, wide influence, and a power in its line of usefulness. The Professor was married to Mary L. Seymour, of Geauga County, Ohio, in 1855. They have four sons, all of whom have graduated from the high school of Indianapolis. Two are pursuing their studies at Michigan University. Mr. Brown is in the prime of manhood, tall and well formed, of remarkably fine address, ready in decision and prompt in action, a gentleman of heart and intellect, whom both teachers and children would intuitively love and fear, and, in fine, the right man in the right place. The many and repeated sacred trusts that have been placed in his keeping fully sustain this estimate of his character.

BUSKIRK, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS, Princeton, ex-attorney-general of the state, was born at Friendship, Alleghany County, New York, November 8, 1842. His father was Andrew C. Buskirk, and was of Holland descent, and his mother's maiden name was Diantha E. Scott, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The subject of this sketch was educated in Western New York until seventeen years of age, in Friendship Academy, and afterwards completed his course of instruction at the University of Michigan. He commenced teaching school when seventeen years of age, and taught five terms in all. He studied law in the office of Balch & Smiley, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, attended a course of law lectures at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Coming to Indiana in 1866, he located at Princeton in the practice of his profession. Rapidly rising in popularity, his fellow-citizens called upon him to enter public life by electing him their Representative to the Indiana Legislature in 1872, and re-elected him the succeeding year. In that body he served on the Committee on the Judiciary, and on other important committees. Acquitting himself in his duties with such marked ability and devotion as to give him a wide reputation throughout the state, he was, in 1874, nominated for the office of attorney-general on the Democratic ticket, and elected, and was re-elected in 1876, occupying the position until November 6, 1878. His administration of the office gave universal satisfaction to the people of the state, and has added greatly to his legal reputation. He married Amelia Fisher in 1868, at Princeton, Indiana. In person this gentleman is of notable presence, compactly and harmoniously formed, with a pleasing address and social bearing, and drawing friends around him.

BRANHAM, ALEXANDER K., merchant, of Greenfield, Hancock County, was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, on the 20th of February, 1826. His parents were Tavner R. and Fannie Branham; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. He received a fair English education in the schools of his native town, where he began his studies at the age of eight years. At the age of five he suffered the loss of his kind and loving mother; and

at the age of eight, in that memorable cholera year, his father died of that fell disease. While yet a boy he learned the smithing business, and continued to labor earnestly and faithfully at that calling until he was nineteen years old. The healthful exercise consequent upon this avocation tended to develop his physical strength, and gave him a liking for athletic sports, in which he excelled in earlier life, and, no doubt, laid the foundation of the vigorous manhood he has since attained. At the age of twelve he went to Stamping Ground, Kentucky, where he remained until he was sixteen, when he returned to Georgetown. There he resided four years, when he emigrated to Indiana, and located at Greenfield, Hancock County, his present home. Although his early life had been spent at the forge, his natural inclination led him to seek a mercantile career; and, on arriving at his new home, he engaged with Mr. A. T. Hart, merchant, as a clerk, at a salary of ten dollars per month, boarding himself. Notwithstanding this rather unpropitious beginning, by assiduous attention to business, and probity of life, he won his way to the esteem of his employer, and a more prosperous career soon opened before him. In 1850 he began mercantile business for himself, by entering into partnership with Orlando Crane. This partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Hart, his former employer, purchased the interest of Mr. Crane, and the firm became Hart & Branham, and continued in prosperous and reputable business for fifteen years, during which time Mr. Branham did much to encourage and advance the growing interests of the town and county. This partnership was dissolved, and he engaged in the stove and tin business, in 1869, at which he continued until 1871, when he sold his establishment and opened a grocery store in connection with his early and esteemed friend, James M. Morgan, conducting that until 1874. He is now the owner of an extensive jewelry store, and is still engaged in active and prosperous business. In early life Mr. Branham developed a decided talent for military exercises, and at the age of eighteen became a member of the Georgetown artillery, and took lessons in military training from such men as Cassius M. Clay, Humphrey Marshall, and the venerable John Pratt. This knowledge served a good purpose in his after life, and many an efficient soldier and officer of the Union army in the late war received his first drill under his instruction. In 1859 he organized an independent military company, which he drilled and kept in organization until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when most of its members entered the Union army. In 1863 he commanded a company of state troops, who joined in pursuit of John Morgan, at the time of his memorable invasion of Indiana and Ohio, and was present with his company at the terrible and lamentable disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where several citizens of Hancock County, members of his company, were killed or wounded. This unfortunate affair is a matter of general history, and need not be described here. Mr. Branham has occupied many positions of public trust, having been school trustee of Greenfield for eight years, and in other capacities aiding greatly in developing the town, and at the same time contributing both in money and influence toward the building of gravel roads and other enterprises for the improvement of the county. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1854, and the Masonic Fraternity in 1849, and served as Noble Grand in the former for some time. He was formerly a Republican, but, being an admirer of Horace Greeley, supported him for President in 1872; since which time he has acted with the Democratic party. Mr. Branham, although a man of earnest convictions, is not what would be termed a politician, always voting in accordance with his honest belief, but taking little part in political excitements. He joined the Christian Church in 1853, for which organization he worked earnestly and persistently for many years, and did much toward its advancement in the home of his adoption. He was married, August 16, 1847, to Amanda M. Sebastian, daughter of William Sebastian, one of the pioneers of the country, and a soldier in the War of 1812, being present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. This estimable lady died May 18, 1875, and her loss was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Branham's career has been a successful one, which fact is due largely to his own energy of disposition and uniform probity of character.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Indianapolis, lawyer and American citizen, was born on a farm near Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana, October 14, 1837. His grandfather was George Buchanan, who lived in Northern Virginia, removed to Kentucky, and then to Tennessee, and finally to Indiana in 1828. The father of James Buchanan was Alexander Buchanan, who was born and reared in Rutherford County, Tennessee; and his mother was Matilda Rice Buchanan, who was born and brought up in Shelby County, Kentucky. The early education of James Buchanan was in the common schools; and at the age of eighteen he entered the Waveland Academy, now denominated the Collegiate Institute of Waveland, where he completed a full course in mathematics, graduating in 1858 with the highest honors of his class. His tastes inclined very strongly for the law. He had been, also, a close and proficient student in logic and political economy. To qualify himself for practice, he began study in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Isaac A. Rice, at Attica, Fountain County, this state, remaining there

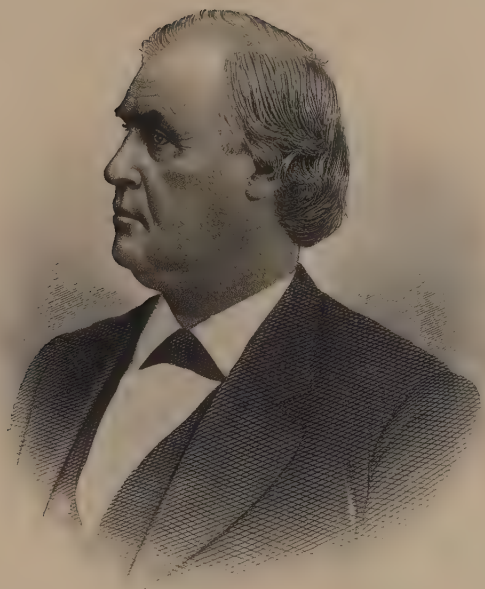
until the death of that gentleman, in August, 1860. Having been admitted to the bar in February, 1861, he entered upon his profession at Attica, whence he removed to Indianapolis in the fall of 1870, opening an office there. His practice has since been extensive, and entirely successful. In addition to his legal business, Mr. Buchanan has devoted much time to a close study of political economy. Until 1874 he was an ardent Republican, when he espoused the Greenback cause, and became the leader in organizing the National party of 1877. In public addresses, through newspapers, and in his private efforts, Mr. Buchanan is a strong advocate of the financial system upon which that party is founded, and has done more, perhaps, than any other one man to crystallize the principles of the party into a system; for which reason the opposition has christened him "The Plan." On December 25, 1862, Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Ann Cordelia Wilson, eldest daughter of Doctor William L. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, of Attica, Fountain County, Indiana. His religious views are of the Presbyterian faith, and he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis. Mr. Buchanan is five feet nine and a half inches in height, weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, and is erect and well proportioned. He has a fresh look, earnest manner, and a courteous demeanor; is a good conversationalist, a fluent and forcible public speaker, and, altogether, a live, active man, aggressive and progressive, cut out for a leader, and always has a numerous following, standing high at the bar and in the community in which he lives, as well as elsewhere.

BUTLER, JOHN MAYNARD, Indianapolis, lawyer, was born at Evansville, Indiana, September 17, 1834. Calvin Butler and Malvina (French) Butler were his parents, and both were from Vermont. The Reverend Calvin Butler, his father, was employed at shoemaking until he was thirty years of age, when, having a taste for the acquisition of learning, he undertook to work his way through college, which he successfully accomplished at Middlebury College; and, intending to enter the ministry, he went, subsequently, through a course at the Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts. Having acquired in this way a thorough education and theological preparation, he came West to preach, and settled in Evansville. Subsequently, he removed to Northern Illinois, where he died in 1853 or 1854. During the younger days of his son, John Maynard Butler, there was a large family of children in the household, with limited income, which compelled the subject of this sketch to rely upon his own exertions; and, consequently, when twelve years of age, he began working as clerk in a store, and afterwards at other employments. Having inherited a desire for learning and a determination to acquire it, he succeeded in entering Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in 1851; and through his own exertions, with partial help, he was enabled to graduate in 1856. The same day he graduated he was elected president of the Female Seminary at Crawfordsville, which position he held three successive years. At this time the seminary building was sold to the city, and converted into a high school, of which Mr. Butler then became the principal. During all the time he was employed as instructor he pursued the study of the law, with the intention of adopting it for a profession. Shortly after becoming president of the seminary, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Sue W. Jennison, of Crawfordsville. In November, 1861, he made an extended tour through the North-western States, in pursuit of a location for the practice of law. Returning, he settled down at Crawfordsville, November, 1861. From the very first day, on opening an office, Mr. Butler has had all the law business he could attend to, and has never to this day ceased to be busy. His practice commenced by being retained on the first day of his new business in an important case that passed through the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Indiana, ending in the complete success of the young lawyer. This gave him an early prestige, and his practice continued to increase in the town and surrounding counties. He was thus employed until 1871, when he came to Indianapolis, and succeeded Judge A. L. Roache as partner with the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Butler is still in the firm, which has a large and increasing practice, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. McDonald a large portion of the year, as United States Senator, at Washington. Differing from his distinguished partner politically, Mr. Butler has always affiliated ardently with the Republican cause, and has taken no inconsiderable part in forwarding the interests of that party. Aspiring to no office, and repeatedly declining nominations, he has taken an active part in political campaigns, speaking throughout this state, and extending his labors into other states. Mr. Butler wisely holds that lawyers should not be office-seekers, and consequently has been free to speak his mind on all occasions, which is no small advantage in stump speaking. Mr. Butler is a popular political orator, and speeches he has made have been extensively published. Mr. Butler is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and president of the board of trustees and ruling elder. His children are a daughter of sixteen and a son thirteen years of age. In physical make-up, Mr. Butler presents a fine specimen of the perfect man, being fairly tall, of light build, and well proportioned; a large head, well set upon broad shoulders, and a countenance and eye indicative of intellectual vigor and force of character, blended with evident kindness of disposition and innate honesty of purpose. As

a jurist, he stands in the front rank in a bar that embraces in its list many of the first lawyers in the country. The practice of his firm is with cases of the weightiest importance, and attended with unusual success in results. Wisely avoiding the paths that lead to military and civic distinction as a public man, Mr. Butler has a far more enviable record as a successful lawyer, a useful and respected citizen, and a living Christian gentleman, identified with those whose character gives tone to society, and whose labors enhance the prosperity of the city in which he has his home.

CAVEN, JOHN, mayor of Indianapolis, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near Braddock's Field, April 12, 1824. He was the son of William Caven, whose genealogy was Scotch-Irish, and Jane (Loughead) Caven, of English-Scotch descent. John's education was of the most primitive kind, of the old English reader, Daboll's arithmetic, and log schoolhouse type. In studying the life and character of eminent men, nothing is more important than to know as much as possible of their youthful surroundings and educational advantages. The subject of this sketch, if judged by estimates too often introduced in biographical history, was confronted in boyhood by a rough prospect for future success in life. Born to toil, and with limited facilities for acquiring an education, he began a long way in the rear of the youth of fortune, but it may be said that these adverse circumstances were in fact a valuable inheritance. They tended to develop the robust qualities of the boy, and the Scotch-Irish traits of character of integrity and fidelity for which that race is pre-eminently distinguished—qualities that overcome obstacles and disadvantages, and wring from the grasp of fate the trophies of success. The log school-house in the wilderness was his Alma Mater, and when he graduated, if not a master of arts, he was something better—master of himself, and ready for the battle of life. His father was the owner of a salt-works, and the son boiled salt, or boated salt and coal in flatboats. Three days before he attained legal manhood, on April 9, 1845, he left home, came to Indiana, and September 10, following, reached Indianapolis, his present place of residence. Here he engaged as a salesman in a shoe store until July, 1847, when he began the study of law with Smith & Yandes. It will be observed that young Caven steadily developed in the right direction. A close observer, a patient student, and a devotee of industry, he abandons the vocation of a common laborer at the salt-works, or at the oar of a salt-flat, to take a position, at twenty-three years of age, in a law office, determined to master the problems of jurisprudence, and take his rightful place in one of the learned professions. To the young men of the country such examples of courage, of perseverance, industry, and unyielding will power, are of the highest value. They are certain indications of a life of usefulness. They teach all observers that every man may fully equip himself for "the world's broad field of battle," and that success is always assured when there is a determination to live "sublime lives" for the good of society. In 1851 he went to Clay County, Indiana, and engaged in mining coal for one year, and then returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of law with success. In May, 1863, he was elected mayor of Indianapolis without opposition. In 1865 he was renominated by acclamation, and again elected without opposition. In 1868 he was elected to the state Senate, and there his votes will be found recorded in favor of the fifteenth amendment, and in favor of schools for colored children. He was again elected mayor in 1875, 1877, and 1879. It would be difficult, in few words, to express the great popularity of John Caven. The strong hold he has upon the regard of the people of Indianapolis is exceptional. There is not, probably, another instance of the kind to be found in the life of any other public man in the country. As the chief executive of the largest inland commercial city on the continent, the converging center of the wealth, intelligence, and enterprise of a great state, the man who could be elected to the office of chief magistrate so frequently, and with so little opposition, must possess not only great powers of administration, but also large comprehension of the business wants of the community; and in these respects Mayor Caven is pre-eminently distinguished. There is no question relating to the needs and progress of the city, its commercial expansion, and its industrial enterprises, that has not had his personal and official influence. Mayor Caven early saw the great advantages that would accrue to the city by building the Belt Railroad and the establishment of the union stock-yards, now in successful operation. On Monday, July, 1876, in a message to the common council, he discussed intelligently and forcibly the local advantages of Indianapolis. Referring to the importance of the Belt Railroad, he said:

"The construction of a railroad around this city is important. The blockade of our streets has long been a great inconvenience, and a remedy must be found. To bridge or tunnel is very expensive, and not at all satisfactory. A road running from the Lafayette on the north of the city eastwardly, and around to the Bloomington and Western, would be about twelve miles in length, and, measuring each side, would make twenty-four miles of railroad frontage around the city, exceedingly desirable for locations for manufactures. Coal, ore, and heavy raw material could be delivered at the furnace door, and the manufactured articles carried away, reducing the expenses of hauling to the minimum. Experience has demonstrated that certain im-



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provements had better be made by private enterprise. Certain local improvements, however, seem to fall within the province of cities themselves—as harbors, docks, etc. Suppose Indianapolis were surrounded by a navigable water, into which poured eleven navigable rivers, navigable to every county in the state, and to every state in the union—to every fertile valley, to every hillside with its exhaustless mines, to every quarry of stone and forest of timber—and, in addition, this surrounding water was especially adapted for the location of innumerable manufactories, would it be deemed an improper expense for the city to improve such harbor? What that harbor would be to the city on the water, that road might be to us. The stock-yards would come before the road was finished, and grain elevators would be built. Its peculiar advantages would invite the location of manufactures, and these would furnish a demand and a market for fuel and farm products, thus building up state industries to aid us further in furnishing a market in turn for the manufactured wares. The Sullivan coal road would soon be built; perhaps finished first. I think, however, I might safely say if the circular road were an assured fact that it would at once decide the coal road as an assured fact. The pit value of three hundred acres of coal would build it, and Sullivan County has two hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, worth, at one-half cent per bushel royalty, five hundred and eighty-three million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars, enough to build six hundred roads to this city. Six hundred thousand cars pass through this city yearly. Passing outside the city they might run at greater speed, and tolls might be charged which would, in all probability, be sufficient to pay expenses and interest on the cost. By building a depot at each intersection, and a union freight depot in the city, we would attain the maximum benefits of railroads with the minimum of disadvantage."

The road was completed, and the most sanguine expectations of Mayor Caven have been realized. Mayor Caven is among the most advanced and eminent Masons in the state. He was made a member of the Blue Lodge, July 28, 1863, and has served as Worshipful Master five terms. He took the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, March 3, 1864; Chapter Degrees, November 10, 1865; the Thirty-third Degree, May, 19, 1866; and was Deputy Grand Commander of the State until some time in 1877. He took the Council Degree, March 8, 1866, and the Commandery Degrees, January 4th, of the same year, and has served as Prelate. July 24, 1869, he took the degrees of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and was elected First Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, October 20, 1869. Mayor Caven is a Republican in politics, and, like his ancestry, inclines to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. Such is, very briefly, the faint outline, the mere skeleton, of a busy life. It would be a curious and instructive study to analyze the elements which form the basis of Mayor Caven's popularity and influence with the people. Quiet in his manner almost to the point of reticence, modest and unassuming in dress and speech, he never resorts to artifice to bring himself into public notice. And yet honors fall into his lap unsought, and he is a bold man who contests with him the palm of popular favor. All parties unite in his praise, and it is doubtless true that, outside of that dissolute class whom he is so often called upon to condemn, he has not an enemy in the world. Those who have been permitted to know the private life of Mayor Caven can testify that his numerous charities and donations nearly absorb his salary as mayor, and yet this is all so quietly dispensed that many, except his intimate friends, will here learn it for the first time. The demands upon his purse are almost incessant, and his kindness of heart makes it a most difficult thing to say "No." As mayor, too, he is expected to be prepared, at a moment's warning, to welcome with a flow of eloquent words every society which chooses to make Indianapolis its place of meeting, and some of his most hastily prepared efforts have been models of literary taste. His addresses on such occasions would fill volumes. This sketch would be incomplete if not embellished with some of the gems of thought which are to be found in all of Mr. Caven's public addresses. In the course of an oration delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Indianapolis, Mr. Caven, in speaking of the mysteries of the universe, said:

"All things are mysterious. The smallest insect, invisible to the eye, is perfect in all its parts. It has hopes, fears, joys, and sorrows; it labors to lay up its stores, it has reason, learns from experience, and has conceptions of the ownership of property. The whale in the ocean, the fierce lion in the forest, the lamb in the meadow, every leaf and flower, is a mystery. Each grain of sand, this moment beneath your feet, was made when creation was. Cast it into the street, tread it under foot, grind it in the mill, crush it upon the anvil, burn it in the furnace, and we can not destroy it. That grain of dust is a mystery beyond human knowledge. All the wisdom of all the world, from Adam down, can not decipher it. All the gold and precious stones in all the different treasuries of the world, or still buried in the mines, could not purchase the mystery that surrounds a single grain of dust. All the armies that ever marched could not tread it out of existence, and all the alchemists could not destroy or create it. Yes, each grain of dust is old as creation.

"Had it a tongue what a history it could tell! Here it lies in your street to-day, defying man, time, earthquakes, and fire. There it lies, undestroyed and indestructible. Here a drop of water that rose in the first mist that went up from the earth, mingled in the first rain that ever fell. It flowed from the rivers that watered the Garden of Eden, it gushed from the rock which Moses smote, and was troubled by the angel in the healing pool of Siloam. It has hung upon the rose, welled in the eye of sorrow, and trembled upon the lash of beauty, damped the brow of toil, and cooled the parched lip of the fevered one. It watered the tree of good and evil in Paradise. It has fallen upon the burning desert, and the parched sands have drank it. It watered the thirsty land, and made the earth to laugh with harvests and plenty, the valley to bloom from every cranny. It has voyaged in the clouds, the brook, the rivulet, the river, lake, sea and ocean. It has

sparkled in the dew, rested in snow upon the mountain top, rolled in ceaseless moaning in the ocean billow, overwhelmed the gallant ship standing out upon its ocean pathway from continent to continent, rushed in torrents down the mountain side; leaped Niagara in foam; thundered in the avalanche, desolated plains, swept cities away, and drowned the world. Dropped in the burning deserts of Africa it was not lost; in mid-ocean it was secure; floating in fleece in the sky it was still in God's all-preserving hands; in snow upon the bleak and frozen mountain top, it was still safe; poured into the burning volcano, it was still preserved; ever rising unharmed from the dust, the ashes, the flame, pure as the sinless tear, on wings of white, forming rainbows of peace, rewriting, in hues of glory, a continual covenant of God in the sky.

"That drop sparkles to-day in the goblet, at the fountain, clear, soft and still, with many a voyage through the skies and round the world yet before it, undestroyed and indestructible. A drop of water only, yet a mystery beyond the wisdom of man to fathom. The simplest flower is a mystery, its blush, its fragrance. Where did it gather these sweets and these glories? From out the dark, damp earth and the invisible air. But by what mysterious process? Gather up the snow-flake, and, as it melts in the hand, read, if you can, the mysterious message it brought from the sky. Why is it that it is only by age we acquire the experience which would have been so valuable in youth? Why do we only learn the world as we are about to leave it? acquire worldly wisdom when we have no longer use for it? only learn to wear the coronet of life when, all glowing with the glittering gems of experience, we must lay it down in the dust? The old sage can not bequeath a tithe of his garnered wisdom to the babe just born. The child of the sage must blunder and stumble as did his sire before him.

"If, then, a single grain of sand, a drop of water, is a mystery so profound and unfathomable, baffling human wisdom, what are oceans, continents, worlds, stars, suns, the universe, God, the Omnipotent? What a mystery is life, the union of soul and body, the action of the human mind! and what a mystery is death! Death in the physical world is a renewal of life; decay is nature seizing upon dead, useless matter, to remold it into new forms of life and beauty. Yes, what a wonderful mystery is death! All fear to die. The meanest insect will fight fiercely for life; and yet death can not be an evil. The inevitable can not be an evil. The God that made the universe made us. He is all wise and all good, and he has appointed to all once to die. The great of all times have died; the good, the wise, the learned, have died; the mighty warrior, the wise ruler, the world's great benefactors, have died; the stalwart youth, the fair young bride with the orange blossoms yet shining in her hair, the pure babe but a span long, the good old mother with her sweet white hair and wrinkled but loving hand. All these have died, and been buried away from the sight of loving eyes and breaking hearts. Death can not be an evil, or they would not have died.

"The good must be immortal. The king from his throne and the beggar from his poverty all have gone down to the tomb, and in a few years we too must sleep with them. And then, how mysterious the hope of a future existence—that the tomb is but the portal to a higher and better life is strong in all. Even where the light of revelation has never shone, this belief is found. The wild Indian goes smiling to the stake, not doubting that he shall enter at once to the happy hunting grounds. We can not believe that existence ends with this life. It can not be that wronged and suffering virtue falls into the grave to sleep forever unavenged; that the wrong-doer here sleeps as quiet as the wronged. Even the heathen reason that, as God is just, there must be a future existence. God has implanted within us the hope and longing for immortality; yet what that future is, is veiled by a shroud which only death can lift.

"The grain of dust, the drop of water, are indestructible. Our physical frames are composed of water and dust. Man's thoughts are God-like. The works of his hands, of his genius, are immortal and imperishable. Can it be that every atom of his physical frame, the works of his hands, of his genius, are immortal and indestructible, while he himself, his genius, his mind, his intellect, that which is nearest God, is indeed God-like, is all in all the wide universe that is mortal and destructible? Can it be that the sculptured marble image lives, and the hand that carved it dies? The temple reared to the skies, defying the storms of centuries, and the genius that planned it blotted out forever? The grand thought, the God-like conception, lives on forever, an eternal inspiration. The mind that conceived it has ceased to be; the teeming brain turned to dust, that dust imperishable, and the intellect that animated it passed into nothingness!"

During the strike in 1877 he did not hesitate what course to pursue. It was a time full of peril to life and property. A single injudicious word would have kindled a flame that could but result in wide-spread ruin. Blatant seekers after popularity were doing all in their power to awaken a mob spirit. It was reserved for John Caven, one of the most quiet and least intrusive citizens of Indianapolis, to step between the excited strikers and those who would mow them down with shot and shell, and by his firm but quiet speech and manner allay the mad passions that prevailed, and thus save this city from the fate that befell Pittsburgh. His conduct in that hour of danger is a bright chapter in his history that will illuminate his life; and his course, when the laboring men of the city held meetings in the state-house yard, and were beginning to whisper of "bread or blood." Mayor Caven met them on their own ground, told them firmly but kindly that their demands could not and would not be conceded, but he emptied his own purse to buy bread for the hungry, and promised them that he would do all in his power to obtain them work shortly on the Belt Railroad and at the stock-yards—two great public improvements that were bitterly opposed at the time, but to which Mayor Caven gave his best endeavors and urged to successful completion. Time has already demonstrated the wisdom of this great undertaking, and the large body of influential tax-payers who strenuously opposed it, now are among the foremost to acknowledge the efficiency and importance of the two enterprises, and honor their mayor for his judgment and foresight. It would be difficult to overestimate the obligations Indianapolis

is under to John Caven for the splendid triumph gained by him, as mayor of the city, during the period of what is justly termed the "great strike," and which won universal applause. With untiring energy he combined inflexible firmness and an exalted comprehension of the threatening danger. Considerate and just, he won the confidence of the working classes, and from that hour the safety of the city was assured. After the storm had passed away an Indianapolis newspaper, not of Mayor Caven's politics, and therefore uninfluenced by partisan considerations, referred editorially to the course Mayor Caven had pursued, and paid him the following tribute of merited approval:

"Indianapolis was eminently fortunate in this trying crisis in having such a man as John Caven for its chief magistrate. It is not our purpose to deal in fulsome eulogy or strained panegyric in commenting upon the course of Mayor Caven, but we regard it as eminently proper to allude to the wisdom of his course, for we are satisfied that it has been the chief factor in the maintenance of the peace and quiet of the city. The fact is evident that Mayor Caven saw clearly the right way through and out of the storm, that he estimated with consummate sagacity the magnitude of the difficulties that environed the city, and clearly appreciated the value of prudence. To understand human nature is a quality of mind and heart that few possess. To say the right thing in the right way and at the right time is a test of the highest ability; and when it so happens that a man in authority exhibits such great skill in times of trial and peril, it is impossible to overestimate its value. Mayor Caven, fortunately for Indianapolis, has evinced an appreciation of patience in the hour of threatened violence, and maintained a self-poise and moral courage that were fully equal to the occasion. For the prudent exhibition of these excellent qualities—always valuable, but of incalculable worth when the well-being of large communities depends upon their exercise—the people of Indianapolis owe Mayor Caven a large debt of gratitude."

Mayor Caven's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial chair, and it is safe to say that he can be elected to any position he would consent to fill. He is, in its best sense, a man of the people, and to-day controls and guides public sentiment to a greater degree than any other citizen of Indianapolis, and yet without evincing the least desire to lead. He is a man of unexceptionable morals, temperate even to abstinence; is a bachelor, and outside of business hours devotes himself to social intercourse with his friends and to his studies.

CHANDLER, MORGAN, banker, Greenfield, the youngest of a family of three sons, was born on a farm in Owen County, Kentucky, September 30, 1827. His parents, Uriah and Lydia Chandler, were respectively natives of Virginia and North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving with honesty and fidelity to the close of that contest. Young Chandler was bereft of his father at an early age, which left him to the counsel and guidance of a widowed mother. His early opportunities for intellectual culture were of little or no value. A few weeks' attendance, snatched from a life of unceasing toil, in the schools of Owen County, was the sum total of his scholastic career; and the little benefit he derived from such schooling is evidenced by the fact that at the age of twenty-one he could neither read nor write his own name. But he had been thinking, and to a purpose, for at this time he determined to educate himself, and this, too, without teachers or school, alone. How well he succeeded may be inferred when it is stated that within eighteen months, or at the age of twenty-two, he was at the head of a school in his county as teacher. The aptitude with which he learns whatever he undertakes, as is here indicated, has few, if any, equals in the history of mental acquirements. His career as a teacher was of the most successful and satisfactory nature from the very start, and it encouraged him to pursue the work for fifteen months. In October, 1851, he removed to Hancock County, Indiana, and again engaged in teaching. At the expiration of his second term he returned to the home of his childhood, spending the summer there, visiting his old friends and pupils. Returning to Indiana in the autumn of 1852, he taught another term of school, and then entered the store of G. G. Tague, where he remained six months, at a salary of ten dollars a month. Then, in partnership with Samuel Bear, he engaged in business for himself. April 22, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy M. Galbreth, daughter of William Galbreth, formerly of Kentucky. In the autumn of the same year he was elected sheriff of Hancock County. He sold his store and applied himself assiduously to his official duties, which he discharged with satisfaction to the people of the entire county. At the expiration of his term of office he began farming, at which he continued until 1861, when he was elected clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, holding the office four years. In the summers of 1867 and 1868 he spent considerable time traveling through the western states and territories, the winters of the same years being in Washington City. In 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in the store of Walker & Edwards. In 1871, he, with four other gentlemen, established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is the cashier. Referring back to his younger days, it is proper to state that at the age of twenty-two he was unanimously chosen lieutenant-colonel of the state troops of his native county, a position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his comrades. At the age of fifteen Mr. Chandler united with the Baptist Church, and still remains steadfast to his early convictions. He has been an active

Democrat all his life, but has conducted himself with such frankness and candor that he has never incurred the displeasure or hatred of his political opponents. He has been, and is now, an advocate of all improvements or reforms, either material, intellectual, or moral. He has devoted both time and money to the building of turnpikes, churches, and school-houses, and has always taken a lively interest in agricultural pursuits and improvements, being president of the District Fair Association, composed of the counties of Rush, Henry, and Hancock. Mr. Chandler is unaffectedly kind, hospitable, and obliging, and in consequence his personal popularity is as extensive as his acquaintance. His perception is quick and accurate, enabling him to read character almost at a glance. This faculty, together with his thorough acquaintance with monetary affairs, and his financial standing in the business community, lends great weight to his judgment on matters of finance. His courteous and affable bearing, added to a rare business tact and talent, eminently fit him for his position as cashier of one of the strongest moneyed institutions in the country. Considering the limited opportunities, privations, and hardships of the early life of Mr. Chandler, and that he began in the world without a dollar, all must agree that he is pre-eminently a self-made man, and as such is entitled to the confidence and esteem of mankind every-where.

CHARLES, EMILY THORNTON, whose maiden name was Thornton, but who is best known in literary circles by her *nom de plume* of "Emily Hawthorne," was born in Lafayette, Indiana, March 21, 1842. She is of English ancestry. Her maternal grand-parents, Parker and Gachell, were the offspring of Puritans, and resided in Pepperell, Massachusetts, the home of the historian Prescott, of whom her grand uncle, Samuel Farrar, was a most intimate friend and near neighbor. Her great-grandfather, Jonas Parker, was a son of the noted Deacon Edward Parker, whose residence is still standing on Mount Lebanon, near Pepperell. On her father's side the Thorntons also were of English origin, first settling in Bennington. Her great-grandfather, Elisha Thornton, was in the Revolutionary War; her grandfather, also Elisha, was born at Bennington in 1779. He also displayed the martial spirit by serving in the War of 1812. In the early part of the present century the family removed to the western part of New York, settling at Lyons, Wayne County, to which place the Parkers also came a few years later. Here Emily's parents, James Madison Thornton and Harriet Parker, were born, and it was here that they were married. Shortly after their union the young couple came West to Lafayette, in this state, where the father was largely engaged in manufacturing. He was a natural genius, possessing great mechanical ingenuity, and thoroughly understanding both railroad and civil engineering. Although of an age to exempt him from the draft at the time of the late war, he volunteered in the 127th Illinois Regiment, and died in a hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, December 25, 1865. Her eldest brother, Charles H., served in the 63d Indiana Regiment, and died at Knoxville, Tennessee. Her only other brother, Lieutenant G. P. Thornton, when a lad of seventeen, marched in General Ben. Harrison's 70th Indiana Volunteers. With the exception of a few years passed in Lyons, New York, the whole life of Mrs. Charles has been spent in Indiana, and of the state and its capital she is enthusiastically proud. She is particularly attached to the city of Indianapolis, with which she has grown up, for here her childhood and most of her mature years have been passed, and here too is the field of most of her struggles, sorrows, joys, disappointments, and successes. When she was only twelve years of age Mr. Calvin Fletcher, senior, whose kindness she remembers with heart-felt gratefulness, took an interest in the little girl; and once, when he was visiting the schools in company with some Boston ladies, her originality of thought won for her the warmest compliments from the party, and Mr. Fletcher told the teacher that Emily was the brightest little girl he ever knew. She was extremely sensitive and diffident, and this, added to the misfortune of a slight defect in hearing, caused her to shrink from observation. At the age of fifteen she took charge of one of the free schools of Indianapolis, and had the distinction of a responsibility greater than any one else of her age at that time. In this position Mr. Fletcher encouraged and advised her, and so much did she revere him and feel his kindness that when he died she was so overcome with grief that she could not, or dared not, attend the funeral. In 1861 she was married to Daniel B. Charles, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who had, however, been a resident of Indianapolis for some time. He was a man greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and loved for his genial manners and noble principles. Six years after this marriage his life was brought to an untimely close by consumption, and she was left with two small children, a boy of five and a girl of two years, to battle for life in a world which is in no wise remarkable for its care of the unfortunate. But the stout-hearted young mother was successful in maintaining herself and children. The boy, now seventeen years old, is a manly, self-poised youth, inclined to mathematics and mechanics, and is taking a thorough course in Purdue University, at Lafayette; and the little girl, just budding into womanhood, is spirituelle and strongly individualized, and has her mother's talent for writing (some of her productions having already been published and

widely copied). Very early in life the subject of this sketch took an active interest in public matters, especially in every thing tending to ameliorate the condition of her own sex. Five years since she came before the public as a candidate for the office of state Librarian, and, although she was not elected, as she could not file an official bond, thus rendering her ineligible, yet her indomitable energy and her direct appeals to the leading politicians of the state in behalf of women afterward resulted in the election of a woman to that position. As a writer of prose sketches, Mrs. Charles is very successful. She is ready at description, and has a quick perception of the salient features of a subject; but it is as a writer of poetry she is best known. In 1876 her poems were collected into a volume of one hundred and sixty-five pages, entitled "Hawthorne Blossoms," and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, a rare compliment to the first volume of a Western writer. These verses possess a high order of merit, and some of them have the sapphic ring, and are marked with the fine and passionate love of the beautiful. Many of her best poems have been written since this volume was published, and are fast winning for her a national reputation. The first publication was received with favor, and proved a financial success. Mrs. Charles did not develop her marvelous gift early. Her sensitiveness kept her from the public gaze, and a happy love satisfied her heart.

"Her genius slumbered, hushed in love—
An untouched harp that never rang—
Till wrong its snare around her wove,
Then sorrow taught her—and she sang."

She attempts nothing in verse beyond the simple and true expressions of her heart, and a gentle, womanly spirit pervades every thing she writes. An eminent critic has said of her, "She has a vigorous mind, an active imagination, a fine literary taste, and a true poetical genius—a rare combination of superior faculties." Mrs. Charles has lectured and given readings in the principal cities and towns of Indiana with decided success. Her reception at Lafayette—her birthplace and childhood home—and the complimentary benefit tendered by state officers and leading citizens at the opera-house in Indianapolis were literary ovations. An address delivered by her before the United Order of Honor was so earnest a plea for women that shortly afterward ladies were admitted to full membership in this society. At Muncie, in September, 1878, as Daughter of the Brigade, she delivered to the regiments drawn up in line a historical poem commemorating events of the war. In October she was the poet at the annual convention of Indiana editors at New Albany, her lines being the feature of the occasion, and eliciting unbounded applause. In 1880 she visited Washington, reading a poem before the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day. She appeared before literary societies in the capital, and was asked by more than fifty members of Congress and heads of departments to give a literary entertainment there. She visited New York and Boston, and at Cambridge was a guest of Mr. Longfellow, who complimented her highly on her writings. In September she accepted a position as editor of the *Citizen-Soldier*, of Washington. She is a practical woman, but of a confiding disposition, and has a heart which beats in sympathy for whatever is unfortunate. No matter how much glory her verse may win her, the noble qualities of heart and mind which she possesses are her greatest claims for praise. She is always ready to do any thing that is right for her friends, among whom are many of the most eminent persons of this and other states. She is entirely free from the vices of envy and deception. She possesses the qualities, in a high degree, of the following ideal picture of a true woman:

"She has the strength of her sex without its weakness; she is strong, yet tender, and has all the amiable and innocent amenities which so engage us, without the ostensible and aggressive severity which repels. Wherever she is placed, or happens to be thrown, she is sure of her position without defending it by demonstrations; if left to her own resources for support and protection, she meets the struggles of life with unfainting nerve, and endures its severest trials with composure and with a fortitude that would do honor to a hero—and all without complaint. No one knows better than she what to guard against, and none can be more watchful of their womanhood; yet she always conducts herself as though all men were gentlemen and all women ladies, and as if there was no such thing as passion, deception, treachery, or wrong in the world. Making no parade of modesty herself, and seeing nothing immodest in others, there is yet a delicacy in her manners which shames rudeness and hushes insult far more effectively than the most scrupulous fastidiousness or the severest austerity. With a large mind, a bright genius, a warm heart, and a pure soul, she is wholly without pride, malice, or envy. An affectionate daughter, a loving sister, a faithful wife, a good mother, a retiring widow, a discreet neighbor, and a generous friend—the most perfect work of God on earth, the shrine of beauty, goodness, love, and truth."

CLAYPOOL, SOLOMON, of Indianapolis. Occupying a very prominent position among the distinguished members of the Indianapolis bar, and coming pre-eminently into the ranks of self-made men, is the name which stands at the head of this sketch. Judge Claypool, as he has been long and familiarly known in Indianapolis, is a native of the state of Indiana. He was born in Fountain County, August 17, 1829, and is the third son of a family of eight boys and two girls, of whom six sons and two daughters survive. One brother died in infancy; and his youngest brother, Jacob Claypool, a lieutenant in the Federal army, after having passed through several battles, died in camp of fever, in July, 1864. Judge

Claypool's parents, Wilson and Sarah (Evans) Claypool, were respectively of English and Welsh ancestry. In 1823 they emigrated to Indiana, and settled on Shawnee Creek, in Fountain County, where all their children were born, and where the husband and father died in 1876, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight. The spot which they selected for their future home was at that time a wild, unbroken forest, but is now one of the largest and most beautiful farms in the county, on which the aged mother of Judge Claypool still resides, with her oldest son, Evans Claypool, surrounded by a loving family, having lived to see changes in her surroundings which the brightest dreams of her youth could scarcely have pictured. The childhood and youth of Judge Claypool were spent on the farm, and the old log-cabin school-house, with its unplastered walls and rough benches, figured exclusively in his early schooling, and upon this foundation was erected the superstructure of his subsequent education. His father became able and willing to give him a more liberal education, and he, being naturally of a studious disposition and ambitious to make his own way in the world, entered Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he graduated in July, 1851. After graduation he felt that the time had come to show his parents that he was able to succeed in life alone and unaided. His father pressed upon his acceptance two hundred dollars, and with this capital he commenced the battle of life. He had determined to take up the profession of law, and began a course of reading in the law office of Lane & Wilson, at Crawfordsville. Here he remained a short time, when he went to Terre Haute and entered the office of Hon. S. B. Gookins, of that city. After a few months' reading at Terre Haute he began practice, in 1852, at Covington, in his native county. In September, 1855, he removed to Terre Haute, and there married Miss Hannah M. Osborn, sister-in-law of his former preceptor, Judge Gookins, with whom he became acquainted while a law student at Terre Haute. The reader will readily divine a reason why that city possessed peculiar attractions for the Judge, both as a place for legal instruction and for settling down in practice. Although a very young man when he opened a law office in Terre Haute, he soon built up a fine practice, and took a leading place at the bar of Vigo County. Too deep a thinker not to have decided political opinions, and too fearless and independent not to give them expression, he soon became actively identified with the politics of the county, and in 1856 was elected a member of the state Legislature from Vigo County, taking a leading part in the deliberations of that body. In November, 1857, he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Vigo Circuit, and in 1858 was elected by the people for the full term of six years. By the time Judge Claypool was thirty-five years of age he had been on the circuit bench for seven years, and his name had become familiar to the bar of the state outside his county as an able and impartial judge. At the expiration of his term of office he immediately resumed the practice of the law. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress. This being the first election after the close of the war, and the returned soldiers almost universally voting the Republican ticket, the Democratic candidates were defeated, but Judge Claypool ran considerably in advance of his ticket. Again, in 1868, he was the choice of the Democracy for Attorney-general of the state, and, after a very exciting contest, with the rest of his ticket, was defeated, or, at least, as the Judge expresses it, "another gentleman got the commission." Since that time he has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession in his old circuit, living at Greencastle in 1873, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided and practiced. He became the head of the well-known law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham, which, on the withdrawal of Major Mitchell and the accession of Hon. H. C. Newcomb, became Claypool, Newcomb & Ketcham, a law firm which controls a large business in Indianapolis and throughout the state. Judge Claypool in his personal characteristics shows very plainly traces of his English descent, in the bluffness and tenacity of his disposition. As a speaker, he is strong and logical, clear and convincing, and is regarded as one of the best advocates in the state. At the bar he is bold and aggressive. Judge Claypool is in robust health, and is a fine specimen of the *genus homo*. He is of strong build, has dark complexion, dark blue eyes, and black hair, is within one inch of six feet high, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. Both physically and mentally he is one of the strong men of the state. Judge Claypool has a family of seven children, six daughters and one son. The latter, John W., is a student of law in his father's office at Indianapolis. One daughter is the wife of Mr. George W. Faris.

CLAYTON, JOHN ROBERT, D. D. S., of Shelbyville, though comparatively young, has already become one of the foremost men of the dental profession in this state. His success has not been thrust upon him by caprice of fortune, but is the result of the steady development and use of superior faculties. He is the son of Samuel B. and Eliza Clayton, and he lived in Champaign County, Ohio, from his birth, January 23, 1842, until April, 1867, when he removed to Shelbyville, Indiana. His boyhood foreshadowed his later years, for on the farm and in the district school he displayed that faithful industry that has been so important an element in his prosperity. A desire for

scientific knowledge soon possessed him—a desire which the common schools of that day could not create, and hence it must have been inborn. Adopting the profession of dentistry, he located, as above mentioned, in Shelbyville, where he has ever since practiced very successfully. Not content with the merely mechanical attainments of the ordinary dentist, Doctor Clayton devoted much study to the science, and such became his acquirements that in June, 1876, he was elected president of the Indiana State Dental Association. Two years later he was elected, and is now, professor of physiology in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, having previously delivered lectures in that institution, and also in the Indiana Medical College. A thorough knowledge of his profession, and a happy faculty of imparting that knowledge to others, render Doctor Clayton an able teacher; while his carefulness, accuracy, and enthusiastic love of the art, make him one of the best of practical dentists. When, in 1861, the notes of actual war rolled up from doomed Fort Sumter, rebuking the lethargy of the North, and rousing its indignant people to arms, Doctor Clayton at once responded. Laying aside the pen and the forceps for the musket, on the twenty-first day of April, when the echo of that first memorable conflict had scarcely died away, he became a private soldier in the 13th Ohio Infantry. Being discharged August 21st of the same year, he enlisted again, November 7th, in the 66th Ohio Infantry, and on December 24, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. July 13, 1864, he was made quartermaster's sergeant, and in April, 1865, first lieutenant, and mustered as adjutant of the regiment. Soon afterward, July 5th of that year, he was advanced to the rank of captain. But the war was drawing to a close, and on the twenty-fourth day of the same month he was discharged, after an honorable service of more than four years, during which he participated in the following battles: Port Republic, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Siege of Atlanta, and the engagements fought in Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas. The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, December 28, 1868, to Miss Mary E. McIlvaine. He is, and has always been, a stanch Republican, but has never held nor sought office. In the two great secret societies, however, he holds important positions. In the Independent Order of Odd-fellows he is Past Grand; in the Free and Accepted Masons, Past Master; Past High-priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar. Doctor Clayton is of commanding stature, fine personal presence, and genial manner. His more noted characteristics are strength of purpose, moral and physical courage, independence of thought and action, integrity, and love of truth and right. He takes great delight in microscopic research—a field in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the American Society of Microscopists, organized at Indianapolis in August, 1878, and has taken an active part in the various microscopical conventions which have been held in this state.

COLLETT, JOHN, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology, was born at Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, January 6, 1828. He is the son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groenendyke) Collett. He is descended from an old English family, many of whose members were noted in the world of letters. An ancestral John Collett, whose life and character are set forth in a quaint manner in an old volume still in the Professor's library, was dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry VII and Henry VIII, and founder of St. Paul's School for Boys; his father, Sir Henry Collett, was twice Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII. As Lord Mayor he was treaty bondsman with the Dutch Republic for his monarch. His ancestors left England on the restoration of Charles II, sought safety at first in Ireland, and afterwards, about the year 1765, came from that country to America and settled at Wilmington, Delaware. His grandfather, John Collett, was a soldier under Washington, and moved from Delaware to Pennsylvania about the year 1780, where, in Huntington County, Stephen S., the father of John, was born. In 1800 the grandfather moved to Chillicothe, and in 1806 to Columbus, Ohio, then inhabited principally by Indians. The first wagon road from Lime Rock, on the Ohio River, to Chillicothe was "blazed out" by John Collett's grandfather, and was long known as "Collett's Trace." He also built the first house of any pretensions at Columbus. Stephen S., the father of our subject, occupied various positions of public trust during his life-time. He was for several years United States deputy surveyor in Ohio and Indiana, and in that capacity surveyed parts of the counties of Parke, Hendricks, Boone, Montgomery, and other counties in Indiana. He moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1818. and ten years later to Vermillion. He was Representative or Senator for several years from the counties of Parke, Vermillion, and Warren, and died in Indianapolis, in 1842, while attending a session of the Legislature in which he was Senator. He had been successful in business and left quite a large property to his children. John, the oldest son, who was in his fifteenth year at the time of his father's death, was thus early brought face to face with the practical issues of life. He assumed charge of the estate and a large family, and displayed high administrative ability, conducting and managing the affairs with tact and discretion. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Ver-

million County, and his early school training was received in the traditional log-cabin school-house, which is associated with the childhood experiences of so many of our eminent public men in the West, and which really seems to have laid the foundation of more worth than the much more pretentious institutions of recent growth. At the age of ten years he entered the preparatory department of Wabash College, from which he graduated in July, 1847, with the degree of A. B. Five years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and in 1879 the degree of Ph. D. The greater part of Mr. Collett's business life has been devoted to farming and kindred occupations, in which he has always been highly successful, still owning and managing one of the finest farms in the state, containing about thirteen hundred acres of improved land, in Vermillion County. He has also been in every sense of the word a public-spirited citizen, taking an active, personal, and pecuniary interest in all the public improvements, school and railroad interests in his county, and in this connection has filled various local offices of more or less importance. In 1870 he was elected to the state Senate from the counties of Parke and Vermillion, and served two regular and one called session of the Legislature. His fearless, outspoken expression of his convictions, and the tenacity with which he struggled for what he believed to be right and just, won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. But while in business and political life Mr. Collett takes a rank second to none, it is not as a business man or a legislator that his name is best known, not only in Indiana, but through the United States and in the old world. Among men of science his name is familiar as a geologist of acknowledged eminence. In his case, as in most others, the "twig" showed in what direction the "tree" was to bend. When still a child of eight years he displayed a very decided taste for the collection of specimens, fossils, etc., with which the soil of his native farm abounded, and among his earliest studies were works on geology and kindred subjects. As time passed his tastes became still more marked, his scope of observation was enlarged, and his enthusiastic researches in his favorite science resulted in discoveries which attracted the attention of savants. His home became a favorite rendezvous for geologists from all parts of the country, and he was in almost daily communication with kindred spirits from all sections. Perhaps no one living man has worked more earnestly to unearth and proclaim to the world the secrets which Indiana long jealously guarded beneath her surface crust. In 1870 Mr. Collett was called upon to assist Professor Cox, then state geologist, to make detailed examinations of the geological formation of the state, and from 1870 to 1878, during from two to eight months of the year, he devoted himself to this task. The results of his labors have been a succession of reports, aggregating nearly a thousand pages, as follows: In 1870, geological report of Sullivan County (31 pages); in 1872, Dubois (47 pages) and Pike (51 pages), with reconnoissance of Jasper, White, Carroll, Miami, and Wabash (45 pages); in 1873, Warren (70 pages), Lawrence (55 pages), Knox (68 pages), Gibson (46 pages); in 1874, Brown (35 pages); in 1875, Vanderburg (61 pages), Owen (60 pages), Montgomery (62 pages); coal measures of Clay and Putnam (46 pages); in 1878, Harrison (133 pages), and Crawford (99 pages). These reports are not only interesting contributions to the scientific knowledge of the day, but contain an amount of information in regard to the hidden wealth of the state, the value of which can hardly be computed. Professor Collett's reputation as a stratagraphical geologist has reached wherever is studied the noble science which finds the footprints of the Creator in the solid rock, and unveils his wonders in the very depths of the earth which he has made. The scope of a short sketch will permit only a passing mention of a few of the many interesting discoveries made by Professor Collett in his researches, which will remain inscribed on the tablet of historical science long after the author has passed away. Among the most important may be classed the discovery of strong evidences of a pre-glacial river from north to south, through Harrison County, crossing the present valley of the Ohio at an elevation of about three hundred and fifty feet above the existing water-bed, thence through the central part of Western Kentucky by the valley of Green River, and back to the Ohio, near Evansville. In nearly all his reports, Professor Collett has observations on the Loess deposits, which indicate two great central basins, one of which is coincident with the present lake basin of the North, and the other with South-western Indiana and the regions adjacent. Facts observed in Vanderburg and other south-western counties of the state showed the great depth of the valleys which existed during previous ages, and discovered the prevalence of a climate of tropical warmth, accompanied by animals of the Torrid Zone, such as the elephant, sloth, etc. Careful observations and reports are also made as to the coal and mineral resources of the regions examined, as well as of the limestone and building material, which can not fail to be a great source of wealth to the state; and of no less importance are the reports of advantages and productive value of the soils and crops of each locality; in short, giving a readable and clear exhibit of the economic wealth of the regions examined. Professor Collett brings to his work the most intense personal enthusiasm, pursuing his researches with all the ardor of a first love. In some respects, his movements as chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology, to which position he was appointed in 1879, are hampered by insufficient appropriations. In other states, geological

reports and statistics are collected and scattered broadcast for the information of the people. The fossils of Indiana are very numerous, and of the highest interest, from a scientific stand-point, as the keys by which are unlocked the secrets of the identification of strata. Reports of their number, with description and illustrations, are of the highest importance, and the duty of publishing facts and figures relating to these subjects is incumbent upon the state of Indiana, for the advancement of science and the benefit of her people; but under the present law there is no money appropriated for such a purpose. January 23, 1878, Professor Collett was appointed state-house commissioner by Governor Williams. This responsible and arduous position he filled with the greatest satisfaction to the people and to his colleagues, who united in a most graceful tribute to his capacity and worth in a series of resolutions, on his resignation of that position, April 29, 1879. He resigned in order to take his place at the head of the new Bureau of Statistics and Geology, the law creating which was passed March 29, 1879. This department provides for the collection of statistics on agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, labor, social and sanitary subjects, and makes the chief of the bureau the curator of the State Geological Cabinet. The operation of the law is too recent to speak authoritatively of its results, but it can not fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the state. Doctor Collett is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which he has been connected since 1868. He affiliated with the Whig party until its absorption into the Republican, since which time he has acted with the latter body. In personal appearance Doctor Collett is very striking. He measures six feet two inches in stature, and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. His mien is commanding, and his hair and whiskers are quite gray, giving him a venerable appearance beyond his years.

CURTISS, REV. GEORGE LEWIS, A. M., M. D., D. D., of Shelbyville, is one of the most scholarly and efficient clergymen in the state. His studies have embraced a wide range, including not only those indicated by his titles, but also the fundamental principles of law. He possesses high natural as well as acquired qualifications, and, being fully consecrated to his work, his sermons are powerful efforts, both in matter and delivery. He is the son of Lewis and Mary Curtiss, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut, whose ancestors fought in the Revolution. More remotely, he is descended from that noble band who forsook their homes, and braved the dangers of the deep and the wilderness of New England, rather than compromise their religious convictions, or make any concessions to bigotry and despotism; and who through their posterity have made a lasting impress on the political and religious institutions of America. George L. Curtiss was born in Columbia, Lorain County, Ohio, November 21, 1835, was educated in Berea, Ohio, at what is now Baldwin University, where he received his literary degrees, and graduated in 1854. Desiring to study law, he went to Sandusky City for that purpose, but, believing that a higher power was calling him to the ministry, he abandoned the law, though not until he had made considerable progress in it, and turned his attention to theology. Before entering fully upon his life work, he engaged in teaching, as professor of mathematics, in Moore's Hill College, Indiana. While there, in 1855, he was licensed to preach, and on the 28th of September, 1857, he was admitted to the South-east Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ever since the close of his first year as a professor in Moore's Hill College, where he remained two years, Mr. Curtiss has been in charge of some Church in this state. He was retained by the Church at Charlestown three years; at Madison two years; Greensburg, Connersville, Fletcher Place, Indianapolis, and Shelbyville, each three years. In all these places he has drawn large congregations, and been the means of increasing the zeal and devotion of their members, and of adding to their numbers. He is the only member of his conference who has been appointed five times the third year—the constitutional limit of appointment—a fact that attests his popularity and usefulness. Equally esteemed by the conference, he has been elected its secretary fourteen times in succession, and for several years has been, also by their election, a trustee of Asbury University. In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Curtiss, aside from his ministerial labors, lectured in the Indiana Medical College, on the "Physiology of Reproduction," having graduated from that institution in February, 1876. In June of that year the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Indiana Asbury University. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and has served in the Grand Lodge of Indiana as Grand Chaplain, and in the Grand Encampment as Grand High-priest of the jurisdiction of Indiana. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained in it the degree of Knight Templar. He is connected with a third secret order, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has been Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. His varied learning and versatile talent enable him to succeed in whatever kind of literary work he undertakes, whether in the pulpit, the class-room, on the lecture platform, or in the editor's sanctum. While pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Madison, he served one year as editor of the Madison daily *Evening Courier*. For years Mr. Curtiss has been a frequent contributor to

Church and to secular papers. In preparing his sermons, all is done that industry, capacity, learning, and devotion can accomplish. His manner of speaking is natural, forcible, and impressive, and he aims rather to convince the reason, than to excite the imagination. Perfectly fearless, he unflinchingly defends what he regards as truth, and strongly denounces the follies and sins of the age, however popular. Refined, genial, and warm-hearted, he gains such a degree of personal influence among his people that he is able in pastoral duties to fully supplement the work of the pulpit. Mr. Curtiss was married, September 8, 1858, to Miss Matilda J. Smith, daughter of Rev. Giles C. Smith, formerly presiding elder of Lawrenceburg District.

CULBERTSON, JOHN W., M. D., was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, December 1, A. D. 1827. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Miss Mary B. Hidges, was of Maryland, in which latter state they were married, in 1823. The subsequent year (1824) they removed to Ohio, settling in Troy, where, with other of the earlier class of settlers, he contributed his influence toward the development of the village and the advancement of the interests of the community. About 1837, as a result of the fluctuations of business, he removed to a farm, whither the subject of this sketch, then a lad of ten years, accompanied him, and where he remained for four years in the healthful, invigorating, muscle-expanding activities of the farm. At the age of fourteen he terminated his relations with rustic life, and, returning to Troy, entered McMurdy's Academy, which he attended for several years. The circumstances, we may reasonably conclude, which led to the exchange of the pursuits of the farm for those of the school-room, contributed largely to stamp the character of the boy with those primal elements of success and self-reliance which his natural industry and far-measuring enterprise have subsequently so fully and fairly illustrated. Having qualified himself for the vocation of teacher, he entered upon its duties, making it a means of money-getting, while it was nevertheless a source of improvement to himself. In this way, by teaching when his funds were exhausted, or by earning a random dollar in any other legitimate way, Doctor Culbertson consummated and perfected his education. He subordinated every thing—pleasure, amusement, all—to study, acquiring considerable proficiency in the departments of science and philosophy. He studied the profession of medicine with Doctor R. Sabin, of Troy, Ohio, a worthy and respectable practitioner of the healing art; attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and subsequently went South, with a view to locating, but after spending one winter there he returned to his native town and flung to the breeze his professional banner. He was not permitted to remain long in obscurity, or without an occasion to demonstrate his professional skill and adaptability to technical mechanical execution, and the manipulation of delicate instruments. His first operation, in a case of cataract and restoration to sight of an old lady of seventy who had been blind for several years, was pronounced something of a marvel, and achieved for the young practitioner an enviable local reputation. This circumstance aided materially in influencing the decision of Doctor Culbertson towards making a specialty of the eye and ear, a sphere of practice in which he stands unrivaled. To familiarize himself more thoroughly with this department of delicate and scientific surgery, he availed himself of the public and private clinics of Doctor G. B. Wood, of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a distinguished aurist, oculist, orthopedist, and surgeon. Being his private student, he enjoyed numerous advantages in practical surgery in special and intricate cases, frequently assisting in the performance of the most delicate operations. Practicing physicians as a rule content themselves with simply an observance of the analysis and pathology of disease and stereotyped modes of treatment as defined by the leading authorities. There is usually a remarkable disinclination to deviate from old systems of practice, or explore untraveled fields of investigation, or administer remedies or perform surgical operations not approved by established schools and colleges. In this respect Doctor Culbertson occupies an independent and original position. He has originated an entirely painless treatment for granulated eyelids, which of itself is a blessing to the human family. The old and excruciating tortures of cauterization and scarification are entirely dispensed with, and the new treatment is employed upon strictly scientific principles. Benefits accruing from the cure begin at once, there being no relapses in the treatment but a steady improvement in the patient until the case reaches a successful termination. He has likewise originated and invented an artificial fluid ear-drum (a bulb filled with fluid), easily adjusting itself to the opening in the tympanic membrane. Being an excellent conductor, it renders sounds perfectly audible that heretofore could not be heard. Few professional men of the age of Doctor Culbertson have had so extensive and varied a career. He has performed over two thousand operations in cases of strabismus, besides a proportionate number of other operations. He has recently had an honorary degree conferred on him by a college of New York City. He is a resident of Richmond, where he has dwelt for a considerable time. He established an infirmary in Indianapolis eight or ten years ago, and is doing a successful business. Doctor Eaton is now a partner. Cases come from all sources and from all the states. He was married in April, 1861, in Indian-

apolis, to Eliza Ashwin, a native of Bath, England, a lady of rare refinement and marked mental endowments, the issue of which union is one child, a daughter of bright promise, and heir to a handsome legacy from her godfather, Mr. Thomas Blake, a literary gentleman of fortune, of London, and a member of the Carlton club of that city. He has published a book of poems, and several of his songs have been set to music by excellent composers. Some of these are dedicated to Mrs. Culbertson. Doctor Culbertson may now be said to be in the prime of life; at the very zenith of his powers. He stands nearly six feet high; his form is graceful and he is erect in carriage; he is stoutly built, and in physical contour might be taken as a model. He has a sharply defined and expressive face, intelligently illuminated, and suggestive of sterling qualities of heart and soul. His manner is affable, plain, and republican, and he is readily accessible to strangers as well as to acquaintances. He has the advantages of a commanding person and address; is clear and sagacious, with acute faculties of discrimination, dexterity, and fertility in expedients and the utilization of situations, combined with an indomitable self-reliance, which has distinguished him from boyhood. Financially, his life has been a success, and none are more willing than his friends that he should enjoy his prosperity. He is somewhat reserved in his disposition, talks easily and readily, to the point, without the use of superlatives or adjectives. He possesses signal mental and physical equilibrium; does not allow himself to become excited, or have either his aims or anxieties uncovered. He is proverbial for his honesty, firmness, integrity, and steadfastness to friends. Honor is the substratum which underlies his action.

DAVIS, GENERAL JEFFERSON C., was born in Clarke County, Indiana, on the second day of March, 1828, and died at Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1879. At the beginning of the Mexican War he enlisted in Colonel Lane's Indiana Regiment, and in 1848, when but twenty years old, was promoted to a second lieutenantcy in the 1st United States Artillery for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. In 1852 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in April, 1861, was one of the garrison under General Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In May of that year he was promoted to the rank of captain in the regular army, and given leave of absence to recruit the 22d Indiana Volunteers, of which regiment he was commissioned colonel. In one of his first engagements, at Milford, Missouri, he captured a superior force, and was again promoted December 18, 1861, and made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at the battle of Pea Ridge, in April, 1862. He participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates, on the 30th of May, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. On the 29th of September, 1862, he became involved in an altercation with General Nelson, at the Galt House, Louisville, and shot him, from the effects of which General Nelson very soon afterwards died. General Davis was arrested, and after an investigation of the facts he was restored to duty, and was never tried. He commanded a division in the battles around Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga. In 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, and in its march through Georgia. At the close of the war he received the brevet of major-general, and in 1876 he was made colonel of the 23d United States Infantry. He was stationed for some time on the Pacific coast, and served two years or more in Alaska. In 1873, after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians, in Southern Oregon, General Davis was assigned to the command of the forces operating against the Modocs, and continued the campaign until he compelled their surrender. General Davis belonged to a fighting family. His grandfather, William Davis, was an old Indian fighter, and among the more important of the battles in which he was engaged was that of the River Raisin. On his mother's side, his grandfather, James Drummond, was an early settler of Kentucky, and he, with other members of the family, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and other Indian battles. No braver man or truer soldier than General Davis ever drew a sword, and, as will be seen by the foregoing sketch, he won every promotion by his gallantry in action. General Davis was married, about 1860, to Miss Maretta Athon, who survives him. He has no children, but had a niece whom he had adopted, and who had been living in his family for some years. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of the late Doctor James S. Athon, and sister of Hettie Athon Morrison. General Davis's father died at the old homestead in Clarke County, about one year ago, and his mother, who is a native of Indiana, is yet living, at Memphis, in Clarke County. He left a handsome estate to his wife.

DAY, SAMUEL D., physician and surgeon, of Shelbyville, Indiana, was born in Dalton, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 2, 1811. His parents were Amasa and Hannah Day, people of very industrious habits, who followed agricultural pursuits. They were in limited circumstances and could give only the older portion of the family a collegiate education. The subject of this memoir received his primary education in the district schools, which he attended during the winter; and his summers, until the age of fifteen,

were spent in the Pittsfield Academy. At this age he went to live with a brother in Syracuse, New York, who had achieved some prominence as a physician and surgeon, and who also carried on an extensive drug trade. Here Samuel was employed as clerk, and at the same time spent all of his spare moments in the study of medicine. By the time he had reached his majority he had taken two courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute, and was graduated therefrom in the year 1831. In 1832 the Legislature of New York attempted to prevent the spread of cholera by quarantine, and Doctor Day was appointed quarantine physician at French Creek, Jefferson County, New York, where he remained until August. During this time the cholera had broken out, spontaneously, in three different places, and his brother fell a victim to the disease. The Doctor was called to settle up the estate, and was so employed until the spring of 1834. He then started West, and engaged with a New York house to travel through Northern Ohio and Eastern Indiana, to sell surgical instruments and office apparatus; traveling the entire way in a buggy, devoting the summer months to selling, and going over the same road during the winter on horseback to make his collections. This engaged his attention until the spring of 1836, when he determined to locate in the practice of medicine, and removed to Wilmington, Decatur County, Indiana. Inducements were offered by a Doctor Sharp, of Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, to have him come there and purchase his house and lot. The Doctor went immediately to Milroy, and, liking the place, bought the property, and remained there until the following summer, when he resold to Doctor Sharp, and, returning to Wilmington, took the position left vacant by Doctor W. H. Torbet, who was going South. He remained there only until the next winter, when Doctor Torbet arrived home with a sick family, and in poor circumstances. Mr. Day sold back the property to him, and spent that winter in Cincinnati. In October, 1838, he removed to Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, and here met with his first discouragement. The sickly season, which lasted during the months of July, August, and September, and a part of October, had just passed. During these months more than half the business for the whole year was done. By the return of that season in 1839 the Doctor's health was so impaired by continued attacks of ague that he was unable to do justice to the calls that came for him, and he determined to change his location again. In the mean time the celebrated campaign of 1840 came, and, being a stanch Whig, and believing the welfare of the country depended upon a change of administration, he went into the campaign with great earnestness, feeling as if his personal welfare depended upon its issue. As soon as the polls closed on the day of election, he went to his office and began to pack his effects. A call came for him to go to the country, which probably settled the future of his life. We here quote the Doctor's own words: "It was a serious case of fever, the party was responsible, and the fee would assist to pay a board bill I was still owing. I determined to remain; my practice gradually increased until I kept three horses in good demand." In May, 1855, he took an extended tour through England, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, and the different states of Germany, returning in the fall of that year. Doctor Day has been a practicing physician of Shelbyville for forty years, and attained a celebrity which has not been confined to his own county. His kind treatment and sympathizing nature have endeared him to his patients. His political affiliations were with the old Whig party during its existence, and he was energetically solicitous for its success. He now votes the Democratic ticket, although he never becomes publicly identified with political affairs, excepting local movements, when he takes the part of a good citizen, and may be considered an active and valuable worker. He has always felt an interest in every thing calculated to benefit the city, and his genial, honorable, and upright character has given him an enviable position among the best citizens of Shelbyville. He was married, October 28, 1847, to Miss Jane Thomson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, niece of the late Major John Hendricks, and cousin to Hon. T. A. Hendricks, ex-Governor of Indiana.

DE LA MATYR, GILBERT, member of Congress, was born in Pharsalia, Chenango County, New York, July 8, 1825, and is of French and English ancestry. His father, Henry De La Matyr, was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1803, and was in direct descent from the Huguenots, every generation maintaining essentially the dissenting views and independency characterizing that body of people. Besides the maintenance of his family by his trade as a carpenter, he has given himself largely to the duties of the Christian ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has officiated as local deacon, according to the usages of that Church, now for more than fifty years. His mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Lion Hammond, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in the same year as his father. She was descended from the Puritans, holding in all her life their distinguishing traits of character with great tenacity. Their household was therefore known for the simplicity of its management, its conscientious scrupulousness, and its decided republicanism. These traits ran into all the practical affairs of their home, and into their political faith and practices. The subject of this sketch was the third of eight children. Of the six brothers, four de-

voted themselves to the Christian ministry, one to medicine, and one to teaching. The two sisters became the wives of Methodist ministers, and both of them are in widowhood. The several callings the entire family have followed are conclusive proof of the intellectual and religious habit of their Huguenot-Puritan home. Mr. De La Matyr pursued the business of a carpenter with his father until he was twenty-three years of age. Meanwhile he had good common school advantages. These were supplemented by teaching as assistant with his father, two winters in succession, in a select school. Aided by the professors of the town seminary, he in the end acquired a full academic education. This closed his educational work under the direction of teachers. Thereafter he pursued his own course of reading and of drilling himself into habits of thought, using whatever facilities were within his reach, in the mode dictated by his own judgment. He became a licentiate as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church at twenty years of age, and was admitted to the regular work of the itinerant ministry of his Church, in the Genesee Annual Conference, at twenty-four years of age, and in this relation he continued without intermission for eighteen years. His diligence in study, independent mode of thought, and devotion to his work as pastor of the people, gave him quickly high standing in the Churches which he served, and equally among the ministers with whom he was associated. The degree of Docter of Divinity was afterwards conferred on him *pro merito* by Willamette University, in Oregon. In both the campaigns in which Mr. Lincoln's claims for the presidency were discussed, Mr. De La Matyr took an active part, speaking through large portions of the state of New York, and he was recognized as among the most attractive and efficient orators on that side. As a man, he won the confidence of all parties by his honest statement of matters of fact, and for his fair discussion of the principles and policy involved in debate. In the War of the Rebellion he took an early and unabated interest. When the time came for decisive work for the preservation of the Union, he deemed it his duty to identify himself with the men in arms. In 1862 the fruits of his patriotic exertions were the enlistment and organization of one regiment of infantry, another of heavy artillery, and a light battery. This important service was rendered largely by himself in person. Greatly appreciating his services, the military authorities gave him the commendation which such loyal energy merited. In the latter part of the year 1862 he entered the army as chaplain, serving in that capacity the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel Peter A. Porter. In this relation he continued until, in 1865, the regiment was called from active service in the field. In the fall of the same year Mr. De La Matyr returned to the regular work of the ministry in his conference, and was appointed presiding elder of the Wyoming District, which field he occupied for two years. In 1867 he was nominated by the Republican party in the New York State Convention for the office of state-prison inspector, for which position, after a vigorous canvass, he was defeated, although he ran at the polls beyond the full measure of his party vote. He was elected one of the representatives of his annual conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1868, holding its session that year in Chicago, there making a record marked by diligence in work, dignity of personal demeanor, and profound interest in the behalf of progress in the work for which he was standing. In the spring of the same year he was transferred to the New York East Conference, receiving his appointment as minister in charge of Sands Street Church in Brooklyn. Two years later (1870) he was transferred to the Nebraska Conference, and stationed, for the work of the ministry, in the city of Omaha. The Church to which he went was new, was in the midst of an enterprising population, and demanded a minister having talents of commanding power. The appointing authority of the Church selected Mr. De La Matyr as an available man for this important position, and competent to meet the difficulties gathering around that particular field of work. In this high expectation, the sequel fully proves that no parties concerned in the appointment were disappointed, or had occasion for regret. Two years later still, in 1872, the especial work for which he had been stationed in Omaha being completed, he was transferred to the St. Louis Conference, and appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Missouri. Here there were conditions of difficulty and embarrassment to be overcome not unlike those in the Church at Omaha. The circumstances of the charge had in them much of a delicate and intricate nature, requiring a conservative habit and at the same time ability for progress. The appointment here proved, as in the previous two years, eminently well adapted and successful. After the lapse of two years again, he was transferred to the South-east Indiana Conference, and stationed, according to the unanimous wish of that populous Church, at Roberts Park Church, in the city of Indianapolis. This Church had been engaged in the erection of an edifice for their purposes of worship, at a cost, when complete, of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars—an outlay of money and an elegance of design and structure greater than that of any other house of worship in the state. The building was inclosed and the lower rooms alone were in use when he came as pastor. Mr. De La Matyr proved attractive as a preacher, and skillful as a leader in the management of financial questions—a matter so needful, at this juncture, in the prog-

ress of the Church and the unfinished state of the building. The country was lapsing into the distress of financial pressure, which has been the burden of these years. The city itself was distressed almost beyond any other center of population, under the reaction from the virulent inflation of trade and of speculation in real estate. Despite the forbidding outlook, the pastor quickly surrounded himself with an enlarged assembly of people, whom he inspired with his own enthusiasm and purpose. They saw the inadequacy of their present accommodations to meet the increasing demand of the population wishing to attend the Church services under the leading of their minister; with the resolution and activity characterizing their pastor, the people centered their resources on the finishing of the building, and within a few months it was brought to completion—a model of spaciousness, beauty, and convenience. Remaining with the Roberts Park congregation three years—the pastoral limit under the constitutional restrictions of the Church—he was stationed in Grace Church, in the same city, in the fall of 1877, from which pastorate he retired at the end of one year, by receiving a location, at his own request, from the regular itinerant ministry of the South-east Indiana Conference, of which body he had now been a member for four years. It was well known that Mr. De La Matyr held political views in common with the National party, and that, as soon as that party had taken form in an organization, he had heartily espoused its cause and was ardent in the advocacy of its doctrines. His prominence as a citizen and minister, and his influence as a man of acknowledged ability, gave to his opinions on this phase of political faith a leading strength. Accordingly, when the convention met in Indianapolis, in August, 1878, representing the Seventh Congressional District in Indiana, to nominate a candidate for the ensuing Congress of the United States, Mr. De La Matyr was believed to combine in himself more of the elements of strength as a political representative and advocate than any other man in the district. He therefore had the unanimous vote of the convention. Two years before the district had given a decisive Republican vote of one thousand five hundred majority over the Democratic ticket, no National candidate being at that time in the field. This campaign was entered upon early in the fall of 1878, there being now no Democratic candidate in the canvass. The former congressional Representative having been renominated by the Republican convention, the contest lay between the old Republican and the new National candidates, the Democratic voters choosing between the two, and determining their support according to their views on the new financial questions at issue. The National nominee developed a strength in popular discussion which had not been expected, even by his most intimate friends. The canvass terminated in his election to the Forty-sixth Congress by nearly one thousand majority—a result which few had any ground to anticipate. An analysis of Mr. De La Matyr's character reveals the following elements very clearly: First—Intellectually, he is of the thoroughly analytic order of mind, with the habit of examining the subjects of his thoughts on all sides; and so exhaustively is he inclined to do his work that few things escape his notice—even the minutest. His tendencies are to be radical. This fact, together with great assurance of his own powers, leads him into independence in the methods, and equally in the results, of his investigations. He, therefore, sometimes cuts loose from doctrines that have been considered settled, arraying himself thereby against the conservative and in favor of the progressive schools of thought, both in theology and politics. Second—His moral tendencies are based on pure intellectual discriminations of the relations of things, and end in a broad conscientiousness. Technologies, therefore, count little in his regard, names being considered only arbitrary titles, instead of which any other words were just as good. A high and strong faith in the true and good, with a well meant endeavor under such faith to do the best deeds and achieve the greatest practical results, both personal and benevolent, have his regard more than all possible forms, however imposing on the sense, or representative they may be as rites. Too honest to brook even the shadow of deceit, and too jealous of personal righteousness to think of the least departure from what he deems to be just and fair, he has only contempt for mercenary morals in the individual, and equally for a purchasable integrity in positions of public trust. As a man of morals, he has therefore been found to be, in all the relations of his life, above every occasion of suspicion. Such a man regards right more highly than he can by possibility estimate any mere matter of popular favor or gratification of mere selfish desire, gained at any appreciable sacrifice of truth or justice. Third—Probably the most marked quality of the man is his unvarying readiness to do what he understands to be his duty. Whether in the social, the political, or the religious spheres of his life, he follows his convictions. Radical and decisive in his opinions, his purposes are taken irrespective of popular estimate, and carried forward resolutely. He has no hesitation, therefore, when occasion arises, to act in the face of public opinion. Indeed, he often confronts the opinion of his nearest friends, asserting his own opinions in opposition to theirs with great resoluteness. Courage of assertion, and firmness as well as strength of conviction, are prime characteristics. Few men have a purpose so fully bent on accomplishing what he has in mind as has he. In clearness of mental acumen, decision in moral judgments, and resoluteness of purpose, with courage to assert and will to execute, Mr. De La Matyr has few

equals, not to say superiors, in any of the relations in which he has held a part with men, in the Church or in the state. "A man among men," he is in the work to which his life has been chiefly devoted. In his profession as a preacher of the Gospel, he enjoys an enviable prominence. Whatever his success in political life may have been, and his adaptation to meet the demand as representative of the people in the councils of the government may prove to be, when the sum of his work in that sphere of trust shall be known, it does yet remain that he has already made the record of an honest man; a man of unblemished moral character, and decisiveness of achievement in all the fields of responsibility he has occupied. Mr. De La Matyr was married to Lucetta Curtis Moore, in Paw Paw, Michigan, at twenty years of age, of whom he was bereaved by death in 1865. In 1868 he was married to Marietta Osborn, in Mount Morris, New York, who departed this life in 1877, leaving him one son, at present the only member of his family.

DOBBS, CYRUS JOHNSON, Indianapolis, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 9, 1833. His parents, John and Jane Dobbs, owned a farm there, on which they reared a large family. Cyrus received his education in the public schools, whence he went to the high school of Wooster, Ohio, closing his student life in a course of instruction at Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio. He entered upon manhood by traveling in the Southern States two years. He went to Europe in 1853, and while there was employed two years as agent for importers of chemicals to this country. Returning to the United States, he came to Indianapolis in 1856, and engaged in a manufacturing business. He was thus employed when the tocsin of war was sounded in 1861; and when the President made his first call for volunteers, Mr. Dobbs at once dropped his implements of industry, in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, and was among the first to enroll himself with the ardent young men that promptly came to the front to do their duty in defending the country's flag. On the organization of the 13th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers he was commissioned a captain, and served with the regiment in all its subsequent eventful career. In the following November he was promoted to major; the succeeding year, June, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and the next December became colonel. This regiment was under McClellan in his early campaign in West Virginia, was in its first battle at Rich Mountain, and participated in all the early engagements where that general earned his first laurels and promotion to commander-in-chief. This regiment, under Colonel Dobbs, was in all the battles in the Shenandoah Valley under General James Shields, and was in the engagement at Winchester when Stonewall Jackson was whipped—the first and only time. The regiment afterwards joined the main army of the Potomac, and went with McClellan through the entire Peninsular campaign, and at its close marched south and joined General Gilmore, who was then in front of Charleston, South Carolina. It took part in the reduction of Fort Sumter, and at the end of five months proceeded to Florida. Going up the St. John's River, the regiment assisted in defeating the rebel forces in that state in the decisive battle of Olustee. Returning north, it joined General Grant in his advance towards Richmond, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and was before Petersburg until its fall. Its term of service having then expired, it was mustered out in 1864. During all this length of time Colonel Dobbs led his battalion, which, as narrated above, had always been to the front, participated in many of the most important conflicts of the war, did yeoman service in the cause, and made a record of which the state of Indiana and the nation may well be proud. On returning home, Colonel Dobbs was appointed a colonel in the United States Veteran Volunteer Corps, then forming under General Hancock for active service, and was one of the three volunteer colonels admitted to that body, all the others having been taken from the regular army. This was a compliment that acknowledged the value of former military service performed by Colonel Dobbs while in the field; and in bestowing it General Hancock knew his man. At the close of the war Colonel Dobbs was detailed to take charge of public military property, and to muster out soldiers. After performing service of this kind for a while at Washington, he went to Wisconsin, making his headquarters for a year at Milwaukee, having charge of Camp Washburn, and then of Camp Randall, at Madison, mustering out all but one of the Wisconsin regiments. Subsequently, he performed like service at Springfield, Illinois, after which he was mustered out of service. Returning to civic life and Indianapolis, he was elected, in 1868, sheriff of the Superior Court of Indiana, which office he held two years—beyond which there is a legal restriction—and is now leading a quiet life, apparently content with the world as it is and its bachelor comforts. Colonel Dobbs is a thorough Republican, and is liberal in religious matters, yet Christian in every phase of life. He is a man of fine presence, about five feet nine inches in height, well proportioned, and is noted for a fine, flowing, golden beard of great length; his features are cast in nature's most exquisite mold. He has an animated and expressive countenance, and is quick in motions. Roughing it for long years in the most active of military service, he came out of it retaining the smoothness and freshness of unimpaired manhood. His personal bear-

ing and social nature make him companionable and frank with all who know him. With character above reproach, he is regarded as one of the most gentlemanly citizens residing at this elegant capital of the state.

DOUGLASS, ROBERT, of Indianapolis, descends from a long line of Scottish ancestors. The grandparents of his father, James Douglass, were strong types of this nationality, and represented a hardy, long-lived, muscular, and intelligent race. His mother, Elizabeth Wallace, though a native of Ireland, and born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, was of the same Scotch origin. Robert Douglass was born in the beautiful valley of the Juniata, state of Pennsylvania, and when but a child removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where the remainder of his youthful years were spent, and where he grew to manhood. His father was a farmer of great industry, and distinguished not more for his integrity and honesty than for his moral and upright life; while his mother was of unusual intelligence, and illustrated in an eminent degree the amiable and pious virtues of an exemplary Christian woman. Mr. Douglass remained with his father on the farm, performing the severest labor, until he passed his majority, availing himself during the winters of every facility of education, and subjecting himself to a process of self-culture, which, in its ultimate results and bearing upon subsequent life, is superior to all other forms of education. At the age of twenty-one he was thoroughly qualified to take charge of a country school, in which he acquitted himself with credit. But the life of a school-teacher, or any strictly rural life, was not suited to the exercise of powers which demanded a wider sphere of activity. He therefore identified himself with some of the leading publishing houses of New York City and Cincinnati, and for years energetically labored to advance their interests. In these enterprises he was uniformly successful, winning by his industry and integrity the confidence of his employers and associates, and by scrupulous fidelity to his duties constantly placing himself in the line of promotion. Having acquired considerable capital, he embarked in commercial pursuits in Ohio, where his prosperity was uniform, and where he established a reputation as a practical and sagacious business man. In 1861 he went to California, where he remained until 1868. Here he was variously engaged, and among other results of his ambition were adventures in mining projects, the excitement then running high. In these adventures the fatalism of too much nerve proved disastrous to him, and his losses were large and severe, for a while deranging his calculations. This "conjunction of hostile planets," instead of unmanning him, only incited him to repair the losses he had sustained. His was not the nature to bow down to disaster. It served rather to whet the edge of his resolution, and, while other men would have yielded to a discouragement, he was rebuilding the edifice. He returned from California in 1868, and in 1871 became a partner of General A. D. Streight, who was then engaged in the book-publishing business in Indianapolis. His sagacity in this sphere of activity was the prelude to his financial prosperity, and in 1874 he purchased the remaining interest of the house, and since has been the sole proprietor. His business is extended and ramified, and has familiarized him with book men throughout the entire Union. It is conducted wholly upon the subscription basis, his publications all being of a standard character, the copyrights and plates in most cases being owned exclusively by him. He was married, February 6, 1879, to Miss Melissa J. Lewis, daughter of the late Doctor Andrew Lewis, of Princeton, Indiana, a lady of great refinement and intelligence. As a business man, Mr. Douglass is conspicuous for the method, exactitude, and promptness of all his transactions. All his energies, thoughts, impulses, and intuitions, like so many satellites, revolve around and concentrate in this circle. In all executive details he observes fixed rules. His candor and integrity permeate all its multiplied ramifications. His business necessarily brings him into contact with many men, and he invariably succeeds in winning their confidence, and this, too, by no artifice or blandishments, but by the result of fair dealing and unfaltering loyalty to his engagements. His word has the sanctity of an obligation, and his reputation is guarded by the divinities of honor and truth. Men who know him trust him, for he allows no suspicion to come near. His life has been directed by the genius of industry and perseverance, and his success has rather been the result of this than of any remarkably brilliant passages. He has caution, prudence, and penetration; moves with great deliberation, but in the hour of action is firm, decisive, and positive. He accepts the admonition of the philosopher, who said: "Measure thy cloth ten times; thou canst cut it but once." He is courageous and sanguine—for his temperament is such—and is not afraid to venture upon enterprises from which more timid minds would shrink; yet he assumes no hazards without the approval of his best judgment, and the most patient and critical analysis. He inclines to rely upon himself, although he accepts suggestions from friends with courtesy and frankness. His mind is mathematical and calculative, his conceptions clear and keen, and he is a good judge of human nature; his faculties of observation are well developed, and proceed both from the eye and mind. "Some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage than others in the tour of Europe," Doctor Johnson said to a distinguished friend who had just returned from

Robert Douglass

Very respectfully

F. P. Drake

Italy. This faculty of penetrative vision in Mr. Douglass is strongly marked; it reaches down under the surface of things, grapples with phenomena, develops distinctions, institutes comparisons, and, finally, puts the lever under the rock to ascertain the underlying idea. In his mining experiences, the exercise of this faculty made him almost unconsciously a practical chemist. He possesses both independence of mind and character; is self-poised, self-possessed, self-dependent; and, though somewhat diffident and of retiring disposition, has force, self-assertion, and powerful individuality. He has strong convictions of right and duty; but is most secretive on matters which require it. His habit is to finish all he undertakes, and he has great faculty for minutiæ; he expresses himself in few and crisp words, and talks from the center to the rim. He has immense physical and vital power to support his mental activities, and these, combined with strong will, enable him to drive his business. He is dignified, yet accessible; indulgent, yet exacting; generous, yet fortified with judicious restraints. As a citizen, he is identified with the public welfare. To all charitable and educational enterprises he contributes his share without parade. He despises humbugs and fictions, but desires to see all worthy enterprises move along. He likes to see the wheel on dry ground, and is willing to put his shoulder to the chariot and see it move. Socially, he is agreeable, courteous, complaisant. He is slow to form friendships, but when once established they are lasting. To his personal friends he is warmly, if not passionately, attached. The link between him and his family is of polished gold.

DRAKE, COLONEL JAMES PERRY, son of Albrittain Drake and Ruth Collins, was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, September 15, 1797. His parents, planters of considerable means, removed to Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, when he was eleven years of age. His father served in the Revolutionary War in the North Carolina Light-horse, as a lieutenant, entering the service at the age of fifteen, and serving for seven years. James, the son, remained in his father's country home until he was seventeen, where he received such education as was possible in so new and sparsely settled a district. He was then sent by his father to Greenville, the county seat of Muhlenburg County, to be employed as clerk in a dry-goods and supply store. Here he remained two years, when his employer sent him with a stock of goods to Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana, where the county seat had just been located. This was an arduous undertaking, as the goods had to be wagoned through a dense wilderness, without roads or bridges. On arriving at Cynthiana the scattered population gathered from all directions, with rifles on shoulders, and many in buckskin suits, to see the store. Whisky was free, and they would generally spend the day amusing themselves in hopping, jumping, and running foot-races, etc. Yet, withal, they were fearless, frank, confiding, and honest; locks, keys, and burglars were not known. Here the boy, now nineteen, found himself immediately burdened with arduous duties. Excepting the county clerk and recorder, who was in bad health, there were few men who could write more than their names legibly. His business faculties were now all called into active service; he performed most of the duties of the clerk and recorder, county agent, and postmaster, the post-office being in his store; his writing was done chiefly at night. Here he was elected colonel of a militia regiment. In 1818 he was appointed agent of the county, and postmaster at Springfield, by President Monroe. In the fall of the same year he was elected clerk and auditor of Posey County, which then embraced Vanderburg, and was also elected brigadier-general of militia. About this time he studied law, with a view to making it his profession; but, owing to constant official duties, he deferred applying for admittance to the bar, which in his after life he always regretted. During these years he was brought into intimate business and social relations with the New Harmony community, under the management and control of the Rapps, father and son, which was then in a flourishing condition. After the transfer of the lands, tenements, and appurtenances of this community to the Scotch philanthropist, Robert Owen, he necessarily held the same intimate relations with the Owen association. These two communities, so alike and yet so unlike, each striving in its different way to benefit humanity, undoubtedly had much to do with broadening his views and making his after life tolerant and charitable. He himself said that it was here he first got his idea of woman's perfect equality with man. In 1829 he was appointed by General Jackson receiver of public moneys at Indianapolis. After resigning the offices of brigadier-general and clerk and recorder, he moved to that place, but in after life he often remarked that "the people of the 'Pocket' had a little the warmest place in his heart." January 33, 1831, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he was married to Priscilla Holmes Buell, youngest daughter of Judge Salmon Buell and Johanna Sturdevandt, both of Cayuga County, New York. Miss Buell's father was a man of much intellectual vigor, and held several important offices in his state, serving in the Senate with De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren. Her two eldest brothers were engaged in the War of 1812. Seven children were the fruit of his marriage with Miss Buell, two sons and five daughters. The eldest son died of consumption while a West Point cadet, the youngest in infancy. The daughters are still living. Mrs. Drake,

who was fifteen years his junior, was his partner for forty-five years, and yet survives. She partook of his liberal views in politics, religion, and social questions. They together worked with Robert Dale Owen, during the Constitutional Convention, to remove the legal disabilities that surrounded the women of this state. Their united efforts secured an expression of the latent restive feeling of many noble mothers of Indiana, by the presentation of an artistically designed silver pitcher to Mr. Owen, in gratitude for his gallant defense of their cause. The donations were limited to one dollar each, in order that a few might not monopolize the privilege. This happy couple lived to see the fruit of their generous labor, in reformed laws and more liberal customs with regard to women. There are but two grandchildren grown—Ruth Drake and Olive Torbitt—whose musical genius, with rare culture, are the result of their grand-parents' noble teachings of freedom in the selection of professions, without regard to sex. Miss Ollie excels upon the violin, a fact that is rarely true of either sex. Miss Ruth performs also upon the violin, and both are charming young ladies, devoted to the musical profession. In 1832 Mr. Drake was appointed brigade inspector. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War he raised a company of mounted riflemen, composed of the best citizens of Indianapolis, was elected captain, and served during the campaign. In 1834 he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Vincennes by General Jackson, an office he held four years, after which he removed with his family to South-western Missouri, and located in Rives County, now Henry. Here he was very soon honored by his friends and neighbors by being elected Judge of the Probate Court. In 1841 he was called to Indianapolis by the effects of the financial crisis, and found it necessary to remain. Soon after this he was elected director of the State Bank and commissioner of the sinking fund by the Legislature of the state; was also elected trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which office he held until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then raised a company of volunteers, was elected captain, and, at the general rendezvous of the three Indiana regiments at New Albany, was elected colonel of the first. While in Mexico he was made civil and military Governor of Matamoras, and commander of all forces of the Lower Rio Grande. On his return to Indianapolis he was made receiver of public moneys by President Polk, but was removed by President Taylor soon after his inauguration. He was afterwards sent to the Legislature from Marion County, and then elected Treasurer of State. In 1855, with his wife and daughter, he traveled in Europe, and was appointed by Governor Wright commissioner from Indiana to the Paris Exposition; and on leaving the city of Rome was made by Mr. Cass bearer of dispatches to the embassies of Turin and London. From the above list of public services, beginning before he was twenty-one years of age and continuing until he left his adopted state, it is unnecessary to say that he was a man of such sterling qualities, both of head and heart, as to command the respect and love of all those with whom he was thrown; for his fellow-citizens showed their appreciation by placing him in positions of trust in the court, the hall, and the field. Though a Democrat and of strong political attachments, he had many warm friends in the opposite party. Of strong physical health, he had great energy and industry. His philosophy of life was to "make duty a pleasure." He loved his country first and last, and considered it every man's duty to come at her call. In the war with the South he declined taking up arms on either side, as he said he could not divide his love, nor fight against those with whom he had fought for his country. A good and respected citizen, he was, more than all, the best and most beloved husband and father. At the death of his father he came into possession of some slaves, and, not wishing to sell old family servants, he still owned them when, in 1861, on account of sickness in the family and financial trouble, he concluded to move South. After remaining awhile in Tennessee he finally located near Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained until his death, August 12, 1876, when he passed away, solaced by the affectionate care of wife, children, and grandchildren, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. The following stanzas, from a poem addressed to him by Mrs. Sara T. Bolton after his death, faithfully describe the beauty and nobleness of his nature:

Thy pathway lay not always in the light;
But come what would thy great undaunted soul
Was true to its conviction of the right,
As the magnetic needle to the pole.
Thou didst not learn the truth from seer or sage,
From cabalistic lore or sacred page;
It was thy guiding star from youth to age.

And charity was of thy life a part;
It touched and turned the fibers of thy brain,
Folded its snow-white pinions in thy heart,
And sung to thee alway love's sweet refrain.
The homeless turned to thee in their distress,
The helpless widow and the fatherless;
The stricken aged named thee but to bless."

DUNBAR, HON. HAMILTON J., deceased, of Greenfield, was born near Hancock County, Indiana, September 13, 1846, and died September 5, 1876. His parents, Jonathan and Mary Dunbar, were respectively of Scotch and Irish descent. His father possessed wonderful business capacity, great energy, and zeal for education. He was public-spirited and enterprising beyond the habit of his time. His mother, a patient, pious, old lady, is greatly loved for her supe-

rior qualities of head and heart. She numbers among her friends many who have been her associates for over half a century. The early life of young Dunbar was characterized by love of amusement and fondness for athletic sports. He early developed a taste for intellectual culture, and was a fervent admirer of the beautiful, both in nature and in art. He availed himself of the educational advantages of the schools of Greenfield in his youth; but, these not meeting the requirements of his ambition, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where, in the class of 1866, he graduated with high and special honors, and immediately thereafter began the study and practice of law in his native town. To show the esteem in which Mr. Dunbar was held by the people who knew him best, we make the following excerpt from a highly eulogistic sketch of his life, published in the Hancock *Democrat*, of Greenfield:

"During his college days, and afterward, he studied law, partly at this place and Indianapolis. Being a diligent student, he soon mastered the rudiments of law, when he commenced its practice in this place. He soon gained a solid reputation as a good and safe lawyer, since which his progress toward a leading position in his profession in the county, circuit, and state was rapid and merited. Had he been permitted to live a few years longer, we feel safe in saying that his native talent and energy would have placed him in the front rank of the best legal minds of the state. But a higher power deemed otherwise, and our young friend has gone down to the grave at a time when he should have been in the prime of life and vigor of early manhood, and our entire community sincerely mourns his untimely cutting down."

On the thirty-first day of March, 1868, he was married to Miss Florence M. Jones, an intelligent, amiable, and accomplished young lady, daughter of Doctor John Jones, late of Greencastle, Indiana, who survives him, living still in the home of their early married life in Greenfield. As an evidence of the professional standing of Mr. Dunbar, and the personal regard in which he was held by his brethren of the Indianapolis bar, we subjoin the following extract from the Indianapolis *Journal*, which appeared on the day following his demise:

"Yesterday news came of the death of one of Indiana's most promising young men, Hamilton J. Dunbar, of Greenfield. He early associated himself with the institutions of our state, and through his short but brilliant career shed luster not only upon his own name, but upon those whose careful training laid a firm foundation for a future greatness. He was a graduate of the class of 1866 at Asbury, where his college days were spent. Always a leader and achieving constant successes, he yet softened the sharp edges of defeat by sharing the glory of conquest with the vanquished foe. His ambition at college brooked no rival, yet he was distinguished for fairness and honor in debate. Upon finishing his college course, in 1866, he commenced the study of the law in Greenfield, and it was not long before his seniors learned to admire his talents and respect his discussion of the law. He was always accurate in legal statement, and yet, with commendable vanity, polished the rough points with the touch of a rhetorician. He leaves to mourn him a widow and one child, in whose hearts he is enshrined, not as the promising lawyer and polished debater, but as a kind father and affectionate husband. His wife is a niece of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and as a widow she is one of a sad widowhood — her mother and grandmother being left, like herself, alone to sail the sea of life. The deceased was yet quite young, not thirty, and his death resulted from overwork in his profession. Upon hearing of his demise a meeting of the Indianapolis bar was called, at which Mr. John A. Finch presided, with W. A. Ketcham as secretary. Upon motion of Mr. C. W. Smith, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the regret of the bar, and offering such condolence as might be appreciated by the widow of their departed brother. The committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen: C. W. Smith, Edwin H. Terrell, W. A. Ketcham, John A. Finch, and Hon. Solomon Blair, of the Indianapolis bar, who, at the afternoon meeting pursuant to adjournment, reported the following resolutions:

"'The members of the Indianapolis bar, having learned with sorrow of the early demise of our late friend and brother, Hamilton J. Dunbar, Esq., of Greenfield, and being desirous of making a proper record of the high esteem and love in which we held the departed, do spread upon the records of the courts of Marion County the following tribute:

"'Hamilton J. Dunbar, in his practice at the bar of Marion County and at the bar of the Supreme Court of this state, has, by his conspicuous ability and eminent legal talents, added brilliancy to the reputation which rare eloquence had gained for him among his fellows at his own bar; he has, by his winning manners and uniform courtesies, won the highest regard of the members of this bar. His rapid rise to the eminent position which he had already attained at his own home was but an earnest of the future, which beckoned him to yet severer exertions and to their reward, as the brilliant and successful lawyer, which attended such talents as he possessed, and such labor as he was wont to bestow upon the matters intrusted to him by loving and admiring clients. It is seldom that one so young as he had won so extended a practice at the bar, and yet more seldom that one so young had won so deep a hold upon the hearts of those about him, and wielded such an influence in the community in which he lived.

"'As a bar we will remember his talents and success with pride, and seek to emulate his many virtues. In his early death we see but another illustration of the sad results of overlabor, of the straining beyond their utmost tension the nerves of the practicing lawyer. It is with inexpressible pain that we tender to the widow of the deceased our heart-felt sympathies in this, the hour of her bereavement; and as a further token of our esteem we appoint the Hon. Robt. N. Lamb, Hon. U. J. Hammond, Major Eli F. Ritter, Hon. John Hanna, and Hon. Robert E. Smith to attend the funeral of the deceased, as representing this bar, and to bear a copy of this tribute to the bar of Hancock County and to the family of the departed.

C. W. Smith,
"Edwin H. Terrell,
"W. A. Ketcham,
"John A. Finch,
"Solomon Blair.'"

"Remarking upon the resolutions, Mr. Smith testified to the integrity and high purpose of the deceased; of his matchless yet popular career in college, of his subsequent rise, and the sadness of his untimely fall. Mr. Hanna, another friend in college, moved with the recollection of those happy, busy days, referred with great feeling to his college life and subsequent professional efforts, said he fell a martyr to his ambition to make a name and bring to justice the conspirators who ruined his father. He was warm-hearted and honorable. Mr. John Finch added more in praise, and then the resolutions were adopted."

It is eminently fitting that we close this sketch of a young, brilliant man, struck down in the full bloom of youth by the icy hand of death, with the following beautiful poem, composed by his intimate friend, J. W. Riley, and read before a meeting of the bar of Greenfield and neighboring counties:

"Dead! Dead! Dead!
We thought him ours alone;
And none so proud to see him tread
The rounds of fame, and lift his head
Where sunlight ever shone;
But now our aching eyes are dim,
And look through tears in vain for him.

Name! Name! Name!
It was his diadem;
Nor ever tarnish-taint of shame
Could dim its luster; like a flame
Reflected in a gem,
He wears it blazing on his brow
Within the courts of heaven now.

Tears! Tears! Tears!
Like dews upon the leaf
That bursts at last—from out the years
The blossom of a trust appears
That blooms above the grief;
And mother, brother, wife, and child
Will see it and be reconciled."

EATON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, M. D., was born at Boonville, Oneida County, New York, September 16, 1824, of New England parentage. His father, Comfort Eaton, was a native of Massachusetts, in which state he was born, in the year 1778. His mother, Mary (Ayres) Eaton, was also born in Massachusetts, about one year later. Comfort Eaton was for many years a merchant in Herkimer County, New York. He died in 1827, when Doctor Eaton was but four years old, leaving his widow in limited circumstances. Upon her devolved the education and maintenance of the family, and these duties called for great self-sacrifice and prudent management, but in every respect they were performed. She survived her husband forty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-seven, mourned by all who knew her for her many virtues. Her good deeds and words were not recorded with ink and pen, "but in the fleshy tablets of the heart." Her mother's name was Perces Stuart, who was from a noble ancestry, having descended in a direct line from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. The mother's name, Ayres, is accounted for by this tradition. During one of his battles with Harold, the Saxon king, William of Normandy fell from his horse, and, being old and fat, was rapidly suffocating. In this dilemma a Spanish knight-errant came to his rescue, unclasping the ungainly helmet, giving the king air. For this service he was given the title of the "Knight of Air." The education of Doctor Eaton began in Herkimer County, New York, in the common schools; but at the age of fourteen years he moved to Peru, Huron County, Ohio, where he continued his studies. He attended the academy at Norwalk, and afterwards completed his education at Granville College. Having selected the profession of medicine, he commenced his studies with Doctor Moses C. Sanders, of Peru, Ohio, a pioneer of his profession in that part of the state, and a most worthy man, a profound thinker, and ready and successful practitioner. After a long course of close and thorough study under this experienced mentor, Doctor Eaton entered the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1849 with marked honor. After his graduation he located at New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, where he began the general practice of medicine, in partnership with Doctor D. A. Cox, a gentleman of distinguished ability and prominence. While thus engaged in general practice, he developed a decided taste for surgery and the higher departments of his profession. Believing that he could achieve more than ordinary attainments in these departments and their collateral sciences, after having been with Doctor Cox some years he spent several months with Doctor George B. Wood, of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a man of extensive practice, possessing few, if any, superiors as an operator upon the eye. Afterwards, at different times, he was in attendance at the eye and ear infirmary and hospitals of New York City. At the university of that city he took a post-graduate course, receiving the *ad eundem* degree. He now devoted his entire time to the eye and ear, and to surgery. Possessing a clear judgment and a skillful hand, he performed with remarkable success many of the most delicate operations known to modern surgery. At the beginning of the Rebellion Doctor Eaton was in Mississippi. He had operated with success in several of the Southern States upon the eye and ear. He was at the Gayoso House, Memphis, when the news of the opening battle of Bull Run reached him, and, sacrificing all pecuniary interests, he returned to the North. In 1861–2 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, Ohio, with Mr. E. Seymour. This deviation from medicine was, however, but temporary. A call for surgeons

being made by the Governor of Ohio, Doctor Eaton tendered his services, was commissioned by Governor Tod, and was assigned to hospital duty at Huntsville, Alabama. Subsequently, he was engaged in the hospital at Nashville for several months. In the spring of 1863 he located in Toledo, Ohio. Here, for twelve years, he devoted his time and attention to the eye and ear. While in Toledo he was for several years the examining physician for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York City. In the fall of 1875 he formed a partnership with Doctor John W. Culbertson, a gentleman of varied attainments, in the same specialty, and together they have since conducted, with great success, the Central Surgical Infirmary of Indianapolis, an institution bearing a wide and well-earned reputation. In a recent visit to the South he received the warmest testimonials of appreciation from those upon whom he had attended twenty years previously, and many applications for treatment, which facts are strong evidence of his ability and surgical skill. No man has displayed more unceasing industry for the benefit of the afflicted than Doctor Eaton, and few have equaled him in the satisfactory results of their labor. During his practice he has straightened more than one thousand cross-eyes, besides performing innumerable other operations of greater magnitude, requiring consummate dexterity and knowledge of his art. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He has also, for a long time, been identified with the Baptist Church, and is a useful and honorable citizen, a ready conversationalist, and a cultured gentleman, of modest and retiring disposition, who in no manner parades his attainments.

EDSON, HANFORD A., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Scottsville, Monroe County, New York, March 14, 1837. His family, of English blood, was first represented in America by Samuel Edson, who became a citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, July 25, 1639. ("Felt's Annals of Salem," Appendix, page 531.) When the township of Marshfield became a separate corporation, Duxbury, from which Marshfield had been originally taken, applied to the Old Colony Court, at Plymouth, for a grant of common land, or, as they said, "an extension to the westward," to compensate them for the great loss of territory they had sustained. In March, 1642, an order of court was issued providing therefor. Two years after—August, 1644—a more explicit order fixed the boundaries of the addition to Duxbury, and in 1645 the transfer was formally executed. Six persons, among them Captain Miles Standish and John Alden, were named by the court as "feoffees" in trust, "for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants." The title to the property was not considered complete, however, until a deed was secured from the aborigines. Ousamequin, sachem of the country of Pocanoket, was induced to make the transfer, the Indians receiving as compensation "seven coats (a yard and a half in a coat), nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten and one half yards of cotton." There were at first fifty-four share-holders in this Duxbury extension, who soon admitted two others: Deacon Samuel Edson, who built the first mill in the town; and the Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, the first minister, who married Deacon Edson's daughter Susanna. Bridgewater was the name selected for the new settlement. ("Records of Plymouth Colony," "New England Genealogical Register," "Mitchell's History of Bridgewater.") Samuel Edson died July 9, 1692, *æt.* 80; his wife, Susanna, died February 20, 1699, *æt.* 81; Samuel (second) died 1719; Samuel (third), 1771; Samuel (fourth), —; Jonah, born July 10, 1751, died July 21, 1831; and Betsey, his wife, born February 24, 1752, died August 21, 1850; Freeman, the twelfth of fourteen children of the preceding, and father of the subject of the present sketch, was born September 23, 1791, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He studied medicine with Doctor Twitchell, of Keene, and at Yale College. At the close of the second war with Great Britain, in 1814, he settled at Scottsville, New York, whither his uncle Scott had emigrated, and there has since been engaged in his profession. It is believed that he is now (1879) the oldest physician in actual practice in the United States. The subject of this notice received the name of his maternal grandfather, Abram Hanford, one of the earliest settlers of Western New York, which is perpetuated in Hanford's Landing, the starting-point of the present city of Rochester. Enjoying the advantage of early tuition at home, and in the district school presided over by N. A. Woodward, Esq., a graduate of Union College, Mr. Edson was prepared for the sophomore class, and entering Williams College, Massachusetts, graduated from that institution in 1855. For a large part of the three following years he was instructor in Greek and mathematics at Geneseo Academy, New York. In September, 1858, he was admitted to the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and for two years he prosecuted the study of divinity there. Having already become acquainted with the German language, in May, 1860, he went to Europe, and was matriculated in the University of Halle, where he gave attention especially to theology and philosophy, under the instruction of Tholuck, Julius Müller, and Erdmann. After extended tours in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England, hastened by the war, he returned home. Being licensed to preach by Niagara Presbytery, at Lyndonville, October 29, 1861, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Niagara Falls, where he remained until called to the pastorate

of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis. His care of that parish began January 17, 1864. Steps were soon taken towards the erection of the edifice on the corner of Pennsylvania and Vermont Streets, and the enterprise was carried through to completion. To his Thanksgiving sermon, November 26, 1868, is ascribed the impulse which finally established the Indianapolis Public Library. April 1, 1873, he transferred his services to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, which society in six years has grown to be second in point of numbers to his former charge alone. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Mr. Edson by Hanover College in 1873. The same year he represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the National Congregational Council in New Haven, Connecticut; and in 1878 he was commissioned to the same duty before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Newark, New Jersey. He has written largely for the press, and is the author of various magazine articles and published sermons and addresses. On the 16th of July, 1867, he was united in marriage with Helen M., daughter of William O. Rockwood, Esq., of Indianapolis.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, president of the First National Bank of Shelbyville. In 1816, James Elliott, an industrious and worthy young man from Delaware, and Miss Hannah Williamson, a Pennsylvania maiden, of Welsh descent, were married in Philadelphia, where, on the 13th of June, 1818, they became the parents of the subject of this memoir. Addison makes Cato say, "'Tis not in mortals to command success," but the lives of some men seem to refute the assertion. No difficulties long deter, no disasters overwhelm them. Though, with power akin to that of the fabled Midas, they have but to touch an enterprise to insure golden results, yet it is not through any magical gift, but is due to deliberate and unerring judgment, tireless energy, and the ability to create and control. Mr. Elliott is one of these. He went with the family to Ohio in 1826, when he was eight years old, and was educated in that state. After reaching majority he engaged in milling, and in 1843 removed to Shelbyville, Indiana, and purchased a half interest in the Shelby flouring-mill. May 14, 1844, he married Margaret Ann Stanton, of Waynesville, Ohio. Devoting now all his energies to business and managing wisely, he prospered steadily, and at length acquired sufficient capital to engage in banking, which he did in 1855, under the firm name of Elliott, Hill & Co. This partnership was subsequently dissolved, but he continued the business as one of the firm of Elliot & Major until 1864, when the First National Bank was organized, and he was elected its president. His first wife did not long survive, and in 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Peaslee, daughter of Judge Peaslee, of Shelbyville. (See sketch.) He has had three children by each wife, but only one is living. In 1871 Mr. Elliott was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of Shelby County, in which position he served four years, devoting himself to public duties with the same faithfulness that characterized him in his own private business. He has enjoyed, to some extent, the advantages of foreign travel, having made four trips to Europe, the last one in 1878, when he visited the Paris Exposition. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. With too little self-appreciation, and underestimating the worth of his example to aspiring young men, Mr. Elliott has unfortunately confined the biographer to very meager data. He is greatly esteemed by the citizens of Shelby County for his abilities in finance and general business, his unsullied character, and his genuine personal worth.

EVERTS, ORPHEUS, M. D., was born near Salem (Friends) Meeting-house, in Union County, Indiana, December 18, 1826. He is the son of Doctor Sylvanus Everts and Elizabeth (Heywood) Everts. The Everts family is of Dutch origin, as the name indicates, and made its appearance in America long before the Revolution, settling in Vermont, where Doctor Sylvanus Everts and his father, Ambrose Everts, were both born. Their genealogy embraces in its relationship some of the most distinguished families of New England, receiving blood in its descent from the Chittendens, Binghams, Wheelocks, and the celebrated Captain Miles Standish, of colonial fame. Doctor Everts belongs to a family of physicians, his father, one uncle, and three brothers, all having pursued the same professional calling. His school instruction as a boy was such as might be acquired in a country school in Indiana forty years ago. It was better, however than the ordinary district school of that time, as it was supported and conducted by the society of Friends, who employed good instructors. All subsequent education was the result of personal effort and application, outside of schoolhouse or college edifice. He attributes an early taste for scientific knowledge to intimate and, for a year or more, almost continuous association and conversation with his father, who used the boy as eyes and hands in an active and laborious practice of his profession, while himself deprived of the use of his own. His choice of business, however, would have been mechanical or architectural, had he been left to choose for himself. He adopted the profession of medicine, as being already in the family, and more readily acquired, under the cir-

cumstances surrounding his youth, than any other. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Indiana Medical College, class of 1845–46, and commenced practice in the village of St. Charles, Illinois, thirty miles west of Chicago. He returned to Laporte, Indiana, in 1852, abandoning medical practice, and assumed the publication and editorship of a weekly Democratic partisan journal at Laporte. He was Democratic elector from this state in 1856, and cast an electoral vote for James Buchanan for President. He was appointed register of a government land office by Mr. Buchanan, and became a resident of North-west Wisconsin in 1858. He returned to Indiana on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was commissioned surgeon of the 20th Indiana Volunteers by Governor Morton, July, 1861. He served in the field with the Third and Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, until mustered out of service with the troops, July, 1865, as surgeon-in-chief of the brigades and divisions, and acting medical director of the corps, on the staffs of Generals Robinson, Ward, D. B. Birney, Mott, and Humphreys. He was present and on duty at every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, excepting those of Bull Run and Antietam. Dr. Everts resumed medical practice after the war, locating at Michigan City, Indiana, and was tendered the position of superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane (unsolicited) in November, 1868, and assumed the duties of that important office immediately, holding it for ten years, having developed the hospital from a capacity of three hundred to its present capacity of six hundred beds, and managed its affairs to the general satisfaction of the people of the state. He also drafted the law, furnished the plan, and became the superintendent of construction, of the new hospital for the insane, now approaching completion, having a capacity of seven hundred beds, which, when opened, will constitute the department for women of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, the old building to be occupied thereafter by men exclusively—both hospitals coming under one supervision and board of control. This new building, presenting some original features, and many adaptations of the better ideas of all hospitals, the Doctor justly looks upon as his monument. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society; of the Academy of Medicine, Indianapolis; of the Association of American Superintendents of Insane Hospitals and Asylums; of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons; and is a director of the Industrial Life Insurance Company, of Indiana. He has no connection with any religious society, by profession or membership; is a receiver, to a limited degree, of the religious philosophy of Swedenborg, but does not recognize his revelations as infallible, or supersensuously inspired. His father, yet living, aged ninety-one, is a believer in Christianity, and a Universalist in faith. His mother, who is now dead, was a conscience-driven skeptic, seeking for rest through faith, but never finding it. Doctor Everts married, March 14, 1847, Mary, second daughter of George W. Richards, M. D., then of St. Charles, Illinois, with whom he is still living, surrounded by a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Doctor Everts is a large man, standing six feet two and a half inches high, well proportioned, weighing two hundred and sixteen pounds. He is of the nervo-sanguine temperament, with dark brown eyes, and hair now changing to gray, and he wears a full beard. His social, business, and professional standing are sufficiently indicated by his history and his present relation to the public, which could not have been sustained for ten years, with but little adverse criticism, by any other than a man among men, "worthy and well qualified." Since the above sketch was written, Doctor Everts has been appointed superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, an institution of the highest repute, situated seven miles from the center of the city.

FERGUSON, JAMES C., of Indianapolis, has been identified with the interests of the city of Indianapolis for nearly forty years, and for nearly thirty years of that time has been engaged in a business which has contributed as much as any other to its growth and prosperity—that of pork-packing. A history of what Indiana has produced in the way of self-made and successful men would be incomplete without his name on the list, and the state has few more worthy names upon her roll of honor. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 5, 1810, and is one of a family of eight children of Clemens and Sarah (Cochran) Ferguson. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in his boyhood with his widowed mother, who was of a noble family, and in her girlhood bore the title of Lady Clemens, but had incurred the displeasure of her relatives by contracting a marriage with a young physician, the grandfather of James C. Ferguson. Upon her husband's death, with her son, Clemens, she sought a home in America, settling at first in Philadelphia, but after some time finally going to Kentucky. Her son Clemens, the father of James C., was educated under the eye of his mother, who was a lady of the highest accomplishments. He subsequently adopted the profession of medicine, and in the War of 1812 served in the American army, under General Harrison, as surgeon. The earliest recollection of James C. Ferguson extends back to the time when his father was greeted by his joyful family on his return from the field after peace was proclaimed. When James was about eight years old, or in 1818, his father moved from Kentucky to Preble County, Ohio, where

he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in 1831. During his life-time he assisted in laying out and naming the village of New Paris, Preble County, which he christened in honor of Paris, Kentucky, which was his old place of residence. He had enjoyed a large practice, extending over three counties, and had the reputation of being a skillful and accomplished physician. While in Kentucky he at one time tried his hand at farming, but he soon discovered that youth and inexperience were of little advantage in clearing land in a new country, and abandoned the farm for a more congenial occupation. James C. Ferguson was given all the opportunities for an early education that the public schools of Preble County afforded until he reached the age of sixteen years. At this age his parents decided to fit him for the more practical duties of life, and he was sent to Cincinnati to learn the trade of watch-maker and jeweler. He worked at this trade for five years in that city, and, as he says, the experience and training obtained in that time have ever been a source of pleasure and profit to him in after life. It made him an expert judge of various metals, and, having a natural mechanical genius, it has helped him wonderfully in his comprehension of various kinds of machinery, with which his long business experience has made him familiar. In 1831, or the year of his father's death, he left Cincinnati and came to Richmond, Indiana, where he opened a jeweler's store and started in business for himself. It was the second one of its kind in the city, and he did a very good trade for those days, working at the bench himself part of the time, as well as attending to his customers. Here he made the acquaintance of his future wife, then Miss Clarissa Mansur, daughter of Jeremy Mansur, and a member of a family widely and favorably known in Indiana. They were married on the 5th of September, 1837, and still live together, enjoying the inestimable privilege of being able to look back upon nearly half a century of wedded happiness, surrounded by children and friends as well as by all that makes life enjoyable. After his marriage Mr. Ferguson continued his business at Richmond for about seven years, and in 1844 removed to Indianapolis and engaged in general mercantile affairs. His brother-in-law, Mr. William Mansur, had been previously conducting the establishment in that city, and Mr. Ferguson bought out his stock, and carried on the trade with success for about seven years. Mercantile business was not altogether to Mr. Ferguson's liking, as in those days a system of credit and barter was indulged in to a large extent, and this did not suit his ideas. He wished it more pushing and profitable. In 1851 Mr. Ferguson first entered in the business with which his name is now almost entirely identified. He engaged in pork-packing with his father-in-law, Mr. Jeremy Mansur, and carried on a highly successful trade with him for ten years, until the outbreak of the war in 1861. In the latter year he was alone, and so carried it on until 1868, when he associated with him his sons-in-law, Nathan M. Neeld and Edward B. Howard, with whom he has since conducted the business, under the firm name of J. C. Ferguson & Co. He also holds a large interest in the firm of Barnes, McMurty & Co., in the same line. Mr. Ferguson was for several years president of the board of trade of Indianapolis. From a comparatively small beginning his business has assumed immense proportions, and, with but a single exception, his establishment is the largest of its kind in Indianapolis, the great center of the pork trade of Indiana. Some idea of his house can be formed from the fact that the average number of hogs slaughtered by it for the past few years has been about one hundred thousand, and this present year (1880) the number slaughtered by both houses will not fall short of two hundred thousand. The handling of this enormous quantity of meat gives employment to about two hundred hands. The brands of J. C. Ferguson & Co. are considered the finest in the market, and immense quantities are shipped to Europe by the firm, aggregating over one-half the entire killing. For about five years, from 1869 to 1874, Mr. Ferguson had also a large establishment at Kansas City, Missouri, where he combined the slaughter of hogs with that of cattle, killing one year fifteen thousand of the latter and forty thousand of the former. These gigantic enterprises have made constant and unremitting claims on the time and attention of Mr. Ferguson, and he still puts his shoulder to the wheel and personally participates in the management of his establishment, although long since placed above the necessity of active work. In 1878 he spent a few months in Europe, principally on business, although the element of pleasure largely entered into the trip, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson. Out of seven children born to them, four survive: Mary, wife of Mr. Nathan N. Neeld; Clara, wife of Mr. Edward B. Howard, both well known in Indianapolis society; and John Q. and Edward W., who are now engaged with their father. Their second daughter, Isabella, a young lady of more than ordinary accomplishments and sweetness of disposition, died in 1861, while attending school at Georgetown, Kentucky, where she had just graduated, at a little more than sixteen years of age. A son, James, an invalid for years, died in his twenty-third year, and another son died in infancy. Mr. Ferguson belongs to no secret society, and, while he is a member of no particular religious denomination, he contributes liberally to all Churches and similar worthy enterprises. Himself and family are worshipers at the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In politics Mr. Ferguson was a Whig of the old school and voted for Henry Clay. He is now, of course, a Republican. His home in Indianapolis, which was designed by himself,

is a model of elegance and comfort, and throughout displays æsthetic taste which reflects high credit upon the designer and decorator. A man of thoroughly domestic tastes himself, he delights in a generous hospitality, and in this he is well seconded by his amiable wife, the name of whose friends is legion. Time has dealt very gently with Mrs. Ferguson, who is but a few years younger than her husband, but whom no one would suppose to have seen half a century. Mr. Ferguson is in the enjoyment of robust health, and is as active and energetic as a man of fifty. His constitution has never been undermined by tobacco or alcoholic drinks, which he consistently and firmly eschews, and with his loving partner he bids fair to see many years of a new century. He has passed the season of trials and struggles and experiments in business, and now from the round of assured success he can look back with satisfaction on his progress upward on the ladder of life.

FINCH, FABIUS M. Few families have more strongly marked individuality than that of Fabius M. Finch. His father, Judge John Finch, in 1814 came from Livingston County, where this son was born three years before, to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1818 he came to Central Indiana, having about him there a family of sixteen. No son was under six feet in height, and all bore his own striking personal appearance. The daughters were women of singular beauty and grace. The family is traced six generations in America, and then to the English Earl of Nottingham, Sir Heneage Finch. His father took up the labors of pioneer life, and did all that could be done to make his settlement a pleasant home. The educational advantages his children enjoyed were limited, but the family was a community to itself, where the older aided the younger. But what each one gained was through personal application. It was a life of hard work. In 1827 Fabius M. Finch removed to Indianapolis and entered the law office of Judge Wick, where he completed his preparatory study, and was admitted to the bar on examination. He then removed to Franklin, twenty miles south, and entered upon an active practice. Naturally inclined to political studies, he became an ardent Whig, and in 1839 was elected to the Legislature. The term was memorable for the fierce partisan zeal that marked the conduct of all within its influence. In 1840 he was an active supporter of General Harrison, and went the round of appointments for the "Log Cabin" candidate. In 1842 he became Judge of the Circuit Court, and presided acceptably over the large circuit. He entered earnestly into the great temperance movement of the Washingtonians in 1845, and afterwards became the highest officer in the state—Grand Worthy Patriarch in the Sons of Temperance. He was also the representative of the state in the national councils of that powerful order. In that year he united with the Presbyterian Church, and has maintained his Church connection to this time. In 1859 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit for six years, and filled the position again with great credit. Up to this time he had always been a leader in the politics of his section, being a strong delegate in the state convention. He was a Whig from deep-settled conviction as long as the party had an existence, and he still considers that party worthy of all the devotion he gave it. He was in the anti-slavery element, and was in constant opposition to the encroachment of the slave power. He was regarded as a sagacious counselor in party principles and management. When the Rebellion was threatened he was one of the most outspoken in his support of the general government. He did not hesitate as to the right of the government to coerce a state, and to put down any treasonable conspiracy at any hazard. He was early in favor of arming the negroes and making soldiers and sailors of them. The Proclamation of Emancipation he regarded as equally a right and a duty. His oldest son, Captain Heneage B. Finch, entered the service at the first call. Judge Finch would have gone himself if he had not been too old; and his other son, John A. Finch, would have then gone if he had not been too young. Later this son was also in the army. The oldest son remained in the military service until the close of the war. The exposure of the life broke his constitution, and he died in 1867 from disease contracted in the army. The war was one unceasing interest to Judge Finch. He never faltered or doubted of the result. He gave personal attention to the wants of soldiers at home or in the field, and visited the front as often as he could, and was with each son when needing him in the hospital, as each unfortunately did. In early life Judge Finch developed a keen literary taste, which he has gratified and cultivated by wide and careful reading. He was at one time given to poetry so fully that he wrote, and very acceptably, for the Eastern press. Several of his verses have a fixed place in the short poems of the country. His taste in later years, outside of professional reading, has been turned to progressive thinkers in social science and practical philosophy. Judge Finch is now in active practice, his firm, Finch & Finch—himself and his son, John A. Finch—being the longest in continuous labor at the bar of Indianapolis. He has been uniformly successful, and has been at times very powerful with his juries. He seeks the strong point in the case and rests upon that. The firm is noted in practice for "forcing the fighting." Though now sixty-seven years of age, and an unceasing worker from the time of boyhood, Judge Finch enjoys

good health. His regular habits of living and thinking reward him with an unabated vigor, and a ruddiness that men thirty years younger might envy. In social intercourse none can be more pleasant and agreeable. He has retained all the geniality and sprightliness that from early youth made him a choice companion of his brethren at the bar. His personal appearance is so striking, his conversation so full of wit and humor, and his whole manner so kindly and attractive, that the most casual meeting will impress even a stranger that he is with a man of men, one who royally wears "the grand old name of gentleman."

FLETCHER, PROFESSOR MILES J., was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the year 1828. He was the son of Calvin Fletcher, Esq., who, although he had emigrated to the Western wilderness at an early day, had gained for himself a good general and classical education; so that although young Fletcher's school privileges were limited to a few winter months in the year, yet, with his other brothers, he had constantly the advantages of home instruction, which was of more value in building up the noble characteristics of his nature than any training he could have received in academic halls. In 1847 he entered the Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1852, having interluded his years of student life by a year of hard work. He was prominent in his class for his general knowledge. He cared but little for mathematics, although he acknowledged its importance. In historical information and logic he stood above his fellows. In the spring of 1848, while spending a vacation in the village of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, influenced by a letter from a brother, he became interested in religious matters. Without a moment of delay, after light broke in on him, he identified himself with the cause by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the one in which he was trained from childhood. He took an active yet modest part in the college class and prayer meetings, and with new light and zeal taught a class that had long been under his charge in Sabbath-school. At about the time of his conversion a spirit of religious inquiry came upon the students in Brown University. Many were converted, but Professor Fletcher remarked that all whose minds had been prepared by early Sabbath-school teachings escaped all the gloom of doubt and the temptations to skepticism. To him the preparation of the mind and heart for the world's broad field of battle was a high and holy calling. Immediately upon his graduation he entered upon his duties as professor of English literature in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. With characteristic zeal and energy, he labored in his department, having the faculty of rendering his branches interesting to the students. He was the friend of his pupils, not holding them off by any false notions of professional dignity, but warming them to companionship by the kindness of his manner. He visited them in sickness, closed their eyes in death, gave encouragement to them in their despondency, and employment to lessen their poverty. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Indiana. In this capacity his labors were incredible; he brought honest industry and system to bear so efficaciously that at the time of his melancholy death the machinery of his office was in fine working order. All this was accomplished notwithstanding the heavy drain upon his time incident to the Rebellion. When the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused the nation he assisted, at the request of the Governor, in the drilling of raw recruits for the three months' service at Camp Morton; immediately thereafter, by appointment, he visited the armories of New England, and purchased the first arms for the state of Indiana. In August, 1861, he made an arduous and dangerous journey to Western Virginia in search of his brother, Doctor William B. Fletcher, who was captured in July by the rebels. He also visited Washington on the same mission when the whereabouts of his brother were ascertained. He spent many weeks in attempting to improve his condition, and finally achieved his release by exchange from the loathsome warehouse at Richmond. When he returned home he resumed his system of county visitation and lecturing on education, which he continued until after the battle of Shiloh, when he proffered his services to carry relief to the sick and wounded. Here he labored with such assiduity that it brought on an infirmity which might have followed him through a long life had not his existence been suddenly cut short by accident. In company with Governor Morton, Doctor Bobbs, and General Noble, he left Indianapolis on a night train, on an expedition to the army at Corinth, to bring home the wounded and sick soldiers, and to carry hospital stores to others. At Terre Haute they took the connecting train for Evansville, which reached Sullivan about one o'clock. As the train was approaching that station it ran into a freight car. The jar and confusion caused Professor Fletcher to put his head out of the window, and something, probably a freight car or the switch, struck him on the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The loss of such a man at such a time, and in such a manner, produced a profound sensation. Professor Fletcher had elements of popularity equaled by few. He was big-hearted and brave, tender and considerate to the downtrodden and poor, free and outspoken, and no one felt or feared that there was any dissimulation or concealment about him. He was the soul of honor and the type of generosity,

Miles J. Fletcher.

and withal had an inexhaustible flow of spirits that gave fascination and charm to his society, and made him popular without effort to be so. He was a prodigy of work, and he did his labors so thoroughly and well that his friends were always taxing him with new burdens. He was no politician, and no other office in the gift of the state would have seduced him from his professorship; but he felt that in the capacity of Superintendent of Public Instruction he could accomplish for the cause of education in the state at large more than he could in any other position.

GALVIN, GEORGE W., of Indianapolis, was born in Jamestown, Boone County, Indiana, April 22, 1847. The Galvins of Galvin Grove were Scottish chiefs of renown, and their descendants of the north of Ireland were the ancestry of the present race of Galvins. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Scotland, and settled in Virginia. There the family resided for one generation, when the great-grandfather emigrated to Kentucky. From that state the grandfather removed to Boone County, Indiana, about the year 1835, and engaged extensively in farming, and raising blooded stock. The financial crash of 1840 wrecked his fortunes, and his death soon followed—his three sons being thrown on their own resources. George's father, at that time a young man, worked industriously on a farm, and in 1843 married Margaret Piersol, then recently from Reading, Pennsylvania. Miss Piersol was a lineal descendant of the New York Piersols and the Massachusetts Lincolns, and was a cousin, several degrees removed, of Abraham Lincoln. George's father stood in the same relation to Stephen A. Douglas. After his marriage he entered the mercantile business, with but four hundred dollars in cash and a character for business integrity. In twelve years he had acquired an independence. In 1858 Mrs. Galvin died, and Mr. Galvin removed to Indianapolis, invested extensively and judiciously in real estate, and became, and at the present writing remains, a heavy landed proprietor. George, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the log school-houses of Boone County. At the age of fourteen, in the early part of the war, he enlisted in the service in every regiment he could reach, and was taken out as frequently by his father, who gave the son due credit for persistence in his ambitious desires. George now entered the Northwestern Christian University, remained four years, and then enlisted in the 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and followed its fortunes until the close of the war. Then followed nine months' attendance at school at Fort Edward, New York. From a boy, young Galvin had indulged dreams of literary fame, and he was well known among readers of poetry and fiction as author of stories and poems that would have done credit to one of twice his number of years. But he had determined on the law as his business in life, and sentiment was cast aside for the dry details of Blackstone and Kent. Returning home, he entered the office of Judges Perkins and McDonald, remained there two years, graduated, was admitted to practice, and soon after moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he stayed seven years. In 1875 he returned to Indianapolis, and formed a partnership with Jonathan S. Harvey, ex-Treasurer of State. In the summer of 1878 Judge Samuel A. Huff, of Lafayette, was added to the firm, which is now doing a successful business, under the style of Harvey, Galvin & Huff. September 9, 1868, Mr. Galvin married Miss Mary Kingsbury, of Elmira, New York, daughter of a well-known business man. They have two children, Mary and Georgia, now living. Mr. Galvin is stoutly built, has an active mind, is an excellent judge of human nature, has a keen relish for the beautiful in poetry and art, but can make these subservient to the demands of business. He is an admirable companion, an excellent talker, and, what is better, a patient listener. He takes an honest pride in his profession, and has cases now on the docket involving vast interests. He is reticent rather than familiar, devotes but little time to the amenities of social life, makes business acquaintances rather than friends, is wedded to his studies, has his regular hours for intellectual toil, is fond of historical works, and from early morn until deep in the night, at home or in his office, applies himself to the acquisition of such knowledge as will best subserve his purposes in life.

GILLETT, REV. S. T., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in New York, and removed with his father to Indiana in 1818, landing at old Fort Harrison, near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. They ascended the Wabash River in a family flat-boat, propelled by hand-power, all the way from the Ohio River. His father died in ten days after they landed, from sickness brought on by exposure in leaving the boat without his coat to greet the Indians then lining the bank. Many of the red men remained in the country after the settlement, to receive their annuities according to the treaty stipulations. Sickness prevailing extensively on the prairies, the widow with her children took refuge in the healthy wooded country near the present city of Rockville, in what is now Parke County. Although the lands had been sold by the Indians to the general government, yet many of them remained. Among these a mission school was organized by Elder McCoy, of the Baptist Church, and here young Gillett received a portion of his early education. In 1819 he removed to Madison,

Indiana, and became a member of the family of his half brother, Caleb B. Palmer, and while there pursued a classical course, preparatory to the study of medicine; but, as a life among the sick was uncongenial, he made application, through Hon. William Hendricks, United States Senator from Indiana, for an appointment in the government service, and received that of midshipman, dated December 1, 1826, and in March following he was ordered to active duty in New York. He was attached to the steam frigate "Fulton," which afterwards was blown up, with a large portion of her crew. His first cruise at sea was in the United States steamer "Lexington," which belonged to the Mediterranean squadron—they remaining in the seaports of the south of Europe and west of Asia three years and four months—giving its officers superior facilities for visiting its classic shores, more especially Italy, Asia Minor, and the Grecian Archipelago. His vessel returned in 1830, and he was permitted to visit his Western home, after an absence of nearly four years. The change from boyhood to manhood was so great that an elder brother found it difficult to recognize him. Yet his mother, with true parental instinct, clasped her son to her heart at first sight, and wept tears of joy over one who had been the subject of prayerful solicitude during his absence. At that time the government furnished instruction for midshipmen at the navy-yards and on board ships in commission. As an examination for promotion occurred annually for those who had been five years in service, three of them at sea; and as merit determined the place of each on the list, there was no small degree of anxiety on the part of the sixty composing the list of 1826 as to their success in the ordeal through which they were to pass. This induced young Gillett to press his studies while on shore rather than indulge in the sailor's usual course of relaxation while on land. After some months of duty at the navy-yard in Pensacola, he was ordered to Baltimore for examination, with some sixty others, among whom were Raphael Semmes, John A. Dahlgren, O. S. Glisson, S. C. Rowan, and C. S. Boggs, who were conspicuous in naval affairs during the late Rebellion, and who, with the exception of Mr. Semmes, have been promoted to the admiralty. The examining board was in session nearly two months, and at its conclusion placed the name of Samuel T. Gillett at the head of the list, giving Raphael Semmes, late captain of the famous "Alabama," the next number below him. Forty-two of the class passed. Some failed, and others feared to come before the board. Gillett's success was the more gratifying, as the officers from the Eastern States affected to believe that those from the West could not compete with them. In 1830 he was again ordered to sea, and was favored with duty on board the "Delaware," ship-of-the-line. After landing Edward Livingston, Minister to France, at Cherbourg, the officers visited Paris, and other cities between that and the British Channel. The vessel then proceeded to the Mediterranean, and, during a stay of two years, he visited the south of France, west coast of Italy, and Palestine. While witnessing an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, he was in a perilous condition from a shower of molten lava, thrown from the crater in an oblique direction, falling in pieces of several pounds' weight around him and his companions. In Egypt he, with several of his associates, passed up the Nile to Cairo, and, being tendered horses and grooms from the Pasha's stables, accompanied by Mr. Gliddon, United States Vice-consul, visited the pyramids, the ruins of Memphis, catacombs, and many other interesting localities in that semi-barbarous country, the seat of literature and refinement as existing in ancient times. In Palestine they were received by the Governor of Jerusalem, and provided with quarters in that most interesting of all cities to Bible students. After visiting many other places of note and interest they rejoined the ship at Jaffa—the Joppa of the Scriptures. They passed up the coast, visiting Tyre and Sidon, and Beyrout, where the lamented Kingsley closed his eventful life. The "Delaware" then returned to Port Mahon, headquarters of the squadron, and Mr. Gillett to the United States. On his return home he was placed on leave of absence, and entered the service of the state of Indiana as civil engineer, in the preliminary survey and location of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. While thus engaged the great crisis of his life occurred, wholly revolutionizing his views of duty and course of action. Reflecting on the insufficiency of worldly enjoyments—of which he had freely partaken—to satisfy the demands of the soul, he resolved to act on a remark dropped in his hearing by Mrs. Gillett, that "happiness was to be found in religion," and commenced reading the Bible. The result was that he became a professed Christian. On the third day of March, 1837, he was confirmed by the United States Senate as lieutenant in the navy. Being passionately fond of the sea, he was for a season tempted to retain the commission so unexpectedly sent him, and for the present decline active ministerial life, which he had resolved upon. The immediate result was a loss of religious enjoyments, and distaste for spiritual exercises. Being on a visit to his brother-in-law, Rev. W. H. Goode, D. D., at New Albany, he attended a camp-meeting near by, and, after a severe struggle over the sacrifice demanded, resolved to end the matter forthwith, resign his commission, and enter on the ministerial life. His religious peace returned, and, entering the altar at the camp-ground, he commenced among the mourners the future work of his life. Soon after, in the fall of 1837, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, he tendered his resignation, assigning

Oliver P. Glessner.

the reason impelling him to the sacrifice. The resignation was accepted. He was duly licensed as a local preacher, and his recommendation from the Madison Quarterly Conference to the Indiana Annual Conference was presented by Rev. E. G. Wood, D. D., presiding elder. He was received on trial at the session of 1837, in New Albany; and he was appointed to Lawrenceburg Circuit, James Jones and Silas Rawson being his colleagues. Their labors were successful, and extensive revivals followed. In 1838 he was reappointed to the same work, with Charles Bonner in charge. Lawrenceburg having been made a station, the circuit was called Wilmington. Extensive revivals crowned their labors in the twenty-two appointments, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine were returned to the conference. In 1839 and 1840 he was on the Rising Sun Circuit, but was transferred the second year to the Union Bethel, at Louisville, Kentucky, by Bishop Soule. In 1841 he was sent to Lawrenceburg Station, but in the following May was ordered to the navy-yard at New York, having been commissioned as chaplain in the navy by Mr. Tyler. He remained there several months, but became satisfied he would be more useful in the regular work, resigned his position, and was reappointed to Lawrenceburg. In 1843 and 1844 he was in charge of Terre Haute Station, North Indiana Conference; in 1845 of Greencastle Station; and in 1846 and 1847 of Roberts Chapel, in Indianapolis. He was then four years on the Centerville District as presiding elder, and was delegate from the North Indiana Conference to General Conference in 1852. At the close of this year he was elected president of the Fort Wayne Female College, but declined the appointment, and was stationed at Asbury Chapel, Indianapolis, South-east Indiana Conference. While on the Centerville District he was elected president of Whitewater College, but served only until a successor could be obtained. Preferring the regular work, in 1853 he was sent to the Connersville District, and remained there three years. In 1856 and 1857 he was in charge of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, New Albany, Indiana Conference. In 1858 he was on the Bloomington District. In 1859 he was placed in charge of the Locust Street Church, Evansville District, from which he was removed in 1862 to Wesley Chapel, Indianapolis, and remained two years. In 1864 and 1865 he was on Bloomington Station, but was retired early in 1866, and placed in the Centenary Agency; and, in connection with his colleague, raised over thirty thousand dollars in cash and subscriptions for the literary and benevolent institutions; in the fall of 1866 was placed on the Indianapolis District, where he remained two years, when, on the division of the district by an act of the General Conference, in changing the boundary lines, he was again placed in charge of Asbury Station, Indianapolis, where he remained two years, and was removed in the fall of 1870 to the First Church in Greensburg. From Greensburg he went to Indianapolis in 1873, and was appointed to the charge of the Third Street Church. In 1874 was appointed to Edinburg Station, staying a year. In 1875 and 1876 he was a supernumerary. In 1877 he was appointed to North Indianapolis; in 1878 was stationed at Grace Church, Indianapolis; and in 1879 was placed on the superannuated list. He was married, February 10, 1831, to Miss Harriet Ann Goode. Of four sons born to them, three are living. The oldest son is superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Jacksonville, Illinois. The second son, Francis, died at Rio Janeiro, in 1878, of yellow fever, holding at his death the position of paymaster in the United States navy.

GLESSNER, OLIVER J., Shelbyville. The grandfather of this gentleman, John Glessner, was a native of Germany, and in an early period of this country's history cast his fortunes upon the tide of this now prosperous republic, in York County, Pennsylvania, where he raised to manhood the father of Oliver, whose name was also John, and who selected a home in Baltimore, Maryland, where he secured a wife in the person of Ellenora Giddleman, a daughter of John and Mary Giddleman. He was a native of that state, and she was from London, England. After this marriage the twain settled in Frederick, of the state of Maryland, where Oliver J. Glessner was born, on the 11th of October 1828, being the third of their eleven children. In 1836 his father and family removed West, first locating at Indianapolis, and shortly afterward upon a farm near Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana, where, in 1866, his father died, then in the sixty-sixth year of his age, his widow surviving him. She is now in the seventy-seventh year of her age and residing with this son. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until near his majority, when he left home because of the meager facilities of his neighborhood for securing educational advantages, and sought the instructions of a retired Irish schoolmaster of much culture, from whom he obtained a rudimental education. He then took a short course of reading in medicine, but, upon the entreaties of his friends, abandoned his prospects in the medical profession to take up the study of law, in which latter profession he graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, then under the professorship of Judge James Hughes, in February, 1856. He immediately began the practice at Martinsville, where he met with unusual success, obtaining at once an extensive and lucrative practice. On December 19, 1860, he

was married, at Georgetown, Vermilion County, Illinois, to Miss Louzena B. Moore, daughter of Nelson and Ann Moore, of that place. In 1862 he was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Lower House of the state Legislature, and, although the county was strongly Republican, was defeated by but a small number of votes. In 1864, as the candidate of the same party, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Morgan, Shelby, Johnson, Brown, and Monroe; and, although an extensive district, requiring his whole time, and being young in years, and in the profession and practice, he maintained the position in an honorable, dignified, able, and highly agreeable manner until October, 1868, when he declined the earnest solicitation of his party and friends to again accept that office. During his service as judge, in August, 1865, he moved his family to Shelbyville, at which place, immediately upon the close of his judicial term, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has pursued assiduously until this time, winning for himself an enviable rank at the bar of his county and in the profession in his state. As a lawyer, he possesses much more than ordinary ability, being endowed with an active mind, shrewd discernment, a combative disposition (though strictly courteous), combined with extensive reading and practice. As an advocate, few men in Indiana have equal skill; his bright, perceptive faculties, a vast fund of natural capacity, known as common sense; an unusual personal magnetism; a fine voice; a smooth, graceful, and attractive flow of language; an ingenuity in presenting lucidly and impressively the facts establishing his theories, and in answering and averting elements in conflict with his theories, all unite in securing his aim. In October, 1870, he was elected by his party to the state Senate, as a member for the counties of Shelby and Bartholomew, serving as such for four years and during three sessions of that body. Judge Glessner, then being one of the few Democratic Senators who were lawyers or skilled in debate, and with a natural taste for legislative duties, was advanced to the position of one of the leaders of his political side of the Senate, a place, whether upon committee duty or upon the floor, he maintained with credit to his constituents and distinction to himself, against such opposition as the present Lieutenant-governor Gray, Hon. John Caven, mayor of Indianapolis, Judge E. B. Martindale, Hon. Asbury Steele, Hon. Harvey D. Scott, Hon. George B. Sleeth, and a number of others then leaders upon the other side, as the records of his term will give ample testimony. To him from the Senate, and Attorney-general T. W. Woollen from the House, as members of a joint committee, is the credit due for the origin and passage of that noted bill which abolished the useless and expensive Common Pleas Court, and redistricted the state for judicial purposes, saving to the tax-payers of the state incalculable amounts, and accomplishing that end which had been sought for many years without avail. In 1872 Mr. Glessner was selected by the state Democratic Convention as a presidential elector for his congressional district, but did not serve, owing to his ineligibility, being then a member of the Senate; and on the ninth day of June, 1880, he was again chosen by the state convention as a presidential elector for his district. He is an astute politician, a zealous Democrat, usually an active participant in the campaigns of his party, and has been frequently favorably mentioned in connection with congressional nominations in his district, though he has never permitted his name to be offered for that place. He is known as a man of the highest integrity, and has certainly superior abilities as a lawyer, as a politician, and as a legislator, which will ever commend him to the confidence of the people of his state.

GOODWIN, REV. THOMAS A., of Indianapolis, is a native of Indiana, and few names on the list of her distinguished men are more familiar to the people of the state than that of "Parson Goodwin." It would be impossible in the circumscribed limits of a sketch to do more than glance at the salient points of his history. He was born in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, November 2, 1818. His father was one of the earliest settlers in Franklin County, as well as of the state of Indiana, and the Goodwin family are still among the most prominent and respected in his native region. The youth of Mr. Goodwin was not marked by any thing strikingly different from that of most farmers' sons of his day. Working on the farm in the summer season, and in winter picking up a modest education at the common country schools, filled up the early part of his life. On the opening of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, young Goodwin was the first student from abroad to avail himself of the privileges of the institution, and in 1840 he was a member of the first class which graduated at that university. He entered the Indiana Methodist Conference the same year, and continued in pastoral work until 1844, when he opened the Madison Female College, in which he continued for several years. He subsequently assumed the presidency of the Brookville College, resigning the place in 1853 to take charge of the Indiana *American*, a paper of twenty years' standing, which had hitherto been Whig. Under Mr. Goodwin's control it soon became a most pronounced anti-slavery paper, reflecting in its columns the advanced views of its editor on this question, before the Republican party had as yet any existence. Long before assuming editorial control of the *American*, "Parson Goodwin" had become widely

known as a fearless and outspoken champion of the slave, and an unsparing denouncer of the system which kept the negro race in shackles under a free flag. In his ministerial capacity he had fearlessly proclaimed his sentiments, and among his brethren of the South the hated term Abolitionist soon began to be coupled with his name. Always a man of decided convictions, and capable of impressing his stamp upon those with whom he came in contact either personally or through the medium of his paper, he soon became an acknowledged leader in what seemed at first almost a forlorn hope, but was destined to wield an influence that shook the country to its center, and culminated at last in the war which brought freedom to the slave, and wiped from the page of American liberty the one foul blot upon its otherwise spotless record. As the circulation of his paper increased, and it seemed necessary for him to change his base of operations, in April, 1857, he appeared unheralded, with type and press, in the city of Indianapolis, and commenced the issue of his paper from that city, continuing its name, and intensifying its peculiar characteristics. In addition to its anti-slavery features, it was extremely radical on the temperance question, and soon obtained the largest circulation of any paper in the state, and wielded a dominant influence in the politics of the embryo Republican party. After the organization of that body, and its subsequent success, so many rival papers sprung up to share in the patronage of the public, and the mission of the *American* having virtually ended with the abolition of slavery, it was discontinued during the first years of the war. For some time before the commencement of the great struggle, Mr. Goodwin had become convinced that the question of the extension and abolition of slavery was destined to be settled only by the sword, and in 1860 he gave utterance to the sentiment that war was "not only inevitable, but desirable." On laying down the pen, Mr. Goodwin sought rest and quiet in agricultural pursuits, but his active brain grew restive in retirement, and in 1870 he resumed the conduct of the paper. For about a year and a half he devoted himself assiduously to his editorial labors, but the time for a paper of the peculiar characteristics of the *American* had passed away, and, after having made serious inroads upon his health, he was obliged to seek recuperation in farm life, and was enabled in a great measure to recover his former good health. During all this time Mr. Goodwin had continued to exercise the functions of a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, averaging about one hundred sermons each year for upwards of twenty years; and this almost wholly without compensation of any kind, paying his own traveling expenses and furnishing his own outfit. Mr. Goodwin has attained no less celebrity as an original and independent writer and littérateur than as the bold and aggressive editor of the pioneer Abolition newspaper of Indiana. He has been a frequent and regular contributor to the leading religious periodicals of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and his articles have attracted wide-spread attention, and have been extensively copied. Under the *nom de plume* of "U. L. C.," his contributions to the Indianapolis *Journal* have been always looked for with eagerness, and read with pleasure by all classes of readers. His style is remarkable for its quaint originality, and goes right to the point, with a terseness and vigor which is characteristic of the man. He does not allow himself to be confined by any literary shackles in the expression of his independent thought, and there is a charm in his bold aggressiveness which at once commends him to the thoughtful and intelligent. In 1874 a work appeared from the pen of Mr. Goodwin which gave him not only a national but a world-wide reputation, and for a time arrayed against him in his own denomination the so-called "orthodox" thinkers. This was his book entitled "The Mode of Man's Immortality." It was a bold attack upon the traditional doctrines of the Church relating to the future life, and created a sensation which finally resulted in a trial of the author by the Church for heresy. The prosecution was, however, abandoned before any final decision was arrived at, and Mr. Goodwin still retains his membership in the Church which he has served so long and faithfully. A large number of published sermons and tracts of Mr. Goodwin have been widely read and extensively circulated. Prominent among these may be mentioned his treatise on "The Perfect Man," which was almost universally conceded to be one of the finest productions on the subject ever penned, and elicited the most favorable comments from the press and the reading public. During the existence of the Indiana *Christian Advocate*, Mr. Goodwin was its editor and publisher. Even among those whose opinions are at variance with his, Mr. Goodwin is looked up to with the utmost respect, and by many with a feeling akin to reverence. His manly and independent spirit commands for him universal approbation; he has proved himself a man equal to every emergency in which he has been placed; as a gentleman of culture and taste, he stands among the foremost in his state; as a minister and a man, his character and standing are above reproach; as a pleasing and original writer and thinker, he takes rank with the best of his day and generation; and as a "representative man," none can deny him a prominent place in the history of Indiana's noted names. Mr. Goodwin has a profound contempt for that snobbery which parades its ancestry as a passport to favor, and often referred to his pedigree with a relish, if not with pride. During the war he was in Kentucky in a company of Northern and Southern ladies and gentlemen, when one of the ladies announced, with a flourish, that she belonged to the first families of Kentucky, and pro-

ceeded to detail her connection with historic names. "And I," said Mr. Goodwin, "belong to one of the first families of Indiana. My father was a tanner and my grandfather was a hunter, and back of that I have never traced my pedigree, never doubting that it was equally distinguished all the way back to the beginning. My grandfather left Connecticut about the beginning the Revolutionary War, and went to Western Pennsylvania. He did n't move, for he had nothing but a gun and an ax to move; and thus he became one of the first families, if not the very first, on the Redstone River. He remained there until the population became inconveniently dense, and fish and game became unprofitably scarce, when he built a small boat and floated down the Monongahela and Ohio to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, about 1792, thus becoming one of the first families of Cincinnati. Here he remained several years, practicing his profession, that of a hunter, until neighbors became inconveniently numerous, and game even scarcer than in the Redstone country, when he moved to the Mad River country, near where Dayton now is, and became one of the first families of Montgomery County, Ohio. Meanwhile my father was born. He left home at thirteen and became a tanner, and soon after his marriage he removed to Indiana, while it was yet a territory, and thus became one of the first families in Indiana. That 's my pedigree, and I am proud to compare it with any Kentucky family that ever lived." Nothing further was said about first families on that occasion.

GORDON, JONATHAN W., is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 13, 1820. He is the son of William Gordon, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who emigrated from County Down, Ireland, to the United States in the winter of 1789–90. His father married Sarah Walton, a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia, August 18, 1795. They had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. He is their youngest son and the next to the youngest of the whole family. His father died January 20, 1841, and his mother May 29, 1857, in Ripley County, Indiana, having emigrated thither in April, 1835. Here Jonathan grew up to man's estate, acquiring a common school education, studying law, and being admitted to the bar February 27, 1844. In the mean time he had married Miss Catherine J. Overturf. He followed his profession until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he joined our volunteer army as a private soldier, becoming a member of the company of Captain William Ford, 3d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, June 9, 1846. He was subsequently appointed sergeant-major of the regiment by its colonel. With the regiment he arrived at Brazos de Santiago July 27, 1846, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande August 3. Here he was taken sick, his health, never good up to this time, breaking down under the influence of the climate, and the hardships and exposures of the camp. After remaining about two months in a nearly hopeless condition, and it being found impossible for him to recover there, he was honorably discharged in the latter part of September, and sent home on the brig "Hope Howes." A sea voyage, lasting more than a month, perhaps contributed much to save his life, but for five years after his return home he labored under the disease which he had contracted in the army, and was not fully restored to health until late in the year 1854. In 1847 he suffered greatly from hemorrhage and abscess of his lungs, with all the usual symptoms of consumption, but, after lingering for seven months, so far recovered as to think of resuming business. His physician, however, warned him against attempting to speak in public. He was thus driven to turn his attention to some other profession than the law. He accordingly resumed the study of medicine, of which he had previously acquired some knowledge, and during the winter of 1847–8 attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago. He subsequently graduated in the Medical Department of Asbury University, and practiced medicine for a little more than two years at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, Indiana. In his new profession he was more successful than he had been in the law, or, indeed, than he had any right, beforehand, to have expected to be. While engaged in the practice of medicine he was elected a member of the State Medical Society of Indiana, and made chairman of its committee on Asiatic cholera—a position which he held as long as he remained in the profession. But his new profession was never to his liking, and, with the gradual recovery of his health, his desire to resume the law increased, until in 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, for the purpose of making the desired change in his business. Financial embarrassment, however, compelled him for some time to take employment as reporter to the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, and editor of the *Chart*, a weekly newspaper published under the patronage of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. He thus divided his time between the press and the law for nearly two years. In 1853 he became an independent candidate for the office of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the state, running against his friend, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, who was the nominee of the Democratic party. The condition of the Whig party in the state and country was then so low that no one contested his right to the field. He was supported by the Whig press of the state, and received the votes of such of the party as saw fit to go to the polls. He was defeated, however, as from the first he expected to be; but we have often

Yours truly.
J. B. Gordon.

heard him say that he was prouder of the contest, even with its adverse results, than of any other in which he has since been engaged. For, being independent of party dictation in respect to the means of carrying on the contest, he was driven to resort to no expedient that his judgment and conscience have not at all times since fully approved. He still looks back, with some degree of pride, to the fact that by far the most favorable notice of his opponent's character and fitness for the place that was published by the press of the state during the contest was written by himself, and published in his own editorial columns. Nor did the result at all wound his feelings or disappoint his expectations. The next year he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney for Marion County, receiving a majority of seven hundred and fifty-two votes over the most brilliant orator of the Democratic party—Richard J. Ryan, Esq. During his term his civil practice increased to such an extent that he resigned the office, in order that he might give his undivided attention to more profitable business. But the state of popular excitement which had followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the condition of public affairs to which it gave rise in Kansas, rendered it impossible for a man of Mr. Gordon's principles and temperament to keep aloof from the political struggles of the times. He took an active part in them all, and, in June, 1856, went as a delegate of the state at large to the National Republican Convention, held in that month at Philadelphia. Upon his return home he addressed the people of Indianapolis on what he had seen and heard and assisted in doing while at the convention. His speech was one of the most successful of his life and created great enthusiasm in his hearers. Its effects spread rapidly, and at the county convention, which happened a few days later, he was nominated on the first ballot for Representative in the General Assembly. The canvass of the county which followed was worthy of this beginning. Never was a more energetic or enthusiastic contest for popular support waged than that between him and the eloquent Ryan, who was again his opponent. Mr. Ryan, as a popular orator, had many advantages over him; but what he gained in this respect was counterbalanced by the careful study and arrangement of the facts and principles involved in the political situation by Mr. Gordon, one of whose speeches was published in a thick pamphlet of fifty-six pages, shortly before the election, and had the honor to be designated afterwards by Theodore Parker as a "masterly argument," which he was unwilling to do without. It was in this argument that Mr. Gordon developed, from the conflicting doctrines of the Democratic press and orators throughout the country, the theory of rights which that party, in case of Mr. Buchanan's election, would be compelled to accord to the institution of slavery in the territories, and the theory of power in the government which they would be compelled to exercise for the protection of the rights so accorded. This prediction was the logical result of a laborious induction from many vague statements and seemingly indifferent facts, which he collected and arranged; and was particular in its details and specifications, setting down both the theory of rights and of powers in distinct categorical propositions. It ended by asking the people to remember and watch, and see if, in case of Mr. Buchanan's election, it would not be literally fulfilled. It so happened that, subsequent to the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, every proposition contained in the theory, both of rights and powers, as set forth in the speech, was distinctly reiterated as constitutional doctrine by the administration. The Supreme Court of the United States also forced themselves to the same conclusion, which would, if the nation had accepted it, have made the institution of slavery national. To show that these doctrines were henceforth to be upheld by the executive and judicial departments of the government, the court allowed Mr. Buchanan to anticipate, in his inaugural address, the publication of their opinion; and so to inform the country in advance that the court would soon finally settle the slavery question, putting it beyond the pale of legitimate politics. At the close of the contest it was found that, although the Republicans had carried the county, the state had gone for the Democracy. The House of Representatives did not contain a sufficient number of Republicans even to break a quorum, or to materially check the majority in the consummation of its purposes. The session that followed was, nevertheless, a stormy one, and in the heated debates which took place Mr. Gordon took a leading part. Many of the acts of the majority were without precedent in the history of the state, or, indeed, of any of the states; contrary to the plain letter of the state and national Constitutions, and simply revolutionary. Among these stood prominently forth the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the Senate of the United States by a mere meeting of the Democratic members of the two houses of the General Assembly, without an agreement to do so by any concurrent action of the two Houses. This reckless proceeding was, however, recognized and certified by the executive of the state, as if it had been an election duly held by the Legislature; and the United States Senate accepted the gentlemen so commissioned as legal members. It is needless to say that such proceedings constituted very proper steps toward the attempt, then imminent, to destroy the Union and its government; and provoked in those who still respected the Constitutions enough to obey them, intense feeling, and led to bitter denunciations. None felt the outrage more deeply, or resented it more warmly than

Mr. Gordon. Nevertheless, he did not allow it to absorb his entire attention or energies as a member of the House. He had long cherished a desire to secure, if possible, an entire change in our system of penal law, which he regarded, and still holds to be, in its fundamental principles and practice, a mere abuse. He brought forward a resolution which embodied the outlines of a substitute for it. In this resolution he rejected, as unfounded in justice, and therefore subversive of every just idea of a state, the notion of punishment, maintaining that in no relation whatever has man a right to inflict punishment upon man for crimes—that is, so much evil in suffering for so much evil done; and that its infliction becomes, in almost every instance, an insurmountable obstacle to the reformation of those who suffer it, and tends to the constant reproduction and increase of the offenses at the suppression of which it is aimed. He maintained, on the contrary, that the function of the state, towards those regarded and treated as criminals, is: 1. To prevent their violation of its laws by the infliction of injuries upon others; and, 2. When such prevention has not been accomplished in any case, to employ such means as may best prevent a repetition of like injuries from the same person; and secure to the person injured, as nearly as possible, compensation for the wrong done him. The prevention of future injury by one who has already wronged another would, he contended, require the imprisonment of the offender until his reformation should remove all reasonable grounds to apprehend further danger from any lawless act of his. The compensation to the injured party for the damage resulting from the injury, he insisted, should be made the measure of all further claim upon the offender. Such compensation is simply just, and involves no element of punishment whatever. The magnitude of the wrong done would thus, in every case, be measured by the damages resulting from it, and the claim of the state upon the wrong-doer ought to cease whenever compensation to the injured party was made. This compensation excludes from the code the infliction of death, except under circumstances which are not compatible with established civil society and government. He illustrated the proposed system thus: Suppose A steals B's horse, and succeeds in taking him away. B loses the value of the horse, say one hundred dollars, by the theft. The original injury, thus inflicted, gives B the right, either with or without the aid of the state, to pursue and arrest A, and, if possible, to recover possession of his horse. Suppose he succeeds so far as to arrest A, but does not regain possession of his horse, he will then have lost by A's wrongful act the value of his horse, and such expense in time and money as the pursuit and capture of the thief has cost him, say fifty dollars. The injury done by A to B has thus damaged him in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. The damage measures the wrong, as well as the right of the state to enforce compensation. But the thief, in addition to this damage, has created a sense of insecurity in society by his wrongful act, which is felt even before the conditions necessary to estimate the amount of B's damage can be arrived at; and this result of the offense may remain long after B's damage has been ascertained and compensated. Now, against this sense of insecurity thus resulting the state is bound to protect society. In the nature of the case, this right of the state in the offender attaches before, and may survive the consideration of, the question of damage resulting from the private injury. A, upon his arrest, is therefore in the hands of the state to respond to both these demands, and must remain a prisoner until both are answered. But a trial is necessary in order that it may be ascertained whether he has really been guilty of any wrong at all, and, if he shall be found guilty, what may be the amount of the damages so resulting from his wrongful act. While awaiting this trial, before any steps can be taken by him to lessen the obligation supposed to have been contracted by his injurious act, there will be necessarily incurred still other expenses for his board and lodging. Let it be supposed that these additional expenses amount to fifty dollars. Then, up to the date of his trial and judgment, he will, if found guilty, owe in all the sum of two hundred dollars. To these must be added the costs of trial, which may amount to fifty dollars more. So let the judgment go against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of those who may be entitled to receive it. At the same time let it be adjudged that he be imprisoned in one of the state-prisons until the net proceeds of his labor shall pay the debt. And he must understand that, although he may be released from confinement when he shall thus have satisfied the judgment against him, yet such release shall depend upon the fact whether he shall at that time be able to prove that he is a reformed man, of habits of industry and honesty so well established as to make it safe to restore him to liberty. If he can not show that he is thus reformed, and so fit to be intrusted with freedom, he must still remain a prisoner; no longer, however, with reference to the private obligations resulting from his wrongful act, but merely with a view to the protection of society and his own reformation. The proceeds of his labor will, therefore, be his own, but may be applied to support his family if he have one. In order to determine whether his private obligation has been paid, and his moral character established, the plan embraced the creation of a court to sit at the prison to hear and determine all such questions. It was maintained that the principle involved in this illustration might be applied to all acts now regarded and punished as crimes, and that the analogue of the whole

proceedings already exists, though not in a single action, in actions civil and criminal already established by law. One great advantage of such a system, it was contended, would be the substitution of voluntary for involuntary labor whenever that might be possible, and so afford the best condition for the establishment of habits of industry and a reformed life. Without such habits it is impossible to reform any offender, for the essential conditions of an upright life in their absence can not exist. It was urged that the proposed system would secure the best results of prison labor, and be sure to make our prisons self-supporting. It would keep constantly before the offender's mind the justice of his sentence, and so teach him, if that may be possible, that wrong-doing is an expensive luxury, oppressing and humiliating him who falls into it. In murder, the offender should be treated as having so far committed himself against society as never again to be intrusted with the liberty of repeating it. But while the state maintained its right to perpetually detain him in custody, for the safety of society, no argument could be urged against a judgment compelling him to labor for the support of those dependent upon the exertions of his victim. Such a judgment would be simply just. A man guilty of treason, or other crime against the public, involving no private injury, ought to labor for the state; and be restrained of his liberty, in case of treason, during his natural life; and, in lesser offenses, until, as in other cases, the pecuniary injury resulting from the offense should be compensated, and his moral character established. There should exist no power to pardon the imprisonment in any case. Indeed, the ends to be attained by means of the imprisonment would render the principle of pardon wholly inapplicable. On the other hand, the individual injured by any crime, might at any time, after sentence had been passed, pardon the injury and resulting damages, after which the net proceeds of the offender's labor should inure to his own benefit, or that of his family, as in cases when the private damages had been paid. Such a pardon would be a personal charity, involving the principle of forgiveness of injuries, and would, if any thing could, touch the heart of the offender, and lead him to better thoughts and a higher life. It is the "goodness of God that leadeth men to repentance." Shall not the mercy and charity of men help in the same direction? Of course this plan did not command a majority in the House of Representatives. It was defeated. In 1858 Mr. Gordon was elected again to the House, and renewed the proposition, but with similar results. He succeeded, however, in securing the appointment of a standing committee, with instructions to inquire touching the proposed system, and the reasons for and against its adoption, and to report the result to the next General Assembly. This committee, owing to the troubled state of the country, never met; and the plan, so far as legislation in the state was concerned, died with it. It was not, however, abandoned, but was presented to the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1870, in an essay prepared by Mr. Gordon, and read before that body by the Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs. Owing to its author's views of its incompleteness, the essay was withdrawn, and does not appear among the published proceedings of the congress. The proposed system is still maintained by him, and not without hope of its ultimate adoption, for some of the ablest men of the state are now its earnest advocates. When the General Assembly met in special session, in November, 1858, under the Governor's proclamation, Mr. Gordon was chosen speaker of the House. He did not, however, confine his attention or labors to the duties of that position, but gave himself up entirely to the work of investigating abuses, and providing by suitable legislation against the possibility of their recurrence. In the work of investigation he was the real leader, while in the still greater work of preparing measures that should prevent future abuses in administration, he earnestly co-operated with Messrs. D. C. Branham, Hamilton Smith, James Harney, John L. Mansfield, and others, who were their authors, and are entitled to the honors of the pre-eminent services which they thereby rendered the state. At the distance of more than twenty years, it seems strange that measures which have entirely prevented the evils at which they were aimed, and which still bear the seal of public approval, should ever have encountered serious opposition; but so it was, that at the time of their adoption a great party, with the Governor at its head, was almost unanimously opposed to them. Messrs. Smith and Harney should always be remembered as honorable exceptions, preferring, as they did, public welfare to party dictation and harmony. In the earnest advocacy of these measures Mr. Gordon took a leading part. He was re-elected speaker at the commencement of the regular session by an increased majority, although he lost the votes of two of his own party, who opposed him from private pique. At the close of the session, Mr. Gordon, in his valedictory address to the House, reviewed the labors of the General Assembly, and did not fail to point out what he regarded as well done or ill done, and to expose the means by which some of its wisest measures and best efforts had been defeated. And now, looking back over the political contest of 1860, it may be safely said that the Republican party owed its success in the state that year quite as much to the investigations thus made, and the measures thus passed to secure honesty in public administration, as to all other causes. In 1859 the office of Common Pleas Judge of his district became vacant by the death of Hon. David Wallace, and very many of his friends of

the bar of both parties united in a request that he should become a candidate for the position. At first he consented, but soon withdrew upon finding that there were men in his party who would not suffer even the election of a judge without a partisan conflict. As this became manifest, he withdrew, giving his reasons for so doing in a letter of which he may always be proud, in which he said:

"I retire from this contest, therefore, for no other reason than because it is a contest; for both my friends and my own judgment assure me that I could succeed. But success to me would not compensate for the danger and disgrace that must arise to the Republican cause from a heartless scramble for place among Republicans. I will be no party to such a scramble now or hereafter; and especially not for the sake of a judicial position, upon whose occupant should continually rest the light of general public confidence."

There are always men who, deeming that the course of public opinion and action may be formed and controlled by their own little expedients, are constantly preparing platforms and candidates in advance for the party to which they belong. A number of this class in 1858 commenced choosing a course which the Republican party should adopt and pursue to gain power. It was nothing to them that the party would have to give up all the objects which would make power available to any good end. With them power was the chief object of political action. So they began in that year to seek to merge the party in a fusion party, by dropping all its distinctive principles and aims, and uniting with Mr. Douglas in a mere opposition league against the administration of Mr. Buchanan. They succeeded in Indiana in effecting a kind of union with the followers of the "Little Giant," but gained no substantial advantage by it, while their example and moral influence gave encouragement to enough Republicans of their own class to defeat Mr. Lincoln in Illinois. But their scheme went further. It aimed at effecting a similar fusion in the presidential contest of 1860; and they employed themselves earnestly, from 1858 until the meeting of the Chicago convention in 1860, in endeavoring to suppress the distinctive platform of the party, and in placing at its head Edward Bates, of Missouri, who in 1856 was one of its most pronounced and bitter enemies. In this purpose there was a union of men in several states who had outlived their usefulness to the progressive tendencies of the times. Horace Greeley, Francis P. Blair, senior, and his sons, Francis P. and Montgomery, John D. Defrees, Caleb B. Smith, Schuyler Colfax, and others, East and West, co-operated in the movement. It was a queer enterprise, and yet, at one time, had the support of a great many of the active politicians of Indiana. Its friends boasted that it was sure of the votes of the delegates from a majority of the congressional districts of the state. Papers were found to openly support it, and leading public men were active and even zealous in their measures to secure its success. The means adopted to this end were novel, and fell below those which are suitable to any just public purpose. It was known that Mr. Bates resided in a slave state, and they took pains to let those of the South know that he was a slave-holder and a Whig. These were to be the factors of his strength in the South. Another set were necessary to commend him to the earnest men of the North, who regarded slavery as inimical to our free government and its institutions, and at war with the peace of the country. To make him suit these, they procured him to write a letter to one of their number, of which they made many copies, which were placed in the hands of those already committed to their cause, to be by them shown to others whose co-operation they desired. This letter was abreast with the most advanced principles of the party, and in complete accord with its platform. It was used by the leaders of the plan without the name of its author until the person to whom it was presented expressed himself satisfied with its doctrines. Then he was asked how he would like its author as a candidate for the presidency, and, finally, when it was deemed that he was sufficiently committed, the whole plan was opened to him, with an offer of "stock in it" if he would aid in its accomplishment. In other words, it was to be a kind of party within the party; a close corporation, which should, in case of success, receive and control its entire patronage. It was proposed to Mr. Gordon with the usual offer of stock in it; but it was repugnant to his convictions of duty, and he rejected it promptly, saying: "Publish that letter and open the whole matter to the public, and then I can cheerfully give your candidate my support; but never shall I do so in the form in which you propose to carry it." In December, 1859, he was requested to address the Young Men's Republican Club of Indianapolis, and consented to do so. He accordingly prepared an elaborate speech upon the philosophy of political life and action, and the conditions essential to their preservation and usefulness, and concluded the whole by a thorough exposure of the utter unfitness of Mr. Bates to be the candidate of the party for the presidency. Not wishing, however, to obtrude unacceptable views upon the club without informing its members that his utterances might not please them, he opened the nature and subject of the speech to the president of the club beforehand. The result was, the speech was never called for, and, after waiting for nearly two months for an opportunity to deliver it, he and others called a meeting to organize the Old Men's Republican Club, for the night of February 5, 1860, and after it was organized the speech was immediately delivered before it. A very large edition of that part of it which related to the candidacy of Mr. Bates was

published in a pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages, and circulated at once awide over the state and country at large. From that time until the close of the state convention the contest between the supporters and opposers of the scheme was pronounced and bitter. The pamphlet had for its title-page the question: "Edward Bates—is he fit, is he available as the Republican candidate for the presidency?" Mr. Greeley responded to it in an article of two columns in the *Tribune*, under the caption, "The Fittest Man to be President." These were employed at the state convention by the friends and foes of the scheme, which failed at last to secure the indorsement of that body. This was all that its adversaries desired; for it left the delegates to the national convention free to pursue their own inclinations, while it gave them a very clear intimation that Mr. Bates was not as strong in the state as his friends had maintained. The result of it all was that the vote of the state was given entire, throughout, to Mr. Lincoln. Had Mr. Bates received it on the other hand, it would almost certainly have defeated Mr. Lincoln's nomination; and, while it is certain that Mr. Bates could never have succeeded, the choice of the convention must have fallen on some other candidate. Who he might have been we are left to conjecture; but now, at the end of twenty years, with all the light they and their deeds shed upon the illustrious men who were there before the convention, it would be difficult to find an intelligent patriotic man in the country who is not satisfied with its choice, and, even more, glad that Mr. Bates was not nominated. Mr. Gordon, at least, has never repented of that day's work, although to his own political ambitions it was quite as disastrous as to Mr. Bates's aspirations for the presidency. At the organization of the General Assembly in 1861, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he accepted that he might be able to aid his party friends in completing the system of laws regulating the administrative department of the government, which had been left imperfect at the close of the last preceding session, owing to the fact that one of the bills of the system had been vetoed by the Governor. This bill affixed pains and penalties to certain acts of malversation in office, and was drafted by Mr. Gordon, and became the first bill of the session of 1861, being introduced by Hon. D. C. Branham, who is justly entitled to the honor of devising the entire system, which remains to-day almost unaltered upon the statute book. As soon as its passage was effected Mr. Gordon cared not to retain the position of clerk; and, accordingly, at the opening of the special session of 1861, he resigned it for a place in the ranks of the volunteer army called into existence by the President. Between the election and inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. Gordon was active and zealous in his endeavors to give strength and consistency to public opinion, that it might be fitted for the great crisis that was manifestly at hand. In favor of according to the Southern people their utmost rights under the Constitution, he was, nevertheless, utterly opposed to all further compromises with them. He both wrote and spoke elaborately upon the subject, and when the outbreak finally came he placed his name first upon the roll of volunteers in the state capital. At the request of the Governor he raised one hundred and forty men, who were to have been mustered as a battery; but, failing to procure guns and equipments, they were finally, after much discontent and ill feeling among the men, disbanded. This, it is believed, led to ill blood between the Governor and Mr. Gordon, which continued to the end of the Governor's life. It is useless, however, to inquire into the grounds of this ill feeling and quarrel, as the one is now dead and the other content to let them remain fallow forever. It was too late when his company was disbanded for Mr. Gordon to raise another; for the first six regiments required of Indiana by the proclamation of the President the whole number of companies was already made up, and more asking admission. He was, therefore, under the necessity of enlisting, or awaiting the next call for troops. He was unwilling to wait, and accordingly sought and obtained a place in Company G, 9th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he was mustered into the service of the United States, April 23, 1861. Three days later, the colonel appointed him sergeant-major, in which capacity he went to West Virginia. The day after the surprise and capture of Philippi, he was placed in command of a small body of mounted scouts, which he led until the President appointed him a major of the 11th Regiment of Infantry in the army of the United States. This appointment reached him June 18, 1861, and was accepted a few days later. He remained with General Morris, however, until the close of the campaign. It was while serving in that capacity that he took part in the battle of Carrick's Ford, and received from the general special notice for courage and coolness, in the preliminary report of that officer. At the close of the action he was at the front, called the attention of our troops to a party of the enemy with which General Garnett was opposing our passage of the second ford, and directed the fire which resulted in his death and the rout of the party. He took charge of the remains, arms, and other property of the fallen general, and reported them to General Morris upon the field, with the request that he might be permitted to return them to the friends of the dead. This request was granted; and thereupon he gave the general a receipt for them, one clause of which bound him "to transmit them to General Garnett's relatives as soon as practicable." In going to the headquarters of his regiment, at Boston, he stopped at New York, where George S. Nelson, Esq.,

the father-in-law of General Garnett, then resided; and there, in the presence of Hon. Robert N. Hudson and Algernon S. Sullivan, delivered every article of General Garnett's property to him, who received and receipted for it, in trust for the Garnetts. Along with the property there delivered he gave Mr. Nelson a letter, designed to let the friends of the deceased know the circumstances of his death In this letter he said:

"He died like a brave and gallant soldier; and although the shot took effect in his back, I take a melancholy pleasure in bearing testimony that there is no ground of reproach in the fact. The state of his forces made that position necessary to the continuance of the contest, which he manifested no disposition to abandon."

Yet, notwithstanding this honorable treatment of the dead and his friends, Major Gordon was nevertheless assailed by part of the Democratic press of the North, and very generally by the press of the South, for having carried the arms and other property of the dead enemy home with him; and enormous falsehoods were invented and put into circulation, as if to fire the blood of Southern people against him whose kindness had far outrun the utmost spirit of the laws of civilized warfare in respect to an enemy's property, and especially to his arms. Among other things, it was declared that Major Gordon had directed the fire that killed General Garnett while that officer was waving a white handkerchief in token of his desire to surrender, and so had violated the laws of war. This accusation made it proper for him to advert to these charges in his letter to the relatives of the dead. He accordingly said:

"Having said this much, I ought, perhaps, to say no more. But a part of the press North, and the press South, have made yet another word proper and necessary. You should know that General Garnett was not killed by assassins, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, but by Christian soldiers, in defense of their own lives and the lives of their officers, who must have fallen if General Garnett had succeeded in rallying his men for another fire. It is not true that General Garnet had a white handkerchief in his hand, which he waved in token of his desire to surrender. He had no handkerchief, nor any thing else in his hand, and was seemingly intent on rallying his forces for another volley. Had he had any white handkerchief or other handkerchief about him, I need not have borrowed one from a private soldier, as I did, to tie up his jaws, when closing his eyes and mouth. All charges of unkindness to the deceased, or of any parade over his remains or property, are simply heartless slanders against a courteous and piteous charity, that forgot the enemy in the man, and wept for his untimely fate."

Major Gordon had occasion to be comforted by what followed hard upon this attack of the press upon him; for the same papers that assailed him, for his courtesy to a fallen foe, as if he had been a thief and robber, within less than thirty days after doing so published without censure the fact that a brother of General Cameron, who fell in the battle of Bull Run, had been stripped of his arms, watch, and seven hundred dollars in gold coin, which were taken South, and paraded in public as legitimate spoils of war, by the enemies of the government. And still later, during the same year, the same press found nothing worthy of condemnation, or censure even, in the unfeeling and brutal letter of General Beauregard to Colonel Cameron's sister, Mrs. Evans, who asked permission to enter his lines and remove her brother's remains to friendly soil. We are left to believe, from this discrimination, that, if it had been as safe to shoot as it was to lie against the soldiers of the Union, these Northern editors would have found their proper place in the Southern army. And this ought to content Major Gordon as long as he lives. During the early days of secession there were nowhere in the country any very definite notions concerning the predicaments that might arise from it. The men of the South who advocated it did, indeed, regard it as capable of giving rise in each seceding state, at once, to an independent nation. That much was settled in their judgment, and they saw nothing beyond that worthy of consideration. The national administration, on the other hand, had no definite views on the subject. President Buchanan seemed to regard secession as an act of the state so far legal as to make any attempt on the part of the government to prevent it by force unlawful; for he declared that the government had no authority to coerce a state. Others, admitting that the Constitution did, indeed, afford footing for coercion, opposed it on the ground that, inasmuch as our system of government was throughout founded in the consent of the governed, coercion was a contradiction of its fundamental idea, which must perish as soon as coercion was resorted to. Still others desired to let the Southern States go, in the belief that a short trial would satisfy them of the utter impracticability of maintaining a separate national existence with the institution of slavery; and that they would soon tire of the experiment, and, humiliated and chastised for making it, come back to the Union again, when we could make their abandonment of slavery a condition of their readmission. And, finally, there was a very large class who believed that the Constitution authorized and required those in control of the government to maintain the integrity of the Union at all hazards, and at whatever cost. Yet even these had not looked far beyond this simple and to them manifest duty, to find a theory broad enough to embrace and support all the measures to which the great emergency might require them to resort. Mr. Lincoln, when the crisis finally came, and he was driven to act with reference to it, talked weakly enough of being compelled to violate some of the provisions of the Constitution in order to preserve the rest. In this conflict and confusion of opinions Major Gordon was not without views, and, while serving in the army in West Virginia, did not

withhold them from his friends or the public. He wrote an elaborate essay on the legal predicaments—actual and prospective—which secession and rebellion had placed, or might place, before the country and the government, and gave it to a member of the convention that assembled during the early summer of 1861 at Wheeling. In this paper he denied the right of a state or of its people to pass any valid act of secession. He asserted the right of the people of a state, on the other hand, to abolish its government, or repeal any provision of its Constitution. In view of this denial of the power of the people of a state to secede, on the one hand, and this assertion of power, on the other, to modify or abolish their government, he proceeded to set forth and discuss the several predicaments which the action of the people of the seceding states had rendered it proper for the government to consider, with reference to the final settlement of all questions that secession and rebellion had initiated as possibilities of the future. In his judgment it was a matter of importance to thus invent a scheme of categories involved in the situation, which, while it should be exhaustive on the one hand, would on the other, at the same time, furnish the government, upon every one of them, a solid footing in reason and law for complete authority to do all that might, in any contingency, become necessary to be done to preserve, reconstruct, and maintain a government in each of the states whose people had seceded. He maintained that these categories were three only, namely: 1. Secession operated as a complete dissolution of the Union so far as the state was concerned whose people resorted to it, and they thereby became an independent nation. 2. Secession was so far potent as to abolish the Constitution of the state whose people adopted it, and so to leave it and them without any state government which the nation could recognize; but was impotent so far as removing them from the jurisdiction of the national authority was concerned. In other words, secession simply reduced the state and people adopting it to a territorial condition; or, 3. Secession so far impaired the Constitution of the state whose people adopted it as to render its government no longer a republican government, within the meaning of the national Constitution, but left the state and its people still within the Union, and subject to its authority to guarantee to each state a republican government. These categories, it was insisted, were exhaustive, and upon each the plenary authority of the nation was maintained, to do all that might be necessary in subjugating the seceders; and, when that was accomplished, in reconstructing and guaranteeing republican governments wherever they had been abolished or impaired by secession or rebellion. Subsequent to the war, when Congress had resorted, in the exercise of its authority, to many measures not of the clearest wisdom or efficiency, for the reconstruction of these governments, Major Gordon, who never justified the policy of many of these measures, was always able, upon these categories, successfully to maintain their constitutionality. In the political contest of 1868 his ablest speeches stood upon these grounds, which he had adopted in the earliest days of secession. It is worthy of note that he submitted his views on the subject to Doctor Francis Lieber and Hon. Charles Sumner, at the same time, in September, 1861, and had the full approval of the former. The latter objected to them at the time, but finally adopted the second of the categories, as his action in Congress shows; but it is believed that he did not support it with his usual ability, or the best argument that can be made in favor of it. At all events, it was never adopted by the government, and for the time passed out of sight. He remained in Boston nearly three months, part of the time in Fort Independence, and part of the time as mustering and disbursing officer for Massachusetts. He was then ordered to Indiana to recruit a battalion of his regiment. Arriving at Indianapolis late in November, 1861, he entered at once upon his new duties with energy and success. His labors were, however, soon sadly interrupted by the death of his only son, Joseph R. T. Gordon, a beautiful and talented youth of seventeen years, who was killed in battle in West Virginia, December 13, 1861. The blow almost killed his father, and he has never yet wholly recovered from it. He had built all his hopes upon the life and career of his son, and even his enlistment was a sad affliction to him. Yet he could not, consistently with his sense of duty to his country, demand his discharge. On the contrary, while, as he said, he "would sooner have died than that he should have thrown away the season of life wherein alone men can prepare themselves for usefulness and greatness;" yet, after he had once enlisted, "he would sooner die than that he should do any unworthy act in his new vocation to bring reproach upon himself or family." To his father's letter touching his enlistment, his answer did not come until after his death, and even then it was, like his own life, incomplete. It contained enough, however, to show that he fully comprehended the noblest grounds of his action, and fully to justify the sacrifice. He said:

"When you have endeavored, ever since I was old enough to understand you, to instruct me, not only by precept, but by example, that I was to prefer freedom to every thing else in this world; and that I should not hesitate to sacrifice any thing, even life itself, on the altar of my country, when required, you surely should not be surprised that I should, in this hour of extreme peril to my country, offer her my feeble aid."

This clear statement of his lofty and pure motives was a chief source of consolation to his father in the midst of his great desolation. In May, 1862, Major Gordon was ordered to Fort Independence, to superin-

tend the recruitment and organization of his regiment, and remained on that duty for about fifteen months. During this time he had some leisure, which enabled him to bestow study and thought upon the daily situation of the country and the operations of the armies contending to destroy and save it. He wrote several letters touching the best method of conducting the war to members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in some of which he urged the policy of concentrating our forces into three or four great armies, penetrating the Confederacy at points indicated, and marching simultaneously upon parallel lines to the sea. One of these lines was the same which was finally adopted by General Sherman two years later. The only difference in the advance he proposed and that ultimately made was, that the lines should be kept open and communication maintained with their base. This was to be done by collecting the slaves along each line, erecting the necessary fortifications to protect it by means of their labor, and organizing and arming them for their defense. These letters are still extant, but they were unfortunate in being written too soon, by an obscure man, who lacked both experience and position as a soldier, and maintained views in advance of those both of Congress and the President, who were still striving to save slavery and the Union. Having lost his first wife, he had married Miss Julia L. Dumont in 1862, a daughter of General E. Dumont, and took his family to Boston. In July, 1863, the draft riots broke out in New York and Boston, but while the former city suffered greatly in its good name and the lives and property of its citizens, the latter passed through the trial without serious loss, and with increased character for public spirit and patriotism. The difference was chiefly owing to the men at the head of the state and city government of the two states and cities, and the prompt energy with which the military, both regular and volunteer, supported those of Boston and Massachusetts. Major Gordon, with two companies, was the first to report to the Governor of Massachusetts, arriving at the state capital from Fort Independence in less than forty minutes after receiving his excellency's request for assistance. The mob was promptly suppressed by a single discharge of canister from a twelve-pounder Napoleon, and it was never renewed. Major Gordon, among others, received the thanks both of the city and state governments for the part he took in these operations. Almost immediately after the riot, which took place July 14, 1863, he was ordered to the field to take command of his regiment, and within a few days thereafter left the fort in obedience to the order. He met his regiment, however, in the city of New York, and, assuming command of it there, remained with it until the completion of the draft in that state. About the middle of September he went with it to the front, where he participated in the very active and unsatisfactory maneuvers of the Army of the Potomac, until the campaign of Mine Run closed its operations for the winter. His career as a soldier was inconspicuous, but it is safe to say that he so filled his place as to win the confidence of those with and under whom he served, and contributed to lighten some of the burdens that bore heavily upon the shoulders of enlisted men. Among these burdens was one resulting from a general order, published April 13, 1863, which required the men to carry eight days' rations when on the march. He soon discovered that the order was the cause of a great and wasteful oppression, five rations and more out of every twenty being lost by means of it, while the army suffered in health, life, and general efficiency as its direct consequence. He set on foot a system of observation which soon placed him in possession of the necessary facts wherewith to attack it effectively. This he did in a clear and forcible communication addressed to the headquarters of the army. Out of this letter grew an immediate rescinding of the order. He found company officers in the habit of punishing enlisted men for petty offenses without trial, when he joined the army. This was done on the pretext that there could be no field officer's court in most of the regular regiments, because they were without field officers, captains acting as such; and that a captain was incompetent to hold such a court under the act of Congress providing for such courts-martial. He called the attention of headquarters to the matter, and asked a construction of the act. His letter was forwarded to the War Department, and referred to the Judge Advocate-general, who gave the act a construction which enabled every regiment to have its field officer's court-martial, and so made all arbitrary punishments entirely unnecessary. The opinion of the Judge Advocate-general, founded on Major Gordon's letter, was published as part of the first general order of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for 1864. Major Gordon soon found his pay entirely inadequate to support himself in the field and his family at home; and, after having gone into debt until there seemed little hope of ever getting out again, he tendered his resignation, which the President was pleased to accept, March 4, 1864. He returned immediately to the West, and the twenty-ninth day of March opened a law office at the capital of the state. Notwithstanding the opposition of the head of the state government (and it was constantly manifested against him), his success was prompt and abundant. But he found himself in the midst of a new order of social and political life, for which he was not prepared, and to which every sentiment and principle that he cherished was opposed. His party, through its leaders, spoke and acted as the people, and arrogated to itself all the attributes of the

people. All the rest were treated as public enemies or their allies, and almost every day and night soldiers spoke and others heard doctrines that would have justified them in treating as traitors all who dissented from the party. Military bands and drum-corps in the pay of the government were used to rally the party cohorts, whilst soldiers daily swelled the ranks of party processions. Any thing like fair or equal political discussion was at an end; spies invaded all the sanctuaries of private life, and endangered the honest intercourse of private friendship. The whole order of things was hateful, and Major Gordon was glad to find a way opened to him, by the German Republicans of the city, whereby free speech might, in some small measure, be resumed and vindicated. They held a convention to send delegates to the Cleveland convention, and he united with them in the enterprise; and, when that body nominated Generals Fremont and Cochran for President and Vice-president, he warmly supported them. He made two speeches, in which he severely criticised the spirit of the dominant party, and some of the measures of the national administration and state government. These had a wide circulation, but their chief result was to excite intense hatred and abuse of the speaker. Never was any man more bitterly denounced by the Republican press than he; but he met its denunciation with scorn. All the good effects that he had hoped would follow his efforts were entirely defeated by the spirit of party. The Democrats, on the one hand, persisted in a course that indicated a desire to encourage the Confederacy in resistance of the government; and the Republicans showed, by their conduct, on the other, that they did not believe that their adversaries had any rights under a Constitution which they seemed willing to see perish. Finally, however, Mr. Lincoln retired Mr. Blair from his cabinet; the nominees of the Cleveland convention withdrew from the contest, and their friends earnestly supported Mr. Lincoln. In the four years that followed, both parties changed ground in respect to some important measures. In 1864 the Democrats were the advocates of congressional reconstruction of the governments of the states of the Confederacy; and the Republicans its opponents, and the advocates of presidential reconstruction. Major Gordon then stood with the former upon the question. Two years later the Democrats were in favor of presidential reconstruction, and the Republicans equally zealous for congressional. Major Gordon stood still on the question, and was denounced as a turn-coat by both. His political action has, ever since 1864, been entirely independent; and, although he has almost uniformly voted and acted with the Republican party, yet he has never failed to condemn its faults. Had there been at any time, in his opinion, a better party that had any good ground to hope for success, he would have supported it; but, in his judgment, there has been none. He regarded its treatment of President Johnson as flatly unjust, in many respects unconstitutional, and in none more so than in the attempt to impeach and remove him from his high position. The means resorted to to secure his conviction were, in his judgment, disgraceful in the highest degree to Congress and the country; and he did not fail to denounce them, as dangerous, if not entirely subversive of the principles of republican liberty. It was in a speech on this occasion that he gave utterance to his views of the spirit in which the pacification and restoration of the union could be finally accomplished. He is reported as having closed thus:

"A word more, and he had done. Ancient Greece had shown us the way to restore the union of our country, and make it a blessing instead of a curse. The states of Greece were once united in the Amphictyonic Council, which exercised a kind of general authority over them all. Nevertheless, their peace was often disturbed by internal wars between the states. From the very nature of their civilization, and the nature of the bond by which they were united, this was unavoidable. But when the strife was at an end they were wiser, and, although they knew not Christianity, were yet more Christian than we. The victorious party was not allowed to erect any trophy, to build any monument upon the field of its triumph, of any material more durable than wood. And Puffendorf, delivering the law of nature and of nations on the subject, has observed: 'The remembrance of enmities and contentions ought, as soon as possible, to be defaced out of our minds. On this account, as we find the story in Tully, the Thebans were accused in the general diet or council of Greece, for setting up a brazen trophy over the Lacedæmonians, inasmuch as it did not become one Grecian state to fix an eternal monument of their quarrel with another. For it seems their custom was to raise their trophies only of wood, to prevent their long and reproachful countenance.' He would commend that lesson to the study of those to whom the reconstruction of the country was committed. He thanked God it had always been accepted by himself, even in the darkest hour of his own and the country's affliction. Never had he felt for a moment the slightest emotion of anger, resentment, or revenge toward the people of the South. He believed they had committed a grievous wrong against the best government in the world, by assailing the Union, and attempting to break it up and destroy it. For that it was necessary to put them down by the strong arm to which they had appealed. He did not doubt, however, that the great masses of the Southern people were as honest in their belief in the justice of their cause, and the patriotism of their course, as the people of the North. On the field of battle he had seen the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy dying side by side, and heard them both thank God, who permitted them to die for the liberty of their country. He had felt at such times that there must have been some great mistake somewhere; but he had never doubted the sincerity of those mutual victims of that mistake, nor that their souls had ascended together from the fields of strife to the field of the blessed, there to dwell forever in the light of reconciliation and love. As there, so here, love must become the means of restoring the Union, the prosperity and

peace of our country. That great work could never be accomplished by cherishing mutual hatred and revenge, by erecting monuments to the wrongs we had inflicted or suffered, by displaying trophies that bear witness to the barbarities of the contest waged against the dear old flag and Constitution. All these were evil, only evil, leading to still worse evil. He would remove from the trophy-room, yonder in the State-house, that cruel black flag, with its horrible 'raw head and bloody bones,' and he would destroy it from the face of the earth. He would do so for the honor of his country, if there were no mistaken inimical countrymen to conciliate. If his country was passing off the theater of national existence forever, he would destroy it, out of respect for its memory and for mankind. Hateful memento of a bad heart and a bad cause, it should go straight to oblivion, and the sooner the better. And so of whatever else might tend to keep alive the spirit of strife, now suppressed but not wholly extinguished, between the North and the South. He would not, however, deny to the friends of either the sacred right to honor the gallant dead. No; let them go together to every battle-field where the bleaching bones of the common dead bear witness to their mutual strife and slaughter, and with mutual hands cover and heal the common grave 'with the sweet oblivion of flowers;' and there, too, let the monument that they build become a temple of mutual forgiveness, reconciliation, and brotherly love."

The action of Democrats and the Democratic party, however, in 1868, left him without any ground to hope, as he thought, for any advantage to the country by its success; and he, consequently, acted earnestly with the Republicans. He did so because he believed that the election of Seymour and Blair would have destroyed, or, at least, greatly impaired, the value of the victory gained by Union arms over the principle and the friends of secession, and would, not improbably, jeopardize the peace of the country. He took part in the contest, and his speeches had a wide circulation through the press. It was in this canvass that he used his theory of the consequences of secession to a state government, as the basis of an argument that has never been answered, to maintain that however bad in policy the Republican measures of reconstruction might be, they were, nevertheless, clearly not unconstitutional. In 1872 he felt it his duty as a citizen to be on the same side; and, being chosen by the party as a candidate for elector for the state at large, he made a zealous canvass of most of the counties of the state. Two of his speeches attracted considerable attention at the time, and had a wide circulation. One of these presented the relations, past and present, of the Democratic party and its candidate in a strong light, and humorously and effectively ridiculed both. The other was a review of the political life and methods of Mr. Hendricks. This speech had the fortune to be substantially copied by some correspondent of the New York *Times* in 1876, when Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for Vice-president, and so got a national circulation, but without its author's name. He was chosen to preside over the electoral college of the state when the electors met to cast their votes for President and Vice-president, and upon taking the chair paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Greeley, which was responded to by the unanimous adoption of a resolution in honor of his life and regret for his death. In 1876 the Republican party of the state gave him the nomination for Attorney-general. It was an honor which he did not seek, but he accepted it, because he regarded it as a peace-offering, and in the line of his profession. His brief speech of thanks to the convention was humorous, and not indicative of any very strong hope of success, concluding with the two lines from Addison's Cato:

> "'T is not in mortals to command success,
> But we 'll do more, Sempronius—we 'll deserve it."

He, unfortunately, soon learned that he was not a politician of the modern type; for, upon being notified that the central committee had assessed a sum against him which bore a certain ratio to the salary of the office of Attorney-general, he promptly declined to pay it, on the ground that, if not in itself corrupt, it tended to corruption. He also informed the committee that, if it should inform him that its payment was a condition of the nomination he had received, he would decline at once, but would feel bound to publish the precise grounds upon which he should do so. There was no further correspondence on the subject, and he remained on the ticket, to be beaten with the rest. It was during this canvass that, being engaged in defending some men charged with murder in Orange County, he gave offense to a body of lawless men of the neighborhood, who had been accustomed to take the law into their own hands, and hang, or otherwise abuse, men whom they believed to be guilty of any crime. The offense complained of was that he had stated certain facts to the Governor indicating that his clients were in danger of being lynched by these men, and asking a guard from his excellency for their protection. These facts were published by one of the papers at the capital as a communication from the neighborhood of the alleged crime. He was at once accused of being its author, and prominent men demanded that he should either disavow it or be retired from the ticket of the party. Some of their letters being placed in his hands for answer, he replied at once, frankly admitting that he was responsible for the facts contained in the article, but not for the publication in the manner and form in which they appeared. Then, after expressing his regret that he should lose a great many Republican votes on account of it, not for his own sake, but the party's, he concluded by saying:

"Now, having fully answered, I beg leave to say that I have nothing to take back, and no apology to make for any thing I have said or done. I should render myself unworthy of the vote of any good citizen, should

I say murder is not murder when committed by a mob, as well as when committed by a prowling assassin. If I should dissemble my real opinions on this or any other subject to get the votes of men stained with innocent blood, what security would law-abiding people have, that, if elected, I would not, for a consideration, wink at crimes which have made life and property unsafe, and law and justice idle and unmeaning words, in some parts of the state. No; to get office, I will not morally disqualify myself, by making even an obeisance to the most flagrant crimes that have disgraced our country."

Major Gordon has made as many sacrifices for his political opinions as if he had been a self-seeking political partisan. Yet he never has been. Not more than three times in his life has he requested his party or its representatives to give him office. In every instance he was unsuccessful. He has several times been a candidate when he did not seek to be, and has been three times elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, and twice its speaker. But in each of these contests he has been a conscript, and not a volunteer, as was the case with his race for Attorney-general in 1876. His last election to the House took place in 1878. In the two sessions which followed this election he devoted himself chiefly to the removal of some defects in the criminal laws of the state. His experience as a criminal lawyer enabled him to point out these defects, and suggest the appropriate measures for their removal; and to this end he introduced and advocated a number of bills that would, if they had been passed, have greatly advanced the effective administration of the criminal law of the state. Owing to the doctrines of the Supreme Court of Indiana that, although the sanity of a man charged with crime stands presumed, yet, if a reasonable doubt on the subject arises from the evidence, he must be acquitted, it often happens that men are acquitted on the plea of insanity whom it is impossible to confine as lunatics. By this means society is left with a class of men on its hands and at large who may at any moment kill others, and who are secure against conviction and punishment because they are of doubtful sanity. At the same time, though acquitted as insane, they can not be restrained upon the ground of their insanity, for the reason that it is only doubtful. Holding the doctrine which allows a presumption of law to be overcome by a reasonable doubt both unsound and dangerous, he introduced a bill providing that in all cases of criminal prosecutions where the defense of insanity should be pleaded, and the jury should acquit the defendant, they should determine by their verdict whether they acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and, if so, whether his insanity was due to hereditary causes, to epilepsy or any other constitutional cause, or whether it resulted from temporary disease. In the last case, without reference to the gravity of the charge, the defendant should be restrained so long only as might be necessary to effect his cure; but, in the other cases, he should in case of homicide be restrained in some proper place during his natural life, and, in case of crimes of less gravity, until all danger of the repetition of the same or of other offenses was removed. This measure received general favor, and, if it could have been brought to a third reading, would have passed. But, like many other measures of importance, it failed for want of time. He succeeded in securing the passage of a law regulating proceedings in contempt, and placing a limit upon the hitherto arbitrary power of the courts in such cases. The law was not passed in the precise form in which the bill was introduced, but it is believed that it will form the basis of future legislation, which will secure, on the one hand, the respect due to courts of justice, and, on the other, protect the liberty of the citizen against the use of arbitrary power by passionate or unprincipled judges. He also labored to procure a fair apportionment of the state for congressional and legislative purposes, but the Democratic party, which had suffered so much under preceding apportionments, forgot the wrongs it had suffered, and the promises it had made, and, having the power to do as it pleased, equaled, if it did not surpass, the outrages of which it had so long complained. Thus, in the hands of political partisans, equality, justice, and liberty perish. As a lawyer, Major Gordon has gained a fair standing in the general practice of his profession, and in criminal law stands among the first lawyers of the country. Perhaps no man in America has ever prosecuted and defended so many capital cases; and many of these have been of great celebrity. His knowledge of medicine and surgery, which first led him into this line of practice, has aided him to win his distinction in it. In questions of expert evidence and medical jurisprudence, he is regarded as an authority, and has explored the law touching them to its remotest principles. In cases involving the medical jurisprudence of insanity, he has a deservedly high reputation, and has not failed to make jeeringly conspicuous the blunders of some of our judicial tribunals. Until recently, he never had a client sentenced to death; and in that case it was not accomplished without, as he declares, violating the plainest principles of law, and a flat denial of justice. Considering that he has defended more than sixty persons charged with murder in the first degree, he may be regarded as fortunate in this respect; but he does not feel so. The execution of one client, in a practice of more than thirty-six years, has afflicted him as much as any personal misfortune of his life; and he has ever since been engaged in preparing a review of the case, that, he claims, will clearly expose the injustice of the decision which took his client's life. His career has been marked by great industry and labor, and he has left inerasible traces upon the jurisprudence of the state. Until 1859, the Supreme Court,

under a Constitution which provides that, "in all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the evidence," had held that the instructions of the court in matters of law were binding upon the consciences of jurors. He reviewed the whole subject in an exhaustive argument, and induced that tribunal to reconsider and overrule its preceding opinions. One member of the court, however, dissented, and, on the pretext of preparing a dissenting opinion, occasioned a delay of several months in the decision. When at last it was made, Mr. Gordon hastened to the court and prepared an abstract of the opinion, which he took care to express in the precise words of the Constitution. He then wrote a brief notice for the papers, which ran thus:

"IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Williams against the State*, that, 'in all criminal cases whatever, the jury have the right to determine the law and the evidence.' Judge Hanna dissents. His opinion *against* the Constitution is said to be very able."

The papers of both parties printed the article, and the result was that Judge Hanna and Major Gordon were not on speaking terms again until after the War of the Rebellion. He did not relish the joke implied in the complimentary notice of his dissenting opinion. After the war Major Gordon asked the court to reconsider their doctrine of reasonable doubt, and induced them to return to the common law on the subject, from which they had inadvertently departed. He also presented the doctrines of insanity to them in an elaborate and exhaustive argument, in the case of *Bradley against the State*, and was rewarded by a clear and rational decision, which must remain an authority as long as society regards the insane as the proper objects of its solicitude and protection. After the close of the war he was employed by Secretary Stanton to defend General Hovey, and all who, under him, had made arrests in the state, by color of military authority, for which they already were sued, or subsequently might be sued. In this employment he was continued for several years. It ended with the trial of Milligan's case, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in a verdict of five dollars for the plaintiff, whose demand was for five hundred thousand dollars. He was also retained for the government, during the time Mr. Kilgore was district attorney, in several great revenue cases. At the time the fifteenth article of amendment to the national Constitution was pending for ratification in the General Assembly, the Democrats of both Houses resigned in order to prevent its ratification. Their resignation left both Houses without a quorum. The House of Representatives, notwithstanding this condition of affairs, proceeded to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill, and to ratify the amendment. Many good lawyers believed this action to have been taken in plain violation of the Constitution, and demanded that it should be contested. The Attorney-general declared himself satisfied of its validity. The Governor consequently employed Major Gordon to contest it. The question was raised in a proceeding to compel the Auditor of State to issue his warrant on the treasury for certain money appropriated by the Specific Appropriation act. It was argued at great length before the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Browne, McDonald, and Hendricks in favor of the validity of the act, and Major Gordon against it. His argument was the only one published; and, although the decision was adverse to the argument, he may yet rest satisfied that, if constitutional government shall survive the reckless action of parties in their efforts to retain or gain power, the argument, and not the decision, at last will be accepted as the law. In 1873 he was engaged, with Mr. Porter, to maintain the validity of the temperance law known as the Baxter bill; and, notwithstanding the great learning and ability with which it was assailed, they were successful. His brief was not printed, but contributed some of the most conspicuous features to the court's opinion. His last constitutional argument in the Supreme Court was delivered in the case of Guetig against the state, and, although it was unheeded by that tribunal, the decision can only stand by regarding it as overruling more than half of all the cases relating to constitutional questions decided under the present Constitution. He denied the constitutional existence of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court. The court sustained it, and for the present it stands. If, however, a decent respect for the plainest principles of constitutional law shall ever return to the courts, it is almost certain the decision will lose its authority. As a lawyer, Major Gordon shuns routine, and, as far as he can, cases that must be carried through on the familiar ways of the profession. He delights in new questions, demanding for their right decision a resort to fundamental principles and a knowledge of them. In such cases his energy is supreme; and his resources, both of learning and argument, have achieved success where others might have failed. Many of his arguments have exhausted his subjects, and left nothing more to be said or suggested. But recently he expresses himself without confidence or hope in the tribunal of last resort in the state, and regards labor and learning as wasted "on the desert air," that are spent to try to set its feet again *super viam antiquam*, or to lead it to walk therein by "the gladsome light of jurisprudence." As a jury lawyer, he has had some great successes, but relies rather upon the clear presentation of a point than upon his ability as an orator, in which character he has more frequently fallen below, than risen above, the occasion. A few times he has tran-

scended the expectations of his friends and the public, and carried all before him by the earnestness and fervor of his eloquence; and verdicts gained by him have been attacked in motions for new trials, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that "the jury was led away from the real issues of the case by the eloquent counsel." But these instances are exceptional and rare in his career, and have never occurred when the circumstances of the case did not strongly enlist his feelings and convictions. He has no mannerism, however, to limit the possibilities of his nature, and may at any time, under proper circumstances, carry a case by means which it is impossible to anticipate, and which no amount of preparation will enable his adversary to guard against, because they are unknown and unthought of even by himself until the moment when they are employed. He has always, as far as the struggles of professional life would permit, cultivated a taste for literature, and might, perhaps, have succeeded in it, had he chosen it for a vocation. His love for it has rendered him less of a lawyer than he might otherwise have become, while the requirements of his profession have impaired and cramped his capacity to have become a successful literary man. Still he has found, in the constant resort to the poets, historians, and philosophers, a respite from the toil and care of professional life. He has rarely taken a vacation in the last thirty-five years, and insists that the mind and brain find their best vacation and rest by changing the subjects upon which they are engaged, and keeping up their activity and efforts, but in new fields. This he maintains is both safer and more becoming than hunting and fishing. The old boiler kept in use and warm may be used with safety for years, whereas if it be allowed to remain unused and to rust for even a short time it will be sure to explode the first high pressure of steam that is raised within it again. In early life he possessed an excellent verbal memory, and committed several books of "Paradise Lost," so that he could repeat them without hesitancy; and so great was his familiarity with its style that while yet a mere boy he wagered a watermelon with a friend that he could either talk or write in the measure and style of Milton without being allowed a moment's time to consider the topic. It was agreed that he should write an apostrophe to the poet himself, as the test by which he should win or lose the wager. He instantly wrote:

"Bard of my soul, thy hallowed song sublime
Uplifts my feebler strain, and, risen high,
The vast variety and depth of thought
That flow commingled in thy matchless verse
Anew and deep I drink—drink from the fount
Prepared of God, rich to the mental taste,
But tasted not before I drank with thee,
O bard of deathless fame! Now, by thy wing
Directed, I, through climes unknown am borne,
And guided to the spring whence song bursts forth;
Thence let me drink; to taste and not drink deep,
O powers immortal, may I ever scorn,
Still choosing rather to be nought, than aught
Inferior to the bard whose genius vast,
And venturous as vast, of chaos, death,
And night, with voice untrembling sung."

Whether justly or not, he won the wager. Since then he has occasionally turned his conceits into verse. Some of these conceits have been published; and for the time have attracted attention, and won the favor of the press. One of them, especially favored in this way, passed into the *Knickerbocker Magazine* from the columns of the newspaper where it first appeared, nearly thirty years ago. Another, during the first year of the great Rebellion, was also received with general favor. It was entitled "The Love of the Actual and the Ideal," and is as follows:

"The Star loved the Sea, and the Sea loved the Star;
But in vain, for they still were apart;
And the Sea ever sighed to his mistress afar,
And sobbed in his sorrow and anguish of heart.
But the Star, with a smile in her bright, flashing eye,
Looked down through night's shadows afar,
And saw, what no mistress e'er saw with a sigh,
In the heart of the Sea the bright face of a Star.
And she knew that her throne was the heart of the Sea,
And was happy to know that she reigned there alone;
But the Sea was not happy—Oh, how could he be?—
Since nought but her shadow e'er came to her throne.
So the Sea could not go to the queen of his heart,
And the Star could not stoop from above;
Their love was in vain; for they still were apart,
And, apart, could but dream of the rapture of love."

Years have had no effect upon his love of poesy; and his tendency to write verses still remains unchanged. His last piece, written upon the fly-leaf of a book he was reading in bed, on Christmas night, 1879, and entitled "My Mother's Centennial Birthday," shall close what we have to say on this aspect of his life:

"I 'm thinking, dear mother, of thee,
And my heart in my bosom stands still;
And the blood in my veins flows stagnant and chill,
As if frozen to ice ere it reaches the sea,
Till in life I am dead, yet e'en death can not smother
The thoughts that to-night wander back to my mother.

'Tis Christmas to-night, and afar
To the hills of Virginia I go;
And there, where the waters of Greenbrier flow,
Thy birthplace I find, by the light of love's star.
But a hundred slow years have gone after each other
Since the day of thy birth, my own gentle mother.

O life, what a wonder thou art!
What a wonder must ever remain!
Beginning forever; and, dying, beginning again,
As the blood tide flows on from heart unto heart;
And the thought of my soul, that the years can not smother,
Is fed by the blood of thy heart, O my mother!

As the dew on the rose was thy love
On my heart, in the morn of its years,
And now, on the last leaf of life, it appears
Like a star in its brightness, sent down from above,
To shine in the heart of the dew; to me 't is no other
Than the soul of thy love, in my tears, O my mother."

What has been already written concerning Major Gordon's life is enough to enable those who could form a just estimate of his intellectual and moral endowments, and judge aright the motives and purposes which have led him thus far, to determine equally well to what rank of men he is to be assigned, as could be determined with the fullest and most particular biography. It will not be denied by any such person that he is a man of talents equal to the attainment of great ends. At the same time it is true that these talents lie upon the borders of many provinces of thought, and seem to be drawn with an almost equal love to them all. He hesitates to give his allegiance, undivided and complete, to any one. Feeling that he has by nature a birthright in them all, he has thus far refused to surrender it, and so has failed to gain the best fruits and greatest crops from any one of them. The labor he has bestowed upon them all, if it had been given to any one, would have made him easily the first among his peers in it. But it would have left him at the same time something less than himself, or at least other than himself; for it would have dwarfed the loving spirit, akin to genius, if, indeed, it be not genius itself, which goes out on all sides desiring to know and enter into sympathy and communion with the infinite. Had he felt through life, or at any time in life, that the chief end of man was to be a means to some other end for the sake of worldly wealth or fame, he might have given himself wholly to some special pursuit; but, believing that every man's own development is the one great end of rational human effort and life, and that every other aim and effort should run into it and assist in its accomplishment, he has with entire faith diversified his labors according to the inclination of his natural powers and their tendencies. This has given him something of the enthusiasm of youth at every stage of his career, and made his powers swift and strong to grapple with whatever new question presents itself for consideration. It was this that made him a strangely earnest and old boy, and it is this that now, upon the verge of old age, makes him a strangely earnest and boyish old man. He has never held the acquisition of wealth to be a legitimate end of human pursuit, and would most likely to-day, as he has often done, part with his last dollar to help those who lacked the necessaries of life, trusting to the good providence of God to be provided for as well when his own necessities might require the like assistance. He has faith in *man*, though he has sometimes been on the verge of losing his faith in *men*. He regards no man as fit for great place in our government who does not believe in the constantly progressive development of our race; and that, at last, the time may come when all shall know the Lord, and when every man shall become sufficient in intelligence and moral force for the government of himself, and so government itself, as a means of coercing the lawless and disobedient, become entirely and forever unnecessary. Any other view of the outcome of the human race is, in his opinion, aimed at the hope of the perpetuation of our free popular governments here in America, and if true, the herald of their certain downfall. He has had his ambitions, but they aimed rather at deserving than receiving advancement. His country has never found him wanting in devotion to its safety or glory, and, when his poverty has made his service painful in the extreme, he has rendered it as earnestly and faithfully as if want had not touched his home, although he gave it not with a single, but with a divided heart. His ambition, beyond mere duty, perished when his only son was brought home from the battlefield dead. The earthly spring of his life was broken by that blow. Whatever he has since done, or may hereafter accomplish, will be the result of the necessity so well expressed by his favorite poet:

"I myself must mix with action, lest I wither in despair."

He hates all mere seeming, hypocrisy, and pretense, and every form of cant and sham excites his utmost abhorrence. He gives them no credit for the tribute they pay to the sanctity they pretend. Public corruption has no more consistent foe. It is his boast that no scheme of frauds was ever proposed to him, and that all he has ever learned of them has been learned from public investigations, or the occasional boast of some scoundrel, who was engaged in them, that his villainous acts had accomplished great results. He dislikes sharp men, who prefer to win success by tact rather than by talent, and regards them and their following as among the greatest dangers our country has to encounter. His own opinion is to him better than another's, or than all others', and, if it involves moral action, he prefers to follow it alone, rather than be in company with all mankind, with a profession of belief that he does not feel in theirs. He is an excellent member of a minority party, struggling for power, with all good principles and promises upon its lips. Its battle is a battle for the attainment of an idea, and he lives in the ideal. But when it becomes the majority, and, enthroned, falls into offenses against its own platform and into violations of its own promises, he does not fail to rebuke and denounce it, for he has never yet been able to justify a political friend for an act which he condemns in a political adversary. He has seen, as well before as after his denunciations of the faults of his own party, that they shut the door against his own preferment. He did not choose such a course because he did not desire such preferment, but because he held his duty, and the conciousness of having done it, to be infinitely higher and more to be desired than any position in any government under heaven. His life, with all its errors, and they are neither few nor small, and with all its faults,

and they are both many and great, has been constantly lived along the line of moral uprightness involved in a rule of conduct written to his son in 1861, just before going into battle, and with it this sketch of it shall end. It is in these words: "Labor to know what is right always, and remember that what you believe to be so, when you are required to act on any subject, is right for you at that time, whatever it may be absolutely, or in the opinion of others, or even of yourself at another time."

GORSUCH, CHARLES WESLEY, Indianapolis, was born September 23, 1844, in Harford County, Maryland. His father, Luther Meridith Gorsuch, and his mother, Sarah Ellen (Henderson) Gorsuch, are still living, in the enjoyment of a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch was very early inured to a life of toil, but found time to attend the schools in his neighborhood, and, with a natural desire to increase his stock of knowledge, became a pupil in the Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He left Harford County, the home of his ancestry for generations past, and came to the thriving city of Indianapolis in 1877, and has since then been one of its busy populace. Previous to his coming West he had devoted much time to reading law, and has in him all the elements that go to make up the practical business lawyer. In Indianapolis he has been in the real estate and loan agency business, and has become known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Gorsuch boasts an ancestry of which many interesting facts are incorporated in the early history of Maryland. In 1662 his namesake, Charles Gorsuch, of the society of Friends, took up and patented fifty acres of land, being the first legal claim established to soil on the present site of Baltimore. This ancestor married the only daughter of Thomas Cole, to whom five hundred and fifty acres of land were granted, and on this land was laid out the first town of Baltimore. In 1726 we find John Gorsuch, a son of Charles, selling portions of the original estate to parties who wished to improve. The history of Baltimore and Maryland would be incomplete, indeed, without the name of Gorsuch. The given name, Charles, is a favorite one in the family, not less than thirty bearing it being now living. By a coincidence as unique as it is remarkable, for five generations back the ancestors of Charles Gorsuch have been blessed with the exact number of ten children to each married pair; no instance of a second husband or wife occurring in the history of the family for more than one hundred and fifty years. Parallel cases may exist in other family histories, but they must be exceedingly rare. Another fact worthy of note is this: the Gorsuch homestead in Harford County, bought in 1664, is still in possession of the direct descendants, while the house in which Mr. Gorsuch's mother's ancestry dwelt for more than a century and a half is now in her possession by inheritance. The Gorsuch race appears to be long-lived, of stalwart frame and sound constitution, and Mr. Gorsuch relates that a nephew of his recently stood on the home-roof in Harford County, Maryland, and saw the residences where still live his great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, and grandfathers and grandmothers, both on the maternal and paternal sides. Appleton's Cyclopædia has numerous references to the Gorsuch family, and their connection with public affairs in Baltimore and throughout Maryland. Mr. Gorsuch is a man of a practical cast of mind; has the bearing of one devoted to business, is well built and strong, has a constitution that insures vigorous vitality, and while he will never make brilliant and impulsive flights, he has that patient perseverance that never tires, and will move steadily forward in the path he has marked out, impressing his life on the society wherein he dwells. He has the natural ability that would make him a writer for the press, but his ambition leads him more into the domain of facts as bearing on the practical relations of existence. He is a consistent member of Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a good neighbor, an agreeable friend, and an honored citizen.

GREEN, WILLIAM F., physician and surgeon, of Shelbyville, was born in Rush County, Indiana, April 1, 1831. His parents were Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green. When he had reached the age of fourteen his father died, and the ensuing four years of his life were spent under the care of Thomas McKee, Esq., a pioneer of Rush County. After receiving his primary education he was sent to a select school taught by Elijah Hackleman, ex-state Senator, and subsequently entered the Shelbyville Seminary, under the charge of W. T. Hatch. As he grew older he utilized his spare time in the winter by teaching a district school in Rush and Fayette Counties. In the spring of 1852 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctors A. G. Selman and E. T. Bussell, of Shelby County. The following spring he entered the office of his brother, J. W. Green, a leading physician of Arlington, Rush County, and during that year took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Not possessing the necessary funds to complete his studies, he opened an office in Shelbyville, where he remained one year. He returned at the expiration of this time to Rush Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1856. He then went back to Shelbyville, where he soon built up a lucrative practice; his business gradually increased, and his reputation as a skillful physician soon

became known throughout his own and adjoining counties. In 1853 he was made a Mason, and has since occupied the position of Worshipful Master of W. Hacker Lodge. He was elected High-priest of Shelby Chapter, and subsequently Eminent Commander of Baldwin Commandery, No. 2. In his relations as a citizen, the Doctor has proved himself an active and liberal supporter of all local enterprises for the improvement of the place, and for six years served the city as a member of its board of aldermen. Although not taking an active part in politics, he is decided in his views, and supports the Republican party. His religious convictions are based upon the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his family are members in good standing, giving freely to its support. He has the full confidence of his fellow-citizens, and is highly esteemed in the best circles of society. As a physician, he ranks among the ablest of his county. He modestly attributes any success he has achieved to hard work and strict attention to his profession. He is quiet and unostentatious in his manner. He was married, May 6, 1856, to Miss Jennie Doble. Two daughters have been born to them: Miss Stella, a member of the sophomore class of Indiana Asbury University; and Miss Lottie, who is attending the public school of Shelbyville.

HACKER, WILLIAM, ex-General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and ex-Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the state of Indiana, Shelbyville, was born near Urbana, Ohio, December 5, 1810. He is descended from Wilhelm Heckardt, a wealthy and influential citizen of Saxony, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. A zealous adherent to the cause of the Reformation, he became an object of Romish persecution, was compelled to flee to England, and his estates were confiscated. There he anglicized his name by changing it to William Hacker. He soon found that he had escaped persecutors at home only to meet others more demon-like abroad. While zealously distributing Bibles and Martin Luther's tracts through London and the county of Essex, he was seized, taken before the Bishop of London, imprisoned, and tortured, to make him divulge the names of those who supplied him with the heretical publications, the ultimate object being to extort from them money for the Papal Church. All means were employed that fiendish ingenuity could devise, yet they could not break his iron will, until, as a last resort, after having stretched him on the rack till his limbs were almost disjointed, they put live coals under him, along the spine, and then applied the rack again. Exhausted and almost deranged by this dreadful and prolonged suffering, he answered, "Oh, yes! yes!" to whatever names they pronounced, till about forty wealthy men were thus proscribed, whose property and lives were speedily sacrificed. He died from the effects of the awful torture. His great-grandson, Colonel Francis Hacker, was the executioner of Charles I, and subsequently a judge under Cromwell. Philip, son of Colonel Hacker, served under Admiral Drake in his victory over the Spanish Armada. After the Restoration he fled to Holland, then an asylum for political refugees from almost every country in Europe, and became master of a vessel which conveyed emigrants to America. His son, William Hacker, a sailor and interpreter, married an Irish girl, a refugee from Papal persecution, and located in Germantown, near Philadelphia. His sons, John and William, helped build Fort Buchanan, in what is now West Virginia. William's family were massacred near there by the Indians, and, burning for revenge, he passed the rest of his days, so far as known, as an Indian fighter. John moved back to his farm in the region of the fort after Wayne's treaty, and remained there until his death, in 1824. His second son, John Hacker, father of the subject of this biography, came into Greene County, Ohio, in 1805. Attempting afterwards to locate on the Darby Plains, he was driven back by the Indians. He served through the War of 1812, and died in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1834. His first wife, Susanna Smith, was the mother of William Hacker. She died when he was but five years of age. William had in that new country very poor educational privileges, attending school only about two months in the year. But he has always so availed himself of every opportunity to gain useful knowledge that he has acquired much general information. Until the age of seventeen he worked on his father's farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, and then learned a trade in Dayton, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He came with his father in 1833 to Shelby County, Indiana, and one year later located in Shelbyville, which has ever since been his home. In 1838 he quitted his trade and engaged in the mercantile business, but was soon obliged to abandon it because of failing health. In 1841 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and remained so for five years, during three of which he also collected the revenues of the county for the treasurer. He was secretary of a railroad company for several years, and in 1851 again tried selling merchandise. In less than four years his health failed a second time, and he left the business never to engage in it again. In 1852 he was again elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held by subsequent elections thirteen years. During the latter part of this period his hearing became so defective that he was compelled to retire from active business and professional life. In July, 1832, Mr. Hacker joined St. John's Lodge, No.

13, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1835 he was Worshipful Master of Shelby Lodge, which position he has often filled during the past forty-five years, and almost every year he has occupied some office in that body. In 1845 he became a member of the Grand Lodge. In 1863 he was chosen Grand Master. Retiring in 1865, he was immediately elected Grand Secretary, which station he held three years, when his partial loss of hearing compelled him to resign. In 1846 he was made a Royal Arch Mason. In 1848 he helped organize the Chapter at Greensburg, and, although living twenty miles distant, he served the first two years as its High-priest. In 1851 he aided in the organization of the Chapter at Shelbyville, and was for several years its High-priest. He is now its secretary. In May, 1848, he became a member of the Grand Chapter, and from 1855 to 1861 was Grand High-priest. From May, 1865, to October, 1868, he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter. In 1856, at Hartford, Connecticut, he was made a member of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. For twelve years in succession he was elected an officer in that body, reaching the exalted station of General Grand King. Mr. Hacker received the Council degrees in Indianapolis in May, 1846, and in 1855 assisted in organizing Shelby Council, No. 3, at Shelbyville, serving for several years as Illustrious Master. He is now Recorder of the Council. In December, 1855, he helped organize the Grand Council of the state, and for the six first years was its presiding officer. In 1865 he was elected Grand Recorder, and filled that station three and a half years. He received the orders of Christian knighthood in Cincinnati Commandery No. 2, in the spring of 1848. Three years later he was one of the organizers of Greensburg Commandery, No. 2, now Baldwin Commandery, at Shelbyville, and, having passed through all its important offices, is now Recorder. He was one of those who, in 1854, established the Grand Commandery, and was made one of its first officers, continuing in office until 1868. From 1864 to 1866 he held the high station of Grand Commander, and was then elected Grand Recorder, from which position he was obliged, two years later, to retire, because of deafness. He was called in 1855 to preside over the Council of High-priests for the state, and was annually re-elected to that honorable office until 1875, when, because of age and the disability just referred to, he asked to be relieved from further duties in that station. In 1866 he received at Indianapolis the different grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree. Mr. Hacker has been connected also with the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and has filled nearly every office in the order, serving as Conductor in the Grand Lodge, and Junior Warden in the Grand Encampment. He has always been a zealous advocate of temperance, and has been associated more or less with all organizations for the promotion of that cause, especially the Washingtonian Society and the Sons of Temperance. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held, besides minor offices, that of lay steward in the annual conference from the Indianapolis District. His greatest work in the Church has been in the interests of the Sunday-school, in which he has been engaged in every capacity for more than half a century. In early manhood Mr. Hacker became an ardent politician, espousing the political doctrines of Henry Clay, whose leadership he preferred, until the death of that statesman. His father left Virginia because of slavery, and his son William inherited an abhorrence of that institution that caused him to join the Free-soil Republicans when that party was formed, and to earnestly advocate its principles. He was married, January 20, 1839, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Thomas W. Sargent, then of Shelbyville. Mrs. Hacker is a relative of Hon. John Sargent, for many years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and of a celebrated preacher of that name in Maryland. They have had five daughters and two sons, and of the seven children six are living. The oldest daughter lives with her family in Kansas; the next in age, in Washington. She is the wife of Tharp B. Jennings, of the chief signal office. He was sent in 1878 to the Paris Exposition, as the representative of our signal service. The elder son is editor and publisher of a paper; the youngest son is a physician in Indianapolis, and is becoming eminent in his profession. In 1851 Mr. William Hacker was elected mayor of Shelbyville. He has adjudicated many cases for others, but he himself was never involved in a lawsuit, and never had a serious quarrel. This fact sheds a mild luster upon his character, and, with his benevolent labors and his high position in the Masonic Order, renders him worthy of universal esteem.

HAGEN, ANDREW, treasurer of Hancock County, was born in Arzberg, Germany, February 23, 1834. He is the son of John M. and Barbara Hagen. Mr. Hagen's education was principally obtained in Nordhausen, Prussia, where he attended school until his sixteenth year, when he went to Bavaria, where he applied himself for one year in the study of practical chemistry. During the next two years he traveled over many parts of Europe, visiting the most noted cities on the Continent. November 10, 1852, he came to America, and, landing in New York, remained there for a few weeks and then went to Indiana. During the next four years he drifted about the West as a sailor on Lake Michigan, and a lumberman in the pine forests

of Michigan. In June, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Newhart, and soon after opened a grocery store in Fortville, Indiana, in which business he continued until 1877, when he quitted the business. In 1861 he returned to the home of his nativity. He was soon after put under arrest by the military authorities of Germany, for non-compliance with the law which required enlistment and service in the standing army of the government. This event he had expected and was prepared to meet, and with a commission, signed by the third assistant postmaster, as postmaster at Fortville, he applied to Hon. Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister to Berlin, and through his instrumentality, and that of John Hudson, secretary of the Legation, he was released from custody, and permitted peaceably to return to America. A record was made of these proceedings, which afterward formed the basis of a treaty between Prussia and the United States, made in 1862, by the terms of which naturalized citizens of the United States from Germany should forever be released from military service to the Fatherland. Mr. Hagen was postmaster during Buchanan's administration, and for fifteen years trustee of Vernon Township. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer of Hancock County, and re-elected in 1878, and is therefore serving out his second term of office. Mr. Hagen has been a frugal and enterprising citizen all his life, and, in consequence, has amassed a fortune. Besides owning a large tract of land he is proprietor of a grain elevator and flax mill, in which he employs from forty to fifty men during the season. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1864, and is a highly esteemed member of that brotherhood. He is of Protestant faith, without Church relations of any kind. He is a life-long and steadfast Democrat in politics. He is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, always attending strictly to his own business. He is courteous, affable, and obliging, and is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of his county. As a county officer, he is efficient and careful of the county's finances, at all times seeking the fulfillment of the law in the discharge of his official duties. He and his wife have been blessed with five children.

HAGGART, MRS. MARY E., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1843. She is the oldest daughter of Samuel S. Rothwell, a Methodist Episcopal minister, noted in his community for his unflinching integrity and great force of character, as well as for his wonderful magnetic power as a pulpit orator. Mr. Rothwell was one of the original leading Abolitionists of Western Pennsylvania, a friend of Gerrit Smith and Doctor F. J. Le Moine, of Washington, Pennsylvania; and they together organized the first Abolition societies of that part of the state. Mrs. Elizabeth Rothwell, Mrs. Haggart's mother, is also a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a woman of extraordinary intelligence and natural mental power, of perfect physical development, and great energy and endurance; is a mechanical genius, and possesses remarkable business ability and executive capacity; is very positive and determined in her character, and independent in thought and action. Her home and children have ever been paramount with her, though she has always stretched forth a willing hand of support to those around her who needed assistance. She is of English parentage, and has inherited much of the physical and mental nature of English people. Mrs. Rothwell to-day, at the age of sixty-five years, is pointed out as an example of true womanhood, devoted motherhood, and general nobility of mind and character. Mrs. Haggart has inherited many of the leading traits, both physical and mental, of her mother, while from her father she inherits her marvelous oratorical gifts and wonderful memory. She is modest, dignified, and unobtrusive; never indulges in self-laudation, and forms all her opinions of topics and individuals coolly, dispassionately, and deliberately; and, although she was reared under the teachings of the Methodist Church, she has never identified herself with any religious organization. She received her primary education in the California Seminary, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently finished a collegiate course in the South-western Normal College, of Pennsylvania. She was connected with the above-named seminary for several years in the capacity of a teacher, and always excelled as a disciplinarian, on account of her firm dignity and quiet, positive disposition. Her career as a lecturer may be dated back to girlhood. Her fine essays and original orations, produced while yet a student in the schools above named, made her a great favorite with both teachers and pupils, and placed her always among the more cultured people of her native county. At the age of fifteen she was urgently solicited by some of the leading anti-slavery people of her county to prepare and deliver an address setting forth the horrors and abominations of American slavery as practiced in our Southern States. This invitation she accepted, and her youth and enthusiasm, as well as logic and eloquence, so charmed and interested the people that she was taken by her friends to a number of anti-slavery mass-meetings throughout Western Pennsylvania, to deliver this address. She was looked upon as a prodigy in oratory, and her father was earnestly petitioned by his friends to place her prominently before the public in the capacity of a lecturer and reformer. He, however, entertained very rigid and conscientious views regarding the true sphere of woman, and opposed her entering upon a public career. After completing her course of studies in the college, she settled quietly down to the work of a teacher's profession,

until February, 1867, when she married Doctor D. Haggart, an eminent homœopathic physician of Eastern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1868 she, with her husband, located at Danville, Indiana, the Doctor entering upon the practice of his profession, and she upon a life of quiet study and domestic duties, and during this time many of the productions of her versatile pen found their way into the popular magazines of the day. The professors of the Danville Academy organized during this year a lecture association for the purpose of employing and cultivating home talent, and called upon Mrs. Haggart to deliver the third lecture of the course. She consented, and made her *début* as a public speaker in the West to a crowded house in Danville, Indiana. The subject of her lecture was, "Woman's True Culture," and those who had prophesied failure were astounded at the power of the woman orator who had lived so quietly among them. The following notice from the Hendricks County *Union*, which appeared the day after the lecture, shows how complete and satisfactory was her success:

"The lecture of Mrs. Haggart was an eloquent and pointed appeal for the education of women. The lecture was entirely free from reflections or satire on the sterner sex, and contained no whining complaints about woman's rights or her social degradation, but was a clear, concise, logical, and really eloquent address, delivered with great distinctness of articulation, elegance in diction, and graceful gestures, the speaker often rising with her subject to heights of oratory seldom listened to in this town. The audience testified their appreciation by the closest attention, and seemed entranced as they listened to her telling truths and good hits at fashionable education. We trust she may be persuaded to lecture again, on any subject she may choose."

A few weeks afterward she delivered this same lecture in Morrison's Opera-house, Indianapolis, and of it the daily *Journal* made the following editorial notice:

"Mrs. Haggart's lecture at the Opera Hall last night was a brilliant affair. Those who were so fortunate as to be present enjoyed a rich treat, while those who failed to attend missed one of the best intellectual treats of the season. Mrs. Haggart is eloquent, forcible, sensible, and pointed, and while she recounts with a just pride woman's achievements, she does not spare her follies. She points out to her the path of duty and road to success and happiness, and urges upon her the importance of pursuing it in such eloquent terms as must have a good effect upon those who hear her. Her lecture was frequently and enthusiastically applauded."

From this time on she received numerous and pressing calls to lecture at different points in her own and adjacent states, and up to this time has lectured in every county and almost every town of importance in Indiana. She has received the highest and most liberal encomiums from the press wherever she has gone, that the most accomplished writers could pen. Some have emphatically pronounced her the "best lecturer East or West, man or woman." She has few, if any, superiors as a reasoner and debater. Her arguments before the General Assembly of Indiana, during the session of 1879, have been pronounced the most logical and convincing ever delivered by any advocate of the legal and political equality of woman. She is, on the rostrum, a woman of fine appearance and dignity, and has a wonderful magnetic power over audiences. She is always pronounced by those who have heard her the finest woman speaker on the American platform. In 1877 she was elected chairwoman of the state central committee of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, which position she has filled up to the present time. In 1869 she was sent as a delegate to the National Woman Suffrage Convention at St. Louis, and while at this most interesting convention made, to quote the correspondent of the Indianapolis *Herald*, "one of the grandest speeches of her life." In 1878 Mrs. Haggart established the *Woman's Tribune* at Indianapolis, a weekly paper devoted wholly to the interests of women. Her sole aim in founding this journal was to help women, and aid in their elevation and advancement, to open up wider avenues of work for them, and advocate for them every possible honorable means of becoming self-dependent and self-supporting. Her paper was adopted as the organ of the State Suffrage Association, and became at once a fearless champion of the enfranchisement of her sex. The *Tribune* was very favorably noticed by the press, and welcomed by the equal suffragists of the West as a strong ally to the cause. Mrs. Haggart devoted her best energies for over one year and a half to conducting her paper and filling lecture engagements. Her power and earnestness in the temperance work were so universally recognized that calls for her services as a lecturer poured in upon her from all quarters, and, in order that she might be able to go untrammeled into the lecture field, she sold out, on June 25, 1879, the subscription list of the *Woman's Tribune*, to Matilda Joslyn Gage, editor and proprietor of the *National Citizen and Ballot Box*, an equal suffrage paper published at Syracuse, New York. In the summer of 1878 Mrs. Haggart conceived the idea of establishing a woman's department in the state fairs of Indiana. She succeeded in engaging several enterprising ladies of Indianapolis in the work of aiding her, and the result was, the largest and grandest exhibit of woman's work was made at this fair ever shown in Indiana. During the fair a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was called in connection with the woman's board, and a permanent organization of the woman's board was effected, and christened the Woman's State Board of Industry. Mrs. Haggart was elected president of the woman's board, and made an *ex-officio* member of the State Board of Agriculture. She was also sent as a delegate to the January meeting of the State Board

of Agriculture in 1879, the first woman delegate ever sent to any state agricultural board meeting. After the burdens of editing and publishing the *Woman's Tribune* were removed, Mrs. Haggart entered unreservedly and entirely into the lecture field, fully imbued with the overwhelming importance and responsibility of her mission. Her favorite themes are the education, elevation, and enfranchisement of her sister woman, temperance, and moral reforms. This earnest woman is a reformer by nature, and she seems to discern already, through the opening vista of future years, the full realization of her highest aspirations. The superior physical and mental development of Mrs. Haggart is no doubt, in a great measure, due to her entire freedom from fashionable restraints, the healthful surroundings of the place of her nativity, and the sensible training of wise parents. All these, added to great natural endowments, have produced a woman abundantly able to distinguish herself in the great field of the world's workers, and one who will yet win a name that will be cherished in thoughtful remembrance by a grateful posterity.

HALL, JACOB A., physician and surgeon, of Greenfield, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, May 22, 1822. His parents, Thomas and Matilda Hall, were hardy, respected pioneers, who endeavored to give their son the best education their limited opportunities would allow. Thomas Hall, the father, was a soldier in the War of 1812, an officer on the staff of General Lewis Cass at the time of Hull's memorable surrender at Detroit. At the age of twenty-six Jacob began the study of medicine with his brother, Doctor John F. Hall, and, after a few years of practice and study combined, graduated at the Physio-Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to his graduation he was in partnership for a time with Doctor Falconbury. In 1850 he removed to Hancock County, where, engaging in his practice, he still resides. In politics Doctor Hall was a Jacksonian Democrat until 1860, since which time he has been a zealous adherent of the Republican party. Religiously, he was a New-light for many years, but he subsequently embraced spiritualism, and, as he is a man of great positiveness of character, he is likely to continue in the faith until death. He is a man of pleasing address, of great kindness of heart, and public-spirited, devoting much of his time in practice to the relief of the poor and distressed, from many of whom he can never expect the slightest remuneration. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1854, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1876. He was Junior Warden in the Free and Accepted Masons and trustee, and was Master S. P. M. and D. D. P. M. in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As an evidence of their confidence in Doctor Hall's medical and surgical skill, the county commissioners have appointed him, at different times, the county physician. He is very popular with all classes, being almost without an enemy in the world. Early in life he determined to secure an education, and to his dogged perseverance and unflagging energy is due the credit for those intellectual acquirements that mark him to-day as a man of accurate and varied information. In this respect he is essentially a self-made man. Then, again, he is a man of great positiveness of character, and this excellent quality makes his co-operation valuable in the work of temperance reform, in which he is greatly interested. He was married to Miss Mary J. Cannady, daughter of Lewis L. Cannady, June 6, 1844. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom—one son, Lewis A., and four daughters—are still living.

HAMILTON, SAMUEL, banker, of Shelbyville, was the youngest but one in a family of six children, of whom he is the only survivor. His father, Samuel Hamilton, was descended from ancestors who crossed over from Scotland to Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was an industrious farmer, and engaged in that occupation until his death, which occurred in Londonderry County, on Christmas-day, 1854. Samuel's mother, whose original name was Sarah Dunn, died in May, 1847. She was of Irish nativity, but of German descent. Their home was on the banks of the Roe water in Londonderry, Ireland, where the subject of this memoir was born December 16, 1812. Year followed year without noteworthy events in his life until March, 1834, when, having become of age, he bade farewell to home and kindred and embarked for the United States, believing that in this land of political and religious liberty, where the road to wealth and distinction is open to all, he could succeed better than in his own Emerald Isle. He arrived in New York in the month of May, and traveled slowly westward by the way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, and stopped finally in Rushville, Indiana, where he had a brother Joseph. He first became a clerk in Burlington, Rush County; then, on the twentieth day of April of the following year, opened a store in Shelbyville, in copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of J. & S. Hamilton. This existed ten years, and was then dissolved, after which Mr. Samuel Hamilton continued the business alone for ten years longer. With a mind adapted to all the needs and emergencies of business, he had steadily and judiciously managed the affairs, achieving most satisfactory results. He now decided to engage in banking, and, in partnership with John Elliott, James Hill, and Alfred

Major, he established the Shelby Bank, October, 1855, the firm being Elliott, Hill & Co. Two years later they dissolved, and, on the first day of January, 1858, Mr. Hamilton took charge of it, and has ever since been its manager and proprietor. His business abilities are such that he has engaged not only in the sale of merchandise and in banking, but was also instrumental in starting a planing-mill, the first in the county, and has interested himself in one or more grist and saw mills, and dealt in real estate, not only in Indiana, but also in Ohio and Iowa. Part of this consists of city property in Shelbyville, the rest in lands, much of which he has under cultivation. As a stockholder, he promoted the building of the first railroad through the county—the Shelby and Edinburg. Mr. Hamilton was one of those who supported Andrew Jackson's administration, and has ever since been loyal to the Democratic party. Though feeling a deep interest in its success, he seeks no share in its gifts of office. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville, which denomination he joined in his native land. He is not a member of any secret society. He was married, January 30, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Lowry, of Rushville. As already seen, Mr. Hamilton has built the fabric of his fortune without assistance. He commenced a poor boy, and through the exercise of his own abilities has accumulated a fortune. Of this he has contributed freely for the promotion of public enterprises. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, and never meddles with the affairs of others. He possesses social and moral qualities that win him many friends, and sound business qualifications that make him a leader in commercial circles. He is upright in all his dealings, and, through all his long residence in Shelbyville, his daily walk and conversation have been such as to exalt him in the estimation of the public.

HALFORD, ELIJAH W., Indianapolis, journalist, was born in the city of Nottingham, England, in September, 1842, and came to this country in the spring of 1849. He went direct to Ohio, learning the printing trade in Hamilton, and for some time worked at that business after coming to Indianapolis, in the winter of 1861–2. In the latter year he was engaged upon the *Journal*, remaining with it in various capacities until March, 1872. At that time, when the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* was established, he became the managing editor, which position he occupied two years. Mr. Halford's work on this journal laid the foundation of a paper that at once had a "start-off" in popularity unprecedented in journalism in this country, and which has since become the leading Republican newspaper in the North-west in influence and circulation. Having resigned his position on the *Inter-Ocean*, he returned to Indianapolis, engaging again with the *Journal*, and remained for some time the managing editor. Mr. Halford is gifted as a newspaper writer and editorial manager, and has always been successful in his newspaper work. In 1866 Mr. Halford was married to Miss Fannie Armstrong, a lady of considerable accomplishments, and noted for possessing fine vocal musical attainments. Their only child is an interesting daughter. Plain and unpretentious, Mr. Halford is devoted to the duties of his calling, and ever at his post. Although a hard worker, it sits lightly upon him. Few journalists at his comparatively youthful age have arrived to equal distinction. He was only twenty-nine when he undertook, and conducted with such marked success, the chieftainship of the *Inter-Ocean*. Those who know him best have found him to be the reliable man, the true friend, and the useful citizen.

HANNA, JOHN, Indianapolis, Indiana, son of James Parks Hanna, was born September 3, 1827, in what is now part of the city of Indianapolis. His father entered and improved eighty acres of land in Warren Township, on which he died August 31, 1839, leaving a widow and five children, John being the eldest. The mother died in 1844. John and the children remained on the farm until 1846, when, General Robert Hanna being their guardian, at his instance the children broke up housekeeping so that they could go to school. John, being determined to acquire an education, started for Greencastle in 1846 with four dollars in his pocket, walked the entire way, and entered the university, where he obtained the position of janitor of the college. He worked his way through, and graduated with honors in June, 1850. He then entered the law office of Judge Delany R. Eckles and finished the study of his profession, becoming the law partner of his preceptor and settling in Greencastle. He was then elected mayor of the city of his adoption, and served three years. After Judge Eckles went upon the bench as Circuit Judge, Mr. Hanna formed a copartnership with the Hon. John A. Maston, which continued until the spring of 1858, when he went to Kansas. He was the same year elected a member of the territorial Legislature from the county of Lykens, now Miami, and served as such during the session of 1858–9. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and introduced and carried through the act abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the territory. In politics he was an earnest and worthy Republican. After remaining a year in Kansas he returned to Greencastle and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential canvass of 1860 he was the Republican elector of the Seventh District,

and as such voted for Abraham Lincoln. Prior to the Chicago Convention he had advocated the nomination of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the presidency. Afterwards Mr. Bates became Mr. Lincoln's attorney-general. Hon. Henry S. Lane and Schuyler Colfax urged the appointment of Mr. Hanna for United States attorney for the district of Indiana, and he was also recommended by Mr. Bates, and appointed a few days after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and four years afterwards his reappointment was ordered by Mr. Lincoln, although his name was not sent to the Senate until after the death of the President. He continued to serve until after the split between President Johnson and the Republican party, when he denounced the President, and, at a Johnson meeting held in Indianapolis, introduced a series of resolutions which was the immediate cause of his being removed; Alfred Kilgore being appointed to fill his place, to whom he furnished all desired information in regard to the duties of his office. Mr. Hanna then formed a copartnership with Mr. Fred. Kneffler, of Indianapolis, in the practice of law, and has devoted himself to practice since that time. In 1868 he was a candidate in Putnam County for the Legislature, and, although defeated, he ran ahead of the state ticket. His life at the bar has been a constant warfare, and he has had more than the usual share of the hotly contested litigated cases. As United States attorney during the war, his position was one requiring great labor, yet without assistance he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the government. The prosecutions for the violations of the draft laws, the revenue laws, corporation acts, treason, and felonies, were numerous, as the records of the courts attest. Since he commenced the practice of law in Greencastle he has been engaged in a number of the most prominent murder cases for the defense, the Clem case, perhaps, being the most noted. While attending the university Mr. Hanna became acquainted with Miss Mahala Sherfy, of Perrysville, Vermilion County, who was attending the Female Collegiate Seminary, then in charge of Mrs. Larabie, wife of Professor William C. Larabie. They graduated from the same rostrum in June, 1850, and in May, 1851, they were married. Mrs. Hanna was a woman of liberal education and superior intellect, and, in the fullest sense of the term, a true wife. As a Christian, she was beloved by her neighbors and idolized by her husband. She was the mother of seven children, one of whom was lost in infancy. She died in the spring of 1870, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Hanna, two years after the death of his wife, married Mrs. Emma Pathoroff, of Greencastle. They have now an additional son and daughter, eight in all. Mr. Hanna's great success in his profession has demonstrated that he is a man of more than ordinary ability—starting out a poor boy comparatively, without friends or money, working his way through college, and attaining an enviable and high position, both as a civil and criminal lawyer. His great-grandfather was a native of South Carolina, and was there engaged, during the struggle for American independence, in behalf of liberty and the stars and stripes. His grandfather, John Hanna, son of General Robert Hanna, removed to Brookville, Franklin County, in the early history of Indiana Territory. General Robert Hanna was a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the state, in 1816. James Parks Hanna, father of John, lived with his uncle, General Robert Hanna, up to the time of his marriage with Miss Lydia Howard, of New Jersey. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four votes, against eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-six for Franklin Landers, Democrat.

HANNA, ROBERT, a United States Senator, was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1816, which formed the fundamental law of the state. He was for many years in the state Legislature; was a Senator in Congress by appointment in 1831 to 1832. He took an active part for many years in the public affairs of the state, and was a general of militia. He was killed by the cars, when walking on the track of a railroad in Indianapolis, November 19, 1858.

HARDING, GEORGE C., Indianapolis. Among the journalists of the West none are known to a larger area of readers, or more distinguished for originality and force, than George C. Harding, lately editor of the *Saturday Herald*, of Indianapolis. His own intense individuality, as well as his great ability as a journalist, have given him a fame that is not often attained in newspaper life outside the great metropolis. His life has been as varied as his work is versatile. He is now fifty years old, having passed the half century milestone last August. He is a native of Knoxville, East Tennessee. His father, Jacob Harding, married Love F. Nelson, daughter of Hon. John R. Nelson, a lawyer of Knoxville, Tennessee. George's early youth was passed in Knoxville, his father being associated with Mr. Nelson in the practice of law, and also in the publication of an anti-Jackson newspaper called the *Republican*. He was a silent, meditative boy, given to long, solitary rambles in the woods. Every tree was to him an old friend; every bird, a companion; and he knew the traits and tricks of all the animals of

that region. On account of his fondness for the forest, and his dark, swarthy complexion, he was given the sobriquet of "Cherokee." When George was about ten years old his father moved to Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, where the family entered upon a long and exciting conflict with the various malarious diseases incident to the climate, and the natural concomitant of "low, flat land." Notwithstanding annual attacks of ague and bilious fever, and despite the repeated venesections and salivations by doctors of the old school, George survived, and saw numerous sisters and brothers—twelve besides himself—gathered about the family board. His father gave him such education as his scanty means and the limited facilities of the pioneer village afforded; but it was not much, and was entirely rudimentary. Those were the days when it was almost impossible to "drink deep" of the Pierian spring, no matter how thirsty the student. The curriculum of the backwoods schools only extended to the "Double Rule of Three," in Pike's arithmetic, with a little of Kirkham's grammar, and a smattering of natural philosophy for "advanced students." When the pupil got to the end of the master's string, he was turned back and compelled to go over the familiar ground, with frequent interludes in the way of "lickings" for getting into mischief. George was an industrious reader, however, with an impressionable and reasoning mind and retentive memory, and in this way he made up for the deficiencies of the schools he attended. He is a conspicuous confutation of the old theory that an education can not be obtained outside of college halls, being one of the best-informed men of the times, quick to see a blunder, and possessing the faculty of analysis in a rare degree. He makes no claim to superior scholarship, and is not what in the literary cant of the day is called "cultured," but he has knowledge of a substantial, solid, sensible order; and his mind, instead of being a magazine of stale learning, is a spring of living thought. The elder Harding enjoyed a small law practice, payable mostly in "truck and trade," which was inadequate to the maintenance of a large and constantly increasing family, and so George, in order to lighten the burden, turned his young hands willingly to whatever labor offered, and, at various times, worked on a farm in the harvest-field, in a brick-yard, in a tan-yard—at any thing, in fact, that presented itself. It is interesting to hear Mr. Harding's reminiscences of some of those days. Though young, he was well-developed physically, and when only thirteen years old was often called upon to make a "full hand" at severe manual labor for less than half pay. Four dollars a month was then considered munificent compensation for wheel-barrowing mud to the brick-molder during fifteen hours of the twenty-four, while the pampered molder himself got the princely salary of ten dollars a month. During one summer George and Brevet Major-general James W. McMillan—then plain "Jim" McMillan—made and burned the brick for a country church on the north arm, five miles from Paris. When only fourteen years old, George ran away from home, and walked all the way to St. Louis, but was captured and returned to the parental roof by a neighboring merchant, who had gone to that city with a couple of teams to haul goods. He had had no disagreement with the head of the family. He simply left home because of a feeling that the hive was getting too full, and a belief that something better than the privations and discomforts of a poor boy in a backwoods village was to be found for the seeking in the great world beyond. The seriousness of life was apparent to his mind very early. He understood and sympathized with the cares and trials of his parents at an age when most boys are thoughtless and selfish. About the year 1845, with the consent of his father, George apprenticed himself to the printing business, under Judge Conard, of Terre Haute, at that time publishing a weekly paper called the *Courier*, long since dead and forgotten. Isaac M. Brown, the veteran editor and printer, taught the embryo journalist to set type, and in many respects acted as a father to him. After some time in the *Courier* office, George followed Mr. Brown to the *Express*, at that time edited and published by David S. Donaldson, still a resident of Terre Haute. Mr. Harding's father, finding that as an honest lawyer he had a hard row to hoe, started a weekly newspaper called the *Prairie Beacon*, in Paris, and George left Terre Haute and went to work on it. About this time he was bitten by the scribbling adder, and the virus worked rapidly. He contributed several sketches to a "literary" weekly of Cincinnati, called the *Great West*, which has for a quarter of a century reposed in a well-earned grave. He also wrote occasional articles for his father's paper, which must have been characterized by the brilliant incisiveness which is one of the chief characteristics of his maturer productions, as they always excited curiosity in the little community, and sometimes raised a fuss. During his father's absence one week, he improved the opportunity to "branch out," and succeeded in making the paper so "lively" that its dignified editor's hair stood up when he read it. The succeeding month was mainly devoted to apologies, explanations, and disavowals; and the ambitious young editor was informed that, while his ability was unquestioned, there were grave doubts as to his discretion, and in future nothing from his pen could appear in the decorous columns of the *Beacon* without first having been subjected to the paternal eye. During the Mexican War young Harding, at this time a well-grown lad of seventeen, began to long for the bubble reputation. He joined a company made up in his town, which was not accepted. Then he went to New Orleans in a flat-

boat, with a view to joining some regiment there, but failed to find a suitable opening. Coming up to St. Louis, he fell into the toils of a neatly dressed, wily-tongued, and handsome recruiting sergeant of the 2d Dragoons, was enlisted and sent down to Jefferson barracks, where he was taken sick within a few weeks. After two months of hospital life he was discharged, thoroughly cured, for the time, of his military fever; but for eighteen months he was a sufferer from disease. During Mr. Harding's illness at the barracks he was near enough to "death's door" to listen at the key-hole, and thinks he would have gone through had it not been for the exasperation caused by an innocent recruit. He owned a horse which proved to be the best in the company, and was coveted by all the recruits. One ambitious young warrior, thinking to get ahead of his comrades, came over to the hospital one morning and insisted on an interview with the dying man, though he had no previous acquaintance with him. On being admitted, he persuasively reminded Mr. Harding that he was going to die, and calmly asked him to resign his claim to the horse in his visitor's favor. Indignation at the fellow's want of delicacy inspired the sick man with a determination to get well—and he did. Mr. Harding's first experience in editorial life was in Charleston, Illinois. While a compositor in the *Commercial* office at Cincinnati, Mr. William Harr, publisher of the Charleston *Courier*, made him a proposition, which was accepted, by which he became half proprietor and sole editor of that journal. The *Courier* was a fuzzy-looking concern when he took hold of it. The type was old, and the editing had been mainly done by a pair of superannuated shears, which fell ferociously afoul of the nearest exchange when copy was wanted, and sawed indiscriminately, biting off an article at the most convenient paragraph to make it fit. If the *Courier* was conscious of any thing, it was of the deep-seated "Americanism" of its principles, represented by the cut of a section of muskmelon with an American flag stuck in it, the curious thing doing duty as an editorial figure-head. By inheritance and predilection Mr. Harding was a Whig, but the Whig party was dead. Know-Nothingism was too narrow-minded and illiberal to comport with his ideas of justice, and Democracy was too nauseous a dose to swallow. The young giant, Republicanism, had just been born, and was growing vigorously; but Coles County, which had been settled almost exclusively by Kentuckians, was strongly pro-slavery, and utterly opposed to any thing which even squinted at Free-soil. Nevertheless, Mr. Harding defied the prejudices of the place by making the *Courier* an out-and-out Republican paper, and in the heated canvass of 1856 did excellent service. From an obscure sheet the *Courier* became widely known all over the state, and Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, wrote to Mr. Harding, consulting him in regard to the preparation of a state platform which would give least offense to the old Whig pro-slavery element in Southern Illinois. Mr. Harding's paper was the first in the Union to suggest the nomination of John C. Fremont for the presidency, and he (Mr. Harding) was elected secretary of the district Republican central committee. Mr. Harding withdrew from the *Courier*, and, in company with his brother William, started the *Ledger*, which attained a large circulation in a short time. Owing to unhappy domestic affairs he finally sold out the *Ledger* and returned to Cincinnati, where he obtained a situation as reporter on the *Commercial*, with Fred Hunt and W. D. Bickham as co-workers. After several months' experience, at the suggestion of M. D. Potter, the publisher, Mr. Harding retired, being satisfied that, while he had plenty of ability as a writer, his modesty, taciturnity, and lack of that superlative degree of impudence known as "cheek," interfered with his success as a news-gatherer. Leaving Cincinnati Mr. Harding went South, and after a brief period of typographical experience obtained a situation as associate editor of the Houston (Texas) tri-weekly *Telegraph*. After six or eight months of service, becoming satisfied that war was imminent, he accepted the advice of the editor of the *Telegraph*, and left Texas before the storm burst, and returned to Cincinnati. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Harding enlisted in the 21st Indiana Regiment, Colonel James W. McMillan, and accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, where it remained for nearly eight months. During that time he wrote occasional letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. When General Butler organized his New Orleans expedition he made a requisition on Governor Morton for one Indiana regiment, and the Governor designated the 21st, simply because it was the only Indiana regiment which had a regular correspondent in its ranks, thus enabling him to keep track of its doings and hear of its grievances. It was a lucky chance for the 21st, as it sent them into a fine climate, a country teeming with food, where they had enough fighting to do to relieve the monotony of camp-life, and comparatively few hardships to undergo. Had it not been for Mr. Harding's letters the regiment would have gone into the Army of the Potomac. After a year's service Mr. Harding was promoted to the position of second lieutenant. In 1864 he resigned, and went to work on the New Orleans *Times* as city editor. After some six months' experience on the *Times* he resigned his situation and came North, his wife being unwilling to go to New Orleans. Shortly after arriving in Indiana he was employed on the Indianapolis *Journal* as city editor, Colonel W. R. Holloway at that time being the publisher. He afterward served on the daily *Herald*—as the *Sentinel* was then called—published by Hall & Hutchinson; and then on the *Sen-*

tinel under Lafe Develin's management, and again under Richard Bright. At one time, when the *Sentinel* was in the hands of William Henderson as assignee or receiver, Mr. Harding and Rufus McGee did all the editorial and local work thereon, and got out a paper which was admitted by competent judges to be the best in the city at the time. It was in the year 1867 that Mr. Harding and Marshall G. Henry started the *Saturday Evening Mirror*. Mr. Henry, now dead, became discouraged, and sold out to John R. Morton. The *Mirror* prospered, and was converted into a daily, Judge F. M. Finch putting about four thousand dollars of capital into the concern. The daily *Mirror* had a remarkable career of about twelve months, during which it attained a large circulation and became quite popular. It brought to light the celebrated correspondence between Colonel Cumback and Governor Baker, the publication of which defeated Mr. Cumback's aspirations for the United States Senate after he had received the caucus nomination. The *Mirror* also discovered and brought forward Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, who was elected to the Senate after the Cumback bolt. Owing to a disagreement with his partners, Mr. Harding sold out of the *Mirror*, and, the intestine strife still continuing, it was afterward sold for a mere song to the *News*, at that time an infant enterprise. Thus perished the most promising newspaper enterprise ever built up on so small an outlay of capital. After leaving the *Mirror*, Mr. Harding went to work on the *Journal*, at a salary of fifty dollars per week; but, the situation not being congenial, he resigned, and resuscitated the weekly *Mirror*, which was shortly after consolidated with W. B. Vickers's paper, *Town Talk*. Mr. Harding sold out to Vickers and moved to Cincinnati, where he worked on the *Enquirer* until the establishment of the famous Louisville *Ledger*, when he became one of the remarkable corps of editors who assisted the lamented Colonel Clusky in making the various departments of that wonderful periodical "cawnsist." He was recalled from Louisville to take charge of the evening *Journal*, which he managed until the St. Louis *Democrat* was purchased by the Hasselmans and Fishbacks, when he became one of the illustrious Indiana colony that invaded that city. After a "brief but brilliant" career in St. Louis, Mr. Harding was discharged for writing a letter to the Chicago *Times* containing more information about the small-pox than it was deemed prudent to disseminate. Returning to Indianapolis he started the *Saturday Herald* with A. C. Grooms, and within the first six months bought out Mr. Grooms's interest and resold it to S. N. Bannister. As there was no field for the *Herald* at the time, it had a vigorous struggle with adversity for the first few years of its existence. Every body seemed determined that it should die, and every week an "authoritative" rumor would be started to the effect that that number would be the last. Notwithstanding the fact that it never permitted a pay-day to go by without discharging its obligations to its employés in full, cautious compositors would sometimes get alarmed and insist on being paid off in the middle of the week. Nothing but Mr. Harding's great ability and tenacity of purpose could have made the *Herald* live and flourish. A field was finally made for it, and now it is the most prosperous, promising, and influential weekly newspaper in the state. When Mr. Harding started it he resolved to continue it, no matter what obstacles he had to encounter. He vowed it should live, if he was compelled to reduce it to the size of a sheet of foolscap. It was not one of those fortunate journals which are induced to exist for the high and holy purpose of filling a gaping and "long-felt want." It was not "urged" to exist. It began to live fully conscious of the ruggedness of its path, and it fought valiantly for every inch of ground it now occupies. It created a want and filled it at the same time. It has demonstrated the fact that a newspaper can thrive even under a mountain of disadvantages if it has the vital principle strong within it. The *Herald*, from the beginning, was an original thing in newspapers. It had neither prototype nor antitype. It patterned after no precedent in style or spirit. Without being sensational it has been remarkable. Captivating and interesting, it is always surprising its readers with some new feature, and treating them to some worthy thought on timely subjects. It has been literary in its character, at the same time keeping the local field well harvested, and not permitting matters of general interest to escape it. No matter how thoroughly the daily papers sweep up the chaff of a local event, every body wants to hear what the *Herald* thinks of it. Its account usually contains grains of interest not garnered by the daily press, and presents those already known in more attractive style. "What the *Herald* says" becomes the opinion of thousands of thinking minds who have learned to rely upon its judgment. As a literary paper it might be said to have developed a state literature, having brought into distinction many talented writers before unknown. While the *Herald* has always been dignified, its dignity has not been of the stilted and stupid order. It is dignified by reason of its good sense, force, penetration, and ability, and not because of any mannerism or conformity to established precedent. It has made its mark in the domain of burlesque literature, ridiculing shams of every grade and complexion, and by means of its force in that direction making the world more honest. It has very appropriately been called "a regular fool-killer." "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." The *Herald* has been imitated all over the West. It has been the prototype of numerous successful weeklies. Strangely enough, those who are most known are oftenest least known. Mr. Harding is one of these. No

man who is so widely known is more generally misunderstood. No man has more or truer friends, and none has meaner enemies. His bitterest and most implacable foes are men and women with whom he has never come in contact, and who know absolutely nothing about him. His kindness is as well known as his severe justice, though not generally given the same prominence in the summing up of his character. Mr. Harding's force of character, prominence, and influence, make every occurrence in which he takes a part, and every opinion he promulgates, matters of interest to the public. As he is a leader in thought, it is only natural that he should often be misunderstood and misrepresented, which is the emblem of superiority conferred by weaker minds. The simple truth is, there is not a kinder-hearted or more generous man in the profession, nor one readier to forgive an injury or do a favor; though by many he is credited with a degree of heartlessness not common to any thing higher in the order of creation than devils. The common, but erroneous, opinion in some circles is that he is violent in his hatreds, irreconcilable, revengeful, and quarrelsome. His fearlessness in attacking hypocrisies and shams, and the merciless ridicule he has heaped upon popular fallacies, have made him many enemies among those who are unable to distinguish between the province of the journalist and the spite of the individual, though in reality there was, there is, no gentler, kinder man. His greatest admirers and warmest friends are the people who know him best. Mr. Harding has often been described as a man who enjoys spearing his fellow-men with an envenomed pen, for the simple delight of seeing them writhe. No statement in regard to him could be more untrue. He has been merciless only when mercy would have been weakness, and he is always just. His writing possesses the peculiar quality of incisiveness, and carries with it the force and stress of his great individuality. A three-line paragraph written by him possesses more power to enrage or delight than a column of the same import from many another pen. Mr. Harding excels in what is known as descriptive writing. He has a rare faculty of depicting scenes, and seizing upon the physical peculiarities, personal traits, habits, and characteristics of individuals, so as to make the reader see them in his mind's eye as they are. His style has not inaptly been designated "word-painting." It might more appropriately be called the etching of literature, as it is the thought stripped of superfluous verbiage, and expressed in the clearest, most concise, and terse manner. There is no fine shading or elaborate filling in. It is neither graceful nor polished, forcefulness being its chief distinction. Mr. Harding is a clear thinker, and a logical controversialist in the discussion of problems which may be worked out by purely mental processes, but is not ready in the matter of historical knowledge and the recollection of names and dates. He gets right at the point of any thing without a useless word, being severely economical with adjectives, and choosing only such verbs as are conspicuous for force rather than euphony. As a paragrapher, he is generally admitted to be without an equal in the Indiana press. He can put the facts and fancies of a column into six positive and dazzling lines, which contain all there is to be told of an event, together with his opinion of it. In a contest of writing against space, the editor of the *Herald* would fall disgracefully behind every body else." He has no talent for amplification whatever. Mr. Harding is witty. His wit is not of the feeble order which passes for smartness in the "funny" columns of newspapers. It is quick, incisive, and significant, and without the cruelty that is so often the chief attribute of wit. He is also addicted to that milder form of satirical ingenuity called humor. His sense of the ludicrous is great, and he freely donates whatever riches he finds of that kind to his readers. He has no imagination. He never indulges in fantastic flights of fancy, nor drifts off into a poetic trend. He can be pathetic; but it is the grand pathos of deep feeling, not the elegant emotional verbosity which is so often mistaken for pathos. It might be said of George Harding, as of Dean Swift, that "hate to fools" is his great quality. He was never imbued with the foolish idea which wastes many a fine intellect, that genius is all sufficient because it is genius, and can afford to scorn labor. Mr. Harding has always been industrious. He works very rapidly, writing almost as swiftly as his hand can move, and accomplishes more in a day than many a writer could in two. He is undoubtedly doing the best work of his life now. His judgment is maturer, his perceptions truer, and his range of thought greater, than ever before. His mind has been ripened by experience and refined by time—an illustration of that "increasing purpose" which Tennyson assures us "through the ages runs," that

"The thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

Mr. Harding's religious predilections have been as willfully and disagreeably misunderstood and perverted as was possible. Of the conventional hypocrisy which often passes for orthodox religion he has long been guiltless. In his impressionable and "salad" days he went through the gradient of spiritual regeneration, first in the Methodist, then in the Campbellite Church, and finally came out a rationalist. He has been accused of "ridiculing religion," "robbing God," and "making war upon the gospel." Not so. He respects sincerity and honesty in any one's religion; but demands the inalienable right of untrammeled opinion for all, and punctures hypocrisy and villainy within the Church as readily and effectually as out of it. Person-

ally, Mr. Harding is fine looking. He is large and well proportioned, with an erect carriage, and quick, firm step. He has the enviable art of growing handsome with added years. Time has refined the ruggedness of his features, and added benignity to his expression. He has a finely shaped, well-poised head, a dark, bronzed complexion, and singularly brilliant and expressive brown eyes. His face inclines to roundness, and his nose seems to be resting at a point where it is inclined to go up but has not yet started. His hair is iron gray, and he wears a mustache, black, with a tint of gray, which appears to have as great an individuality as its owner. He has a natural dignity of manner, and is usually taciturn, saying little, but listening ably, and laughing honestly at any stroke of humor. As a journalist, Mr. Harding is famous, successful, and useful. His work has been scattered over a wide territory. His influence has been felt by many minds. He has helped to make the world honester and ignorance weaker. As a man, he is below no one. His fine intellect and rare qualities of heart more than outweigh the mistakes of his life.

HARLAN, LEVI PINKNEY, superintendent of public schools for Marion County, Indiana, was born on the third day of March, 1853, on a farm in Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, a few miles east of Indianapolis, on the Brookville state road. He is the son of Austin Bishop Harlan and Elizabeth Lorinda Harlan, whose maiden name was Conwell. His mother was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his father of Scotch and English genealogy. Nathan Harlan, his grandfather, came to Indiana from Kentucky in 1814, and settled near Connersville. He was then about twenty years of age. There he married, in 1817, Martha Patsey Reid, who was born in South Carolina in 1799, and came to Indiana with her parents in the year 1814. They settled on a farm in Marion County, and afterward entered some land on the Brookville state road, adding to it by purchase. On this they cleared a farm and brought up a family of ten children. Mr. Harlan died in 1847, his wife surviving him eighteen years. Austin B., the fourth child of Nathan and Martha, purchased the farm of which he inherited a portion. It has been in the family for more than fifty years, and Austin still lives there and follows the plow. The Harlans have always been active in politics, a number of the members of the family attaining to places of high responsibility in the councils of state and nation. Notable among these are: Hon. Aaron Harlan, member of Congress from Ohio; Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator from Iowa, also Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln; and Hon. John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The last is from Kentucky. There is a distant relationship existing between these gentlemen and the subject of this sketch, they all tracing their ancestry to the same stock five generations back. Austin B. Harlan, the father, has been a local politician for twenty-five years, and for eighteen years he has held public office, either deputy real estate appraiser, school trustee, or Justice of the Peace. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district school of his neighborhood, he attending in the winter months, and assisting his father on the farm during the summer season, with the exception of one summer spent as clerk of a merchant in Indianapolis. At an early age he exhibited a fondness for books, and showed a decided inclination to leave the farm and get to the school-house, where he could uninterruptedly continue his studies. He was frequently found in the field with a book, where, during "rest periods," he would improve the time in reading. He finished what are known as common branches and entered algebra and a high-school course at the age of fifteen. He obtained a certificate of qualifications to teach in the common schools of the state at the age of sixteen, reaching an extraordinarily high average for one so young—ninety-six and five-eighths. This examination was conducted by Professor William A. Bell, then county examiner of Marion County, and now editor of the Indiana *School Journal*. Professor Bell was school examiner for three successive years, and, while Mr. Harlan taught in the county, did much to develop his powers as a teacher. He commenced giving instruction in 1870, at the age of seventeen. He taught the winter school in the district adjacent to the one which he himself had attended, with marked success. At its close he entered the North-western Christian University, at Indianapolis, and remained there for two terms, and attained a class standing of one hundred per cent in Latin. While still in school he ranked high in mathematics and the sciences, and enjoyed the confidence of the professors and his fellow-students. He taught the following year in a district near his home, and at the close of the term was employed to give instruction to a school where the powers of a disciplinarian were needed, giving satisfaction to his employers. During the summer months he continued the study of the branches usually taken up at college, and attained a fair degree of proficiency in Latin, mathematics, history, and the sciences. He was again asked to teach where he had labored the year before, and did so during the full school year (ten months), making a reputation as an instructor, an institute worker, and a disciplinarian, which did credit to so young a man. After teaching three years, as narrated above, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and began the study of law July 1, 1873, entering the office of Montgomery & Waterman. After

prosecuting his studies one year he returned to his native township for the purpose of teaching, in order to secure means to further his legal education. His hands and brains had furnished the means by which he educated and clothed himself. He taught in the village school at Irvington, Indiana, the following year, and at the close of the term was appointed by the board of commissioners of Marion County superintendent of the Marion County schools, being at the time of this designation twenty-two years old, probably the youngest of any person ever chosen to such a position in the state. He entered on the duties of the office June 4, 1875, and has filled the position since with ability and success. Mr. Harlan is an original thinker and a ready talker, quick in his perceptions, with a strong judgment, and has a logical mind. He possesses a keen understanding of human nature, and makes friends of those with whom he comes in contact. He is regarded as one of the best county superintendents in the state. He has been a member of the Indiana Educational Association since 1874, a member of the executive committee of the State County Superintendents' Association for three years, and secretary of the County Superintendents' Convention twice, in 1876 and 1877. He has done a large amount of work in the educational field in the various institutes held in the state, and delivered public lectures in every township in Marion County and in a large number of counties in the state. He is a reader of considerable merit, and has given public readings on different occasions which elicited favorable comment. He has a fine literary taste, and numbers among the volumes of his library the finest works in prose and poetry of the last century. No public offices have been held by him except the one he is occupying at present, to which he was elected June 7, 1875. By a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in a suit brought by a former superintendent, he was declared out of office, but the same decision put in force another law, one of the provisions of which was that the superintendent should be elected by a county board of education. The board unanimously elected him, July 26, 1876, to fill the place thus declared vacant, less than a month after the publication of the decision. He was re-elected June 4, 1877, for two years. In January, 1876, he was selected by the editor of the Indianapolis daily *Republican* (Mandeville G. Lee) to take a trip to the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, and to New York, Washington, and other points, and write letters to his paper. This was satisfactorily done and the letters published. On the same trip he corresponded with other journals. He has done considerable miscellaneous newspaper work from time to time, contributing occasionally to the Indianapolis *Journal* and *Sentinel*, and to the Chicago *Times*. Neither his grandfather nor his father were members of any Church. He, however, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of fifteen, and has been connected with the organization ever since. He leans, however, toward Swedenborgian doctrines. Most members of the family are Democrats in politics, and Mr. Harlan inclines to the same views. The family for three generations have been active in public affairs. He is not a politician, but nevertheless has a strong natural inclination to politics. He is well informed on current political events, and watches the actions of the two great political parties of the country with untiring interest. He was married, on October 3, 1877, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of John F. and Caroline McVey. J. F. McVey was a wealthy farmer living near Indianapolis. He died September, 1876. His wife happily combines beauty, intelligence, and gentleness of disposition. He is regarded with a great deal of favor by a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Harlan is six feet tall and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. He is in robust health and is well proportioned. He has a full forehead, rather small head, brownish hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, prominent nose, firm-set lips, clear-cut features, an animated, pleasant countenance when in conversation, but when in thought or repose it takes a look of settled firmness which is indicative of great determination of purpose. He has a sensitive nature and is quick to anger, but has great control of his temper. He is social in business and domestic life. He is a close observer, and has a memory for faces and names which is not often excelled. He never forgets an acquaintance, and hence is highly respected by all who know or meet him. He is fond of out-door exercises and relishes all innocent amusements. He is regarded with favor by all who know him.

HARRINGTON, HENRY W., was born near Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, September 12, 1825. His grandfather, Nathaniel Harrington, of Rhode Island, was a Revolutionary pensioner, having been a drummer-boy during the war for independence. He died at the ripe age of eighty-two, at Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Miles and Sarah (Aikin) Harrington, and were in humble circumstances. During Henry's infancy they moved to Cattaraugus County, New York. At the early age of nine he found employment on a farm, and devoted his leisure hours to reading and study. At thirteen he attended school in Ellicottsville, paying his board by attending garden. The little knowledge he had now acquired made him eager for more, and with bundle in hand he started on a journey of forty-eight miles among the hills and valleys of Western New York to Fredonia. This distance he accomplished in a single day. Here

he entered the academy, in 1842, and began a classical course. Judge Harrington still holds in grateful remembrance the kindness manifested toward him by Mr. Palmer, principal, and Mr. Reddington, professor of languages in the Fredonia Academy. Here, also, he was dependent on daily toil for board. He had taught school the preceding winter at Beaver Meadows, and secured means wherewith to pay for tuition and necessary books. The year following he attended the academy at Westfield, Rev. Mr. Montgomery principal. Here he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, losing much valuable time, and expending the means he had acquired by teaching. More than a third of a century has elapsed since then, but Judge Harrington frequently and feelingly refers with profound gratitude to the kindness of Rev. Mr. Montgomery and his excellent family during his affliction. Again he taught school, and in 1845 he became a student at Temple Hill Academy, Livingston County, his former preceptor, Professor Palmer, having taken charge of that institution. Here, as usual with him, physical toil went hand in hand with intellectual pursuits. He swept the academy halls for his tuition, and attended garden and did chores for his board. In this position he remained three years, teaching during the winters at Groveland, near Geneseo. He had desired to enter college two years in advance, but now abandoned the idea, and turned his attention to the study of the law, in the office of A. A. Hendee, at Geneseo. He had previously read several elementary works with Mr. Willey while engaged in teaching at Geneseo. After leaving Mr. Hendee he went to Nunda, in 1848, and took charge of Mr. Bagley's office. In September of that year he underwent a rigid examination in the law before the judges at Rochester, was admitted to the bar, and for a time made his home at Nunda. It will be observed that the young attorney had from early boyhood kept one object steadily in view—the attainment of an education that would fit him for the practical duties of life. He had swerved neither to the right nor left. Every step forward and upward was toilsome. His poverty had excluded him from refined society, but it only increased his determination to rise above his surroundings, and at the age of twenty he found himself a member of a learned profession, with competition disputing his every step. Strong inducements were offered tending to divert his talents and energies in other directions, but he had determined upon the law and abided by it. His first location looking to a permanent home was at Ellicottsville, and there he remained for seven years. But Kansas was then attracting public attention, and Mr. Harrington was on his way thither in 1856 when a fit of sickness detained him in Indiana, and he was induced to open an office in Madison, where he pursued his profession until 1872. He then moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but the ill-health of his wife and self led to his return to Indiana two years after, and in March, 1874, he removed to Indianapolis, where he still resides, in the enjoyment of a lucrative and steadily increasing practice. Politically, Judge Harrington inclines to Democracy, and the party has not failed to recognize in him one of its ablest advocates, his reputation as a speaker certainly being second to that of no one in the state. As a lawyer, his practice has, at times, brought him in contact with the foremost legal talent of Indiana and Kentucky, and he has coped successfully with such legal lights as Humphrey Marshall, Rodman, De Haven, and others of equal note. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1860, at Charleston, South Carolina; at New York in 1868; and again at Baltimore in 1872. While on his way to the convention in 1868 he dislocated his hip by an accident, which crippled him for life. In 1864 he was at the National Convention in Chicago as one of the national Democratic executive committee. In 1866 he was made collector of internal revenue for his district, and he handled over a million of dollars while in the office, and his accounts with the government balanced to the fraction of a cent. In 1872, after a laborious and hotly contested campaign, involving public addresses in every township in the district, Judge Harrington was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Jennings, Switzerland, Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe, Jackson, and Lawrence, defeating William McKee Dunn. During the last presidential campaign, on the declination of Hon. Anson Wolcott as candidate for Governor on the National ticket, Judge Harrington was induced to accept the unenviable position, and lead the forlorn hope to an honorable defeat. He has recently allied himself to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever been a firm believer in the central truths of the religion of Christ. His family are connected with Christ's Church (Episcopalian), of Indianapolis. He was, while in New York, Senior Warden of a Masonic Lodge, but has not affiliated in the West. For twenty years he indulged more or less in intoxicating drinks, and felt that the habit was gradually becoming stronger and more persistent in its demands, and in May, 1878, he formed a resolution to abandon their use, and, without stating his intention, went to a temperance meeting, quietly walked to the desk in the presence of the assembled audience, signed the pledge, put on the little ribbon of blue, and wears it still. He at once began to devise ways and means by which others might be induced to form and keep a similar resolution, and the result was the lease and fitting up of the room at No. 75 East Market Street for reformed men, the organization of the General Temperance Ribbon Association, incorporated, and of which he was at once chosen president, and a great work for good was inaugurated

Here he presides at the weekly meetings, and hundreds of men are being saved from lives of drunkenness by the agencies set in motion by Judge Harrington. It was a fitting tribute to one who has proved himself a practical worker in the cause, that he was elected, in May, 1879, president of the Indiana State Christian Temperance Union, successor of Colonel John W. Ray, of Indianapolis. Reverting to the ancestry of Judge Harrington, there are facts in their history deserving more than a passing notice. The family annals embrace a larger proportion than usual of physicians, ministers, jurists, and students in the various walks of literature. Trustworthy data show that at the time of Cromwell, who, in the name of God, drenched the land in blood, the Harringtons were stanch adherents of King Charles during his life, and after his death they hallowed his memory. It is a singular evidence of the persistence with which families will cling through successive generations to the traditions handed down from father to son, that, so far as known, there is not a Harrington living whose religious connections do not take their bias from the fact of his ancestry having incurred the enmity of the Cromwellian hordes by their loyalty to their sovereign. Almost uniformly they are Episcopalian, seldom Congregationalist, never Puritan. As intimated above, the Harrington family are purely English, and on their arrival settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island. The administration of Cromwell combated all their notions of civil and religious government, and they fled from England, and sought "the heretical state of Rhode Island, the land of infidels and unbelievers," as it was derisively termed. A writer in speaking of them says, "They are not the most polished people in the world, but generally honest, and possess good, hard common sense; always noted for their physical courage and pluck." Lossing's "Field Notes of the American Revolution" speaks of Jonathan, Caleb, and Abijah Harrington as being in the battle of Lexington, and the two last-named as being among the killed. It is a matter of history that Theophilus Harrington, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, while a young man, walked barefoot, pack on shoulder, from Rhode Island to Vermont. From the road-side he saw in a farm-house near by a young girl engaged in spinning, and, drawn by some strange impulse, he entered, and abruptly announced that he had come to make her his wife, and in due time he did. He was a man of marked traits of character, signal ability, and very eccentric. On one memorable occasion a fugitive slave was brought before him. The case excited intense interest. The owner employed the ablest counsel, and every inch of ground was hotly contested on both sides, every point being urged that legal acumen could devise or critical search suggest. The slave-owner's counsel held that their right was clear and unquestionable, but Judge Harrington did not seem satisfied. "Will your Honor please indicate," impatiently exclaimed the counsel, "what proof would be satisfactory." "A bill of sale from Almighty God!" thundered the judge, in stentorian tones, a reply that will rank with Ethan Allen's exclamation at Ticonderoga. Caleb Harrington, a grandson of the old judge, is now an eminent lawyer in Burlington, Iowa. Judge H. W. Harrington, the subject of this sketch, is a man of fine presence, has a commanding figure, a well-balanced head; is incisive in conversation and manner; a most earnest and impressive public speaker, of a strong, sympathetic temperament; generous in his impulses; very quick to resent, but willing to forgive; has at all times the courage of his convictions; makes friends by commanding respect rather than winning it; is affable without undue familiarity, and dignified without display. He stands high in his profession, and is deservedly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

HARRIS, LEE O., teacher, poet, and journalist, of Greenfield, Hancock County, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Mary Harris, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. His father was for thirty years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Lee was very young his parents moved to the western part of Pennsylvania, in Washington County, where they resided until 1852, when they removed to Indiana, settling at Andersonville, in Franklin County. During his youth he attended such schools and seminaries as were accessible to him, and, under various instructors, managed to acquire an excellent scientific and literary education, and a fair knowledge of the classics. In this gaining of knowledge he was greatly aided by extensive travel in various parts of the United States and Canada, and in 1856–57 he made the overland journey to Oregon and Washington Territory. His inclinations were for the profession of medicine, and he studied for a time to that end, but ultimately concluded that the practice would not be congenial to him, and abandoned the idea. In 1858 he adopted the profession of teaching, and has continued it, in connection with his literary work, for twenty-one years. At a very early age he developed a decided talent for literary pursuits, especially for poetical composition, in which he acquired considerable local reputation before he had reached the age of fifteen, and at the age of twenty he was a regular contributor to the columns of the New York *Mercury*. It is only within the last ten years, however, that Mr. Harris has devoted much leisure to literary composition, but in this time he has risen rapidly in reputation, both as a writer

of elegant verse and as a sketch writer and novelist. He is now one among the best known of Indiana writers, and there are perhaps few persons of literary tastes in the country who have not read and admired his work, which has been widely circulated through the various journals both of the West and East. In the winter of 1860–61 Mr. Harris located at Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, and began the publication of a paper called the *Constitution and Union*, in the interests of the Republican party. This venture continued but a short time, however, for, the War of the Rebellion breaking out in the spring, he disposed of his journal and entered the army in the 8th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served, first as orderly sergeant and afterwards as second lieutenant, during the campaign in Western Virginia. At the close of the period of enlistment, which was for three months, he remained at home for a time, but on the organization of the 5th Indiana Cavalry he re-entered the service, as second lieutenant, in Captain R. A. Riley's company, of that regiment. He served with this regiment less than a year, when sickness compelled him to resign, and he resumed his vocation of teaching. In 1864, during his stay at home, he was commissioned by Governor Morton as major of the Hancock battalion of the state troops, but shortly after, on the organization of the 148th Regiment, he recruited a number of men and again entered the service, as first lieutenant of Company C of that regiment, with which he served to the close of the war; after which he returned to teaching. He was faithful as a soldier, and skillful as an officer, and has an honorable army record. As an instructor, he has been eminently successful, as those whom he has served in that capacity freely attest, but it is as a poet, journalist, and novelist that he is best known throughout the state. While in pursuit of his literary calling he became interested in the omnipresent "tramp question," and devoted much time to investigating its causes and the various phases it has assumed in this country, and in 1878 he published a book entitled, "The Man Who Tramps," in which, in the guise of an interesting story, he wove together the information and ideas he had obtained regarding this nuisance. This work has had an almost universally favorable reception at the hands of the various papers and literary critics, and has added much to Mr. Harris's already high reputation as a graceful and logical writer. Within the last year he has abandoned the teaching profession, and now devotes his time principally to literary work. In 1872 he joined the Knights of Pythias, and in 1875 the Free and Accepted Masons, in both of which he has held honorable positions, having served as Worshipful Master in the latter order. He was educated in the Methodist faith, but is not a member of any Church, although contributing as liberally as his means will allow to the support of all. He has always been a Republican, but takes no part in political contentions further than his newspaper work requires. He was married, March 14, 1861, to Miss America Foster, daughter of Hon. John Foster, one of the pioneers of the county, and for several years a member of the state Legislature. Like most persons of literary tastes and pursuits, Mr. Harris has no strong political prejudices, always avoiding controversies and bickerings. His poetical productions teem with fertile imagination, and excel in their harmonious blending of thought and expression, and thus touch the heart and charm the senses. In metrical structure they are perfect, his versification always being symmetrical and elegant in finish, never evidencing crudity or lack of harmony. Socially, Mr. Harris is a genial, pleasant companion, being firm and steadfast in his friendships, frank and candid in his expressions, courteous and affable in his demeanor; a scholar, a poet, and a gentleman.

HARRISON, GENERAL BENJAMIN, lawyer, etc., Indianapolis, was born August 20, 1833, at the house of his grandfather, President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio. His early education was received at home, from a tutor employed in the family, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, where he remained about two years. In the summer of 1850 he suffered the loss of his mother, and in the fall of the same year went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, then under the presidency of Rev. W. C. Anderson. Here he entered as a junior, and in June, 1852, graduated fourth in a class of sixteen. After a few months' vacation he commenced the study of law in the office of Storer & Gwynne, of Cincinnati, where he remained two years. In October, 1853, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., of Oxford, Ohio. Two children of this marriage survive—Russell B. and Mamie S. Harrison. In March, 1854, Mr. Harrison settled in Indianapolis, with a fortune of eight hundred dollars, inherited from the estate of a deceased aunt, Mrs. General Findley, of Cincinnati. Here he first entered the office of John H. Rea, clerk of the District Court of the United States, and while there was invited by Major Jonathan W. Gordon to assist in the prosecution of the "Point Lookout" burglary case. This was his first jury trial. Governor David Wallace represented the defense. When Mr. Harrison sat down, after making his argument, and the Governor prepared to reply, he paid the young lawyer a graceful and well-merited compliment. Soon afterward he was invited to form a partnership with William Wallace, and accepted. This connection proved very pleasant,

and the firm did a prosperous and successful business. Shortly after entering this partnership, Mr. Harrison was appointed by Judge Major to prosecute a case against a negro who was accused of putting poison in some coffee at the Ray House. He had but one night for preparation, and no previous knowledge on the subject of poisons, but he sat up the greater part of the night, and, with the assistance of Doctor Parvin, acquired considerable information on toxicology, from several experiments for the detection of arsenic in the coffee, exhibited by Doctor Parvin. The result was the conviction of the criminal. In 1860 his partner, Mr. Wallace, was elected clerk of Marion County, and Mr. Harrison formed a law partnership with Mr. W. P. Fishback, which continued until he entered the army. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Harrison was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. During his term of office he published two volumes of reports (XV and XVI) and had nearly completed a third (XVII), when he entered the military service. A notable event in connection with the political canvass was his joint meeting with Governor Hendricks at Rockville, Parke County, which was quite accidental, but in which the youthful orator acquitted himself in the most creditable manner. The joint debate is still remembered by all who heard it, and showed General Harrison to be an orator second in debate to none in the country. In July, 1862, Mr. Harrison felt it his duty to take the field, although a young man, holding a comfortable civil office, just starting in life, and with a young wife and two little children. Governor Morton asked him to raise a regiment, and some one else could be found to lead it to the field; but Mr. Harrison refused, saying that if he persuaded a man to go to the field he would be found there with him. The Governor immediately offered him the command of a regiment. He obtained a second lieutenant's recruiting commission, and raised and took the first company (A) of the 70th Indiana Regiment into camp, and in less than thirty days from the date of the first recruiting commission was in Kentucky with one thousand and ten men. This was the first regiment in the field under that call. General Harrison continued in the army until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as a brevet brigadier-general. His regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee in the Army of the Cumberland, and was connected with a brigade commanded for a long time by General W. T. Ward, of Kentucky. On the Atlanta campaign the brigade was attached, as the First Brigade, to the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Joe Hooker. After General Butterfield left the division, Colonel Harrison was assigned to the command of the brigade, and continued in command until after the surrender of Atlanta. Being then temporarily detached for other duty, he was, after Sherman's army marched from Atlanta, assigned to command a provisional brigade, and with that took part in the battle of Nashville, and the subsequent pursuit of Hood to Tuscumbia, Alabama. Being relieved at his own request, and ordered to join his brigade at Savannah, he would have joined them there, but on the way was prostrated by a severe fever, which confined him to his bed for several weeks. Before he was fully recovered he started for Savannah, and, the army having moved, was assigned to command a camp in which the recruits and convalescents were gathered. When Sherman reached Raleigh, Colonel Harrison joined his brigade and accompanied them to Washington. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1864, he was re-elected reporter of the Supreme Court, and was offered a place in the law firm of Porter & Fishback, which then became Porter, Harrison & Fishback. After Mr. Fishback assumed the editorship of the *Journal*, General Harrison remained with Mr. Porter in company with Judge Hines, the firm being Porter, Harrison & Hines. This firm was dissolved, and W. H. H. Miller became a member of the new partnership, under the firm name of Harrison, Hines & Miller, in which the General still continues. In 1876 General Harrison was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Indiana for Governor, on the withdrawal of Godlove S. Orth. After a most exciting canvass he was defeated. Prior to the nominating convention he had declined, but, on the withdrawal of Mr. Orth, felt it to be his duty to respond to the imperious call of the people from all parts of the state. General Harrison united with the Presbyterian Church at Oxford in 1850, and since 1860 has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. General Harrison's military and civil record are of the very best. His practice as a lawyer has been brilliant and successful. As a speaker, he is convincing and effective, taking a place in the front rank of oratory; while his reputation as a citizen and a gentleman is without a blemish.

HART, ANDREW T., merchant, Greenfield, Hancock County, was born July 7, 1811, in Greenbrier County, Virginia. He is the son of Patrick and Isabel Hart, highly respected members of society in the county in which he was born. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Virginia when he was twenty years of age. He took a prominent part in the development of the country and was a soldier under General St. Clair, being with him at the time of his memorable defeat near the head-waters of the Wabash, in 1791. Andrew T. Hart in his youth endured the toils and privations and discomforts of pioneer life in what was then almost a wilderness. Yet this rugged training in the hard school of privation and

endurance doubtless laid the foundation of that patient perseverance to which much of his success is attributable; and the thrift and economy which such surroundings necessarily inculcate has been of eminent advantage to him in the subsequent battle of life. Here, too, he no doubt acquired many of the generous and genial social qualities for which he is noted. In April, 1819, he removed from the home of his earlier youth to Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, where he attended such schools, public and private, as the country then afforded, and acquired a common English education. Like most others at that day, his opportunities were necessarily limited, and whatever of success there has been in his career has been mainly the result of his own exertions, and he may be properly said to be the architect of his own fortune. His life was early directed into the great channel of industrial pursuits, and at the age of eighteen he went to Liberty, Indiana, where he was apprenticed as a saddler, working with his elder brother, James B. Hart. He continued to labor faithfully at this trade for three years, or until 1833, when he removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, where he has resided ever since. On arriving at his new home he opened a grocery store and continued business there for two years, and then entered the store of Nicholas McCarty as a clerk, staying in his employment for one year, when he formed a mercantile partnership with Nathan Crawford. This connection lasted for two years, when he purchased Mr. Crawford's interest. He has ever since been in the same line, sometimes alone and sometimes with other gentlemen, but always with the same undeviating energy and integrity. He is now senior member of the prosperous firm of Hart & Thayer. Mr. Hart has filled several positions of public trust, and always with honor. In 1839 he was appointed agent of Hancock County for the distribution of surplus revenue. In 1841 he was elected first treasurer of Hancock County, and was re-elected in 1843, serving in that position for six successive years. In 1869 he was commissioned by Salmon P. Chase as United States assistant assessor for Hancock County. Mr. Hart has been prominently connected with almost all public enterprises of moment in the county since he has resided therein. In 1878 he was president of the Hancock Agricultural Society, and did much to advance its interests. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1859, and the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1865. He is of orthodox faith. He was formerly a Whig and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He was married, in June, 1835, to Miss Louisa Forelander, daughter of Lewis Forelander. This lady lived but about two years after, and on November 14, 1838, he was married to Miss Gabrielle Sebastian, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sebastian. Mr. Hart is the father of five children. One son, William E. Hart, was a soldier in the 18th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served for three years. After his discharge he joined and served as lieutenant in Captain A. K. Branham's company of state troops, in their pursuit of John Morgan during his celebrated raid into Indiana and Ohio, and was killed in that most unfortunate disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1863. Mr. A. T. Hart is a man highly respected, and has by his enterprise and benevolent actions won a prominent place in the history of the development of Hancock County. He is of genial nature, equitable temper, steadfast in his friendships, and upright in his dealings, and has by these attributes endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who recognize and appreciate his good qualities of heart and mind.

HAUGHTON, RICHARD E., M. D., professor of surgical pathology, and clinical and operative surgery, in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, December 8, 1827. He traces his genealogy on both sides to the English aristocracy. His father's ancestry is traced back to Sir Wilfred Haughton, a baronet of the seventeenth century, from whom the numerous branches of the Haughton family are descended. Many of the stock were tradesmen, merchants, etc., and accumulated fortunes, while a few became known in the world of letters. One of the most prominent living members of the family is the Rev. Professor Samuel Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, an eminent scientist and teacher. On the mother's side the stock is traceable to an English nobleman (Ashley) in the reign of James I, who was attached to the court, and comes down to the time of the colonists who became the first settlers of the Old Dominion. They were slave-holders, wealthy in land and in slaves, but, being of the sect called Quakers, they manumitted the latter, and washed their hands of that "sum of all villainies," as it has been characterized. William Haughton, the father of Richard E., was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of eighteen. For about fifty-five years of his life he was a professional teacher, commencing his career as a teacher in Fayette County, Indiana. He afterward moved to Union County, where he became acquainted with and married his wife, who was Miss Sarah Johnson, both being members of the society of Friends. He taught school in the county for about twenty years on the ground afterward occupied by the Beech Grove Seminary, in which young men from over twenty states of the Union were under his preceptorship. He was afterwards transferred to what was known as the County Seminary, and thence was called

to Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, originally the "Friends' Boarding School," which is the college of the society of Friends in the West. After ceasing his labors at Richmond on account of failing health, he moved to Knightstown, Indiana, where his son had preceded him in the practice of medicine. He went into the high school there as a teacher, and there, after fifty-five years of constant labor in his profession, he died, July, 1878, from a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked at his post in the school-room. He was seventy-five years old at his death. He had long been a minister in the society of Friends, in which he had always lived and held membership. His devoted wife still lives, at Raysville with her only daughter, in her seventy-sixth year. Richard E. Haughton was educated under his father's care up to the time of his studying medicine, and thus received a liberal education, equal to the best collegiate course, in the English language, natural sciences, and mathematics. He began teaching as an assistant to his father at fifteen years of age, and at eighteen began teaching independently, working in the interim on the farm owned by his father, helping to pay for the ground by raising corn, hogs, and beef. In the fall of 1849 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Z. Casterline, his father's family physician, and the leading practitioner of the county, a graduate of the Transylvania University. After studying two years with him, during which time he also taught in the Union County Seminary, succeeding his father, who had been called to Richmond, he attended Cleveland Medical College for two successive terms, and took his degree in 1853, graduating at the head of his class. On February 13, 1853, he was married to Miss Catharine W. Meeker, in the First Presbyterian Church of East Cleveland. She died December 29, 1867, leaving two children, who are still living. Before his graduation he had practiced medicine for a little while at Knightstown with a partner, and after his marriage he returned there and continued in business until October, 1855, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and there remained for twenty years actively engaged in a laborious practice, which was both extensive and lucrative. His first wife having died, as above stated, in March, 1870, Doctor Haughton married Miss Elizabeth Mather, a pupil of Earlham College, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., the celebrated divine. Doctor Haughton's study of his profession and ambition to master its principles did not cease at graduating. A considerable portion of his time was given to research, and many articles from his pen were contributed to various medical journals, which soon extended his reputation far beyond that of an ordinary local practitioner. In the fall of 1873 he was invited by the trustees of the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, to accept the chair of descriptive and surgical anatomy, and he began teaching medicine in a public capacity in October, 1873. This position he resigned at the end of the term, taking the chair of physiology and physiological anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. He filled this position for four years, when he resigned. He then, in the summer of 1879, originated the idea of a new medical school, which should take a higher position, and which should endeavor to elevate the standard of medical teaching and instruction in Indiana. With this end in view, in connection with others, more especially with Doctor W. S. Haymond, he gave form and shape to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, which began its career in September, 1879. The incorporators, Doctor Haughton and associates, filed with the Secretary of State the articles for the new college, which was opened for the first regular term October 1, 1879. The school is now approaching the end of its first session, and has achieved a success never before attained in the same time by any institution of its kind in the state. It was made a member of the Indiana College Association at the meeting of the latter, December 27 and 28, 1879. Doctor Haughton has been unremitting in his efforts to make the institution a model one in every respect, and in this effort he is ably seconded by his colleagues. Elevation of the standard of medical knowledge and teaching has been for years the goal for which he has labored, and this has been specially manifest in his contributions to the medical literature of the day. Various articles from his pen have appeared from time to time in the periodical literature of the profession, and his productions bear all the marks of the close student, the close thinker, and the fluent and graceful writer, as well as the thoroughly educated physician. Among the journals to the pages of which he has contributed are the Nashville *Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, Indiana *Medical Journal*, *American Journal of Medical Science*, "Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society," *Peninsular Medical Journal*, etc. He has written on an almost endless variety of subjects. His articles on diseases of the nervous system have attracted special attention, and have been widely copied. In his professional capacity Doctor Haughton has a special fondness for surgery, in which his repertoire includes most of the capital operations, and, from the simplest to the most difficult and complicated, his success has been of the most flattering description. Doctor Haughton has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1859. He is also a member of various other associations; namely, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Union District Medical Association, the Tri-state Medical Association of Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois; the Wayne County Medical Association, the Marion County Medical Association; and is an honorary member of the Ohio

State Medical Association. He organized the Wayne County Medical Association, and assisted in the organization of the Union District Medical Association, having urged it upon members of the profession for years before it was effected. While a resident of Wayne County, Doctor Haughton took an active interest in public enterprises which, in his opinion, were beneficial to the city of Richmond. He was one of the projectors and original stockholders of the Richmond Street Railroad. It will be seen from the foregoing brief sketch that Doctor Haughton has spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, except the few years of his boyhood, which were passed in Ohio. He takes a very pardonable pride in the state of his adoption, and is a true Western man with Western ideas. In matters of religion he is liberal, anti-ritualistic, and independent in thought and action, though raised after the strictest principles of the Quaker sect. He adheres to the doctrines of his sect, as set forth in the revealed word of God, as sufficiently authoritative for a creed, and has none other. In politics he is a Republican, in love of country a patriot, and in regard for men, in his eyes all are equal before God. In social life the Doctor is a genial and pleasant companion, a good converser, affable and polite in his bearing to all. In his professional capacity no one is better calculated to bring comfort and cheer to the sick chamber, his presence inspires confidence, and in his ministrations he is as tender and sympathetic as a woman. As a lecturer, he is clear and concise in his language, a fluent and easy speaker, and his words carry with them the irresistible impression that he knows whereof he speaks. His private character is as irreproachable as his professional standing is unquestioned. He bears the name of an exemplary husband and father, a good citizen, an honest man, and a popular physician and surgeon of eminent ability.

HAUGHEY, THEODORE P., president of the Indianapolis National Bank, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, November 27, 1826. Here he obtained his rudimentary schooling, and here he resided until his early manhood, when he went to the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Before he had attained his majority, by close contact with the ways of the busy world, he received a thorough business education, such as experience alone can give, and acquired a knowledge of trade which has been valuable through life. His father died when he was but little over two years of age, and he was left to the care of an aged grandfather, a member of the Society of Friends, who was one of the early settlers of Delaware. In the spring of 1848 he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he has lived ever since, and where he has, without intermission, been engaged in active business life for over thirty years. During all that time it can be truly said of his career that it has always been in a forward direction. Business friends that have known him intimately during the whole time unite in saying that he has made no step backwards. Commencing in subordinate positions, he has always acquitted himself well in every place of honor or trust that he has occupied. At first he obtained employment as accountant and bookkeeper, and gradually worked himself up to more responsible and lucrative positions. In the year 1854 he was connected with Hon. John D. Defrees, now government printer, in the publication of the Indianapolis daily *Journal*. For a number of years Mr. Haughey was secretary and treasurer of one of the leading railroads centering in Indianapolis. During the Civil War he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Indianapolis District. This was the only office of a political nature that Mr. Haughey was ever prevailed upon to accept, and he resigned the position in 1864, to enter upon his duties as president of the Indianapolis National Bank, which place he still holds. He has the reputation of a shrewd, careful, and conscientious financier, living up to every obligation strictly, while entirely free from the narrow-mindedness which characterizes the mere money-getter. He is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises, and for years has been a prominent member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. He represented the Indiana Conference as a lay delegate in the General Conference at Baltimore in 1876, and is otherwise active in Church and Sunday-School enterprises. He has been for over twenty-five years treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of Indiana, and of course has wielded no little influence in shaping its finances. This is said to be one of the most flourishing and wealthy grand lodges in the Union. The uninterrupted occupancy of this position for over a quarter of a century speaks volumes for Mr. Haughey's financial ability, and is no less a tribute to his unimpeachable integrity. He has always taken a deep and active interest in educational progress, and for a number of years has been a trustee of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, and one of the supervisory loan committee of its fund. Another instance of the many which go to demonstrate his acknowledged worth as a financier can be cited in the fact that for six years Mr. Haughey represented the old Second Ward in the city council of Indianapolis, during which time he was chairman of the finance committee, and just before the war had the honor of reporting the city free from debt. Personally, Mr. Haughey is a gentleman of genial and social characteristics. His demeanor is uniformly polite and courteous to all. He is close in his attention to business, entirely void of pretense in his manner, and so little inclined to talk of himself that the writer has

had to depend almost entirely on outside sources for the material for this sketch. On November 8, 1853, Mr. Haughey was married to Miss Hannah Moore, of Newark, Ohio, daughter of C. G. Moore, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter. The latter, Josephine Morris, died of scarlet fever at the early age of six years. The eldest son, Louis Chauncey, is engaged in the manufacturing business. He married Zerelda, daughter of William Wallace, Esq., a leading attorney of Indianapolis, and an old and tried friend of the subject of this memoir. The younger son, Schuyler C., a youth of eighteen years of age, was named after a life-long friend of Mr. Haughey, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, a familiar name in Indiana.

HAY, REV. LAWRENCE G., of Indianapolis, was born in Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, October 7, 1823. His father, Andrew P. Hay, who died in Charlestown in 1849, was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and, under General Harrison, took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. His mother, Sarah F. Gano, was one of a family through whose veins flowed some of the noblest blood of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch attended for a time the Academy of Charlestown, where he gave some attention to the classics. In 1841 he came to Indianapolis with a letter of introduction to Samuel Merrill, then president of the Indiana State Bank, and obtained employment in the office of the old Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where he remained two years. In 1843 he made his choice of the ministry for a life work. The next two years he spent as registrar of the notes sent in from the different branches for cancellation, at the same time making a careful and systematic review of his studies under James S. Kemper. While here he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, under the Rev. Dr. Gurley. He then joined the junior class of Miami University, and was graduated during the presidency of Doctor McMaster. During his stay at the university he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, his connection with which he was always proud to acknowledge. He finished his theological studies at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1850, and the same year was ordained an evangelist, a license to preach having been granted him the year previous. Doctor Alexander tendered him a fellowship; but this he could not accept, having determined to engage in missionary work. He offered his services to the Board of Foreign Missions of New York; and immediately upon their acceptance came West, and on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1850, married Miss Mary Landis, the daughter of Jacob Landis, of Indianapolis. In company with seven other missionaries, all bound for India, they sailed from Boston, August 8, 1850, in the merchant ship "Argo." After a voyage of one hundred and forty-five days they arrived at Calcutta. Here they delayed two weeks, laying in a supply of household goods, when they chartered a boat for Allahabad, six hundred miles up the Ganges. They arrived at Allahabad the last of January, meeting there a warm reception from the Rev. Doctor Warren, then in charge of the *Mission Press*. At his residence they remained until their goods arrived, when they went to housekeeping. Within a year, however, the doctor was removed to Agra, when Mr. Hay succeeded to the superintendency of the *Press*. He was also made treasurer of the Allahabad Mission, which position he held until his departure, in 1857. The *Mission Press* was the great supply depot for the missions in the north-western provinces. Here were printed tracts, Bibles, and school-books, in all the different characters and languages used in the Upper Ganges Valley, such as Hindi, Persian, and Arabic. Besides almost daily preaching in the bazaars, Mr. Hay made interesting tours in tents every cold season, visiting the towns and villages in the valley of the Ganges as far up as Agra. He also attended the great Melas, one of which was held at his own city every January, lasting five or six weeks, and attended by over one hundred thousand pilgrims, who came to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges. In the year 1856 he visited the Himalaya Mountains for six months, his house being eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, from which so clear is the atmosphere that objects appear with distinctness at a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The Sepoy rebellion commenced late in May, 1857, and June 6 the town of Allahabad was destroyed. Mr. Hay, with three mission families besides his own, retired to the fort, where for nine days they remained in a state of siege. While here Mr. Hay succeeded in getting two letters through the enemy's lines to friends in Indianapolis, which were published. They contain a detailed account of the burning of Allahabad, and graphic pen pictures of the horrors of the situation. The arrival of the troops under General Neale caused the civilians to abandon the fort. Mr. Hay and family, with a number of others, were put on a "flat" and taken in tow by a steamer to Calcutta, where they arrived after sixteen days of exposure to the rebel fire. Here they were taken in charge by the Relief Committee appointed by the Governor-general, and on the 20th of July they left India for England, arriving in Southampton about the middle of August. This sudden departure from the field of labor wherein they had worked so long and faithfully was necessitated by the failing health of Mrs. Hay, which, however, improved so rapidly during the voyage that after their arrival in England she began rapidly to recuperate. Leaving her in

Southampton, Mr. Hay went to London, having a note of introduction to Sir Charles Trevelyan, one of the lords of the treasury; also to the chairman of the East India Company, who sent for him, requesting information concerning matters in India. At the end of a week he returned to Southampton, where he lectured four or five times to crowded houses, so anxious were the people to learn of the late insurrection from one who had been an eye-witness to its horrors. At one of these meetings a large sum was contributed for the support of the refugees, who were arriving there by every vessel. Arriving in America, Mr. Hay stopped at Washington on the way West, where he called on his old pastor, Doctor Gurley, and while there lectured several times. His long residence abroad, the excitement and exposure engendered by the war, added to the care of two small children, and the anxiety caused by his faithful wife's declining health, made serious demands upon his native power of endurance, and in consequence he became reduced to such an extent that rest was a necessity. Still, at the request of the Mission Board, and true to his faith, he spent the entire six months next succeeding in traveling and lecturing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. Every-where, large and appreciative audiences greeted him, while he had the satisfaction of knowing that his labor was meeting a just reward, in the liberal contributions made to repair the losses sustained by the Board in India. But the severe toil and extreme change of climate induced a bronchial affection, which caused the severance of his connection with the Board, and entire abstinence from all public speaking. This was no little disappointment to him, as there now were offered him several very flattering calls to the pastorates of Churches, all of which he was forced to decline. And much as it was to him a matter of regret, he sought some secular employment; choosing that occupation most accordant to his tastes, he opened a classical school at Indianapolis. The institution began under discouraging auspices, with an attendance of only three students; yet so rapidly did the enterprise grow in public favor that before the end of the year the number had increased to seventy. Nor are the places few in which members of the old Hay's Academy now occupy positions of honor and trust. This work, however, made a severe strain upon his throat, and at the end of three years he was compelled to give up his school and relinquish teaching. He next filled the position of chief clerk in the office of General James A. Eakin, whom he accompanied to Washington. This he resigned to accept a similar position with his brother, Captain C. Hay, post quartermaster, at Indianapolis. In 1864 he was chosen receiver of the Sinking Fund of Indianapolis, an office he held for six years. In 1874 he was chosen secretary of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, in the employment of which company he had served as actuary for the two years preceding. He still holds his office of secretary. During the last eight or ten years, the trouble previously experienced by Mr. Hay gradually diappeared, so that he was able to devote a large portion of his time to preaching, for the most part supplying Churches unable to command the services of a minister the whole of the time. He organized the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, raised the money for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the present handsome frame edifice, and supplied its pulpit for two years. Though compelled to pursue some secular avocation, he never lost his zeal for the work of the Master; always ready to do whatever lies in his power to do, ever willing to take deep interest in any fellow-laborer, or to help a needy Church. He has delivered many addresses on subjects relating to foreign missions in Indiana and other states; he has never lost his rank as a minister, and every-where is cordially welcomed by his professional brethren, to many of whom he has been able to extend timely aid. To Mr. and Mrs. Hay have been born six children; two were born in India, and upon coming to America could speak no English; and, too, they were much entertained when came the first fall of snow, one declaring that some one had painted the ground white, while the other, more philosophical perhaps, observed that the clouds had fallen and were lying on the ground. In personal appearance he is very pleasing. His hair, grown gray to whiteness, seems to tell a story of toil and care. As a member of society, no one stands higher, while his unflinching integrity and genuine native manhood have enabled him to maintain the status coming of his genial, honest mien. His fidelity to his calling, and his zeal under the most disheartening circumstances, sufficiently attest the worth of his character.

HAYMOND, WILLIAM S., of Indianapolis, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, near Clarksburg, February 20, 1823. His father was born in the same county, and resided there until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. His grandfather, William Haymond, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, not far from the city of Washington, and was of English ancestry. At an early day he was sent across the Alleghany Mountains to New Virginia, as it was then called, as a land surveyor. Before embarking on this expedition and locating in the new country, he passed an examination as to his qualifications at William and Mary's College, Virginia. He was endowed with rare mathematical ability, and few at that day possessed his thorough mathematical knowledge. He lived to an advanced age, and followed the

business of land surveying during life, combining it with farming. He held an official position in the colonial army near the close of the War of the Revolution, and was a most esteemed and noted man among his countrymen. He wrote a practical and original treatise on trigonometry, but never published it. Cyrus Haymond, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of sterling integrity, and was endowed with great natural ability. His educational advantages were limited, as he grew up in a new country, amidst backwoodsmen, where schooling facilities, especially in the higher branches of knowledge, were few and meager. He received, however, a fair common school education, and was well acquainted with the common branches of mathematics. He inherited the homestead mansion and farm, and followed, in the footsteps of his progenitor, the business of land surveying and farming, which were uninterruptedly continued until he became an octogenarian, near the close of his life. His wife, Jane Sommerville, was born in Ireland and came to America at the early age of five years. Her ancestral blood was derived through several branches of the European family—Irish, Scotch, and French. She was a woman of active temperament and vigorous intellect. William S. Haymond, the subject of this biographical notice, was the eldest of three sons born to these parents. His advent in this world happened when there was little in the local surroundings and circumstances calculated to stimulate the mind to literary pursuits. His early education was gained in the backwoods schools of that day; a log school-house of primitive construction, with the greased paper windows, and benches without backs, arranged in the form of a hollow square, was the only institution of learning accessible to the young boy. Here he acquired the first principles of his education. In proportion, however, as his opportunities were limited, in the same ratio his thirst for knowledge increased; and he relates with great gusto the tireless manner in which he procured a sum of money sufficient to purchase a few books, embracing a higher course of study. Meantime, as he grew to manhood, as the country more rapidly developed, he found the acquisition of learning less difficult, and at the age of eighteen he had added to his other accomplishments a thorough knowledge of mathematics. This brought him applications to teach school, which business he followed about two years. His last term was taught at the instance of his former esteemed teacher, the last except one from whom he had ever received instruction at school, who, continuing in the business professionally, found it necessary for him to extend his knowledge in mathematics to meet the increasing standard of requirements for teachers, and he humbly sat at the feet of his former pupil for instruction. During this term the young man was as ardent as ever in the pursuit of knowledge, and spent his hours unoccupied in teaching in studying the differential and integral calculus, usually regarded as the most abstruse and difficult branch of human knowledge, and immediately thereafter studied Newton's method by the fluxions, all of which he mastered by his own unaided efforts. Done with the business of teaching, which he had not designed to pursue professionally, he devoted his attention for some time to surveying and engineering. He was appointed while quite young superintending engineer for the construction of a road through the mountains from Clarksburg to Buchanan, which engaged his time a year or two. At the age of twenty years he was regarded as one of the most accomplished mathematicians in the state. As it has been said, "There is no royal road to learning," it may be questioned whether greater proficiency would have been attained if he had been favored with wealth, and had spent the usual routine of instruction within the walls of a college or university. Among the whole range of his acquaintances in that region who had been educated in collegiate institutions, there were none recognized as his equals in solid attainments—or at least in mathematics. For two or three years he competed with scholars in the East and West in the solution of the twelve mathematical problems published annually in the Pittsburgh *Almanac*, edited by Sanford C. Hill, and distanced all competitors except one. The person here alluded to was recognized as one of the ablest mathematicians in Ohio. Some of the problems were difficult, and could only be solved by those having an extensive acquaintance with the higher mathematics. The editor spoke of the solutions as being "highly creditable to our Western schools," but he was doubtless uninformed of the small part the schools contributed to the highest results. When about twenty-three years old, he commenced the study of medicine under Doctor John Edmondson, of Clarksburg. After qualifying himself for his profession, he moved West, and located at Monticello, Indiana, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery about the year 1852. He attended four courses of medical lectures, two in the West and two in the East, and is a graduate of two medical colleges, one of which is the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City. His modest and unassuming deportment did not at first bring business to his hands, and he quietly waited several months without a patient, but in the mean time pressed forward with his studies. A tidal wave of temperance sweeping over the town about this time gave the young doctor an opportunity for displaying his ability, in a speech which he delivered at a teetotal meeting at the request of some of its members, fairly electrifying his audience with the eloquence of his oratory and his masterly handling of the subject. Such a speech, coming

from a young man who was a comparative stranger, formed the topic of conversation for many days. In compliance with a general desire, he repeated it, two weeks later, to an audience which filled the church to overflowing. The effect was to place him in the front rank of the intellectual men of that vicinity. From this time he rapidly rose in his profession, and a year later took his position as the leading physician of the county—a distinction he ever afterwards enjoyed. As a physician and surgeon, he ranked with the foremost men of his profession in the north-western part of the state, and has at different times contributed valuable papers to the medical journals. But his attainments do not rest here. While busily engaged in his practice, for several years he devoted himself daily to the study of languages. This course embraced Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. His range of reading, too, has been extensive, including nearly every subject connected with science. He also made it a regular habit each year to review geometry and other branches of mathematics. In addition to these duties of a public and private nature, he took an active part in all public enterprises calculated to advance the interests and prosperity of the people. After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, in 1860, when the secession movement threatened the dismemberment of the Union, he favored the policy of a peaceable settlement by compromise, but, if that were impossible, he felt sure that the Union cause would be strengthened by thus casting the onus of blame upon the extreme secession element. When secession became an accomplished fact, and war inevitable, he advocated in a public speech that bold and decisive measures should be taken, and favored Douglas's plan of calling out three hundred thousand men, and to push the war with the utmost vigor. He commenced raising a company under the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, and, after enlisting about forty volunteers, he learned that the quota was already full, which led to the immediate abandonment of his purpose. In the fall of 1861, when a more vigorous prosecution of the war was entered upon, he applied for and obtained the position of assistant surgeon in the 46th Indiana Regiment. He remained in the army till 1863 when, his health having become impaired by severe labors and exposures, he was compelled to relinquish his post and return home. During his service in the army he was detailed for important duties on several occasions at general hospitals. After the recovery of his health he resumed the business of his profession at Monticello, and continued so engaged without material interruption for several years. In 1866 he received the unanimous nomination by the Democrats and Liberals as their candidate for the state Senate; but, the opposite party having an overwhelming majority in that district, he was, after a gallant race, defeated. In 1872 he was elected president of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad Company, and held the office until after his election to Congress, two years later. He was the first person in the West who saw clearly the importance of opening a through railroad line which would give the Western States direct trade by the way of Port Royal with South America, the West Indies, and Europe. On this subject he addressed, by special invitation, a joint railroad convention in Augusta, Georgia, in May, 1873. The project having attracted wide-spread attention, a company was formed, of which Mr. Haymond was made president. At an immense railroad convention held in Chicago in October, 1873, the proposed road was strongly favored. Bankers of large capital and credit had pledged substantial aid to the enterprise, when the panic inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke so unsettled financial matters that it was deemed advisable to suspend further operations until a more auspicious time. In 1874 he received, without any solicitation, the unanimous nomination to Congress from the Tenth (Schuyler Colfax's) District, and was triumphantly elected—the first Democratic victory in twenty-two years. His course in Congress was conservative and statesmanlike, and free from every tinge of demagogy. He was one of the limited few in that body who seemed to regard the interests of the country as paramount to party. He retired from that position of honor at the close of his term—March 4, 1877—with many friends in both organizations, and with unsullied integrity. Judge William Lawrence, one of the leading members in the opposite party from Ohio, entertained a favorable opinion of his abilities. He pronounced his speech on the "Vermont debate," which came up in the electoral court, "exceedingly excellent," and said that "Mr. Haymond was the right kind of a man to send to Congress." His speech was a well-timed, patriotic effort, in which, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of political matters, he expressed full confidence in the ability of the American people to govern themselves, and that the stability of our institutions would not be disturbed by the decision of the question at issue. This speech met a favorable response, and he was warmly congratulated by many distinguished members and others. His eulogy on the death of the lamented speaker, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, was pronounced by competent judges the finest literary effort made on the occasion. He served on the Committee on Banking and Currency with distinction, soon becoming one of the most active, diligent, and efficient members. His modest deportment and reticence at first gave but little indication what his standing on that committee would be, but his unexceptionable ability and close logical reasoning soon gave him a prominence among his brethren that is best illustrated by "Sunset" Cox's reply to Mr. Wilson, who desired to make a speech on the sub-

ject of finance, and applied to Cox for information. Cox answered: "You go and see Haymond; he knows more about finance than any man on the committee, and will give you all the information you desire;" and he did as directed. His speech on internal improvements attracted much attention in certain quarters, and a large edition was called for. In England, it is said to have received special notice by the press, on account of certain views it contained in relation to international commerce, and was there republished in whole or part. This speech gave a strong impulse to the movement first suggested by Mr. Haymond, and spoken of above, to open a new direct trade channel, through Port Royal harbor as the entrepot, between the Western and Southarn States, South and Central America, the West Indies, and Europe. And this movement has since assumed a positive shape by the formation of a corporation under the laws of New York, entitled the "Port Royal Harbor Shipping and Improvement Company;" and Mr. Haymond, on account of his early conception of its importance, and his advocacy of the measure, has been elected its president. This company proposes to found a new commercial emporium at Port Royal, which is admitted to be one of the best harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, and establish lines of steamers to South and Central America, the West Indies, and Europe, build docks, warehouses, elevators, and other shipping facilities adequate for the most extensive commercial purposes. The feasibility of the enterprise is no longer doubted, and the probabilities of early success are considered encouraging. Mr. Haymond, with his enlarged and comprehensive views, is fully convinced that an immense future traffic will be carried on between the interior of the United States and the vast region lying south and south-east of them, and that Port Royal is the natural and only adequate gate-way for this commerce; and he holds that it possesses all the elements or factors for becoming the future great city of the South, and one of the first maritime emporiums in the world. Behind it lies a broader domain of productive tributary country than is commanded by any other seaport on the globe, and the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and other partly completed or projected roads, is gradually opening the way and preparing the West and South for a vast enlargement of their commercial facilities and extension of their commercial relations. Through this grand project and those accessory to it, he foresees that growing intimacy between the West and South that will desectionalize the country, cement both sections, and all sections, in a bond of common interest; infuse new blood, life, and energy in the South; firmly establish the commercial supremacy of the United States, as well as usher in a period of prosperity and national opulence such as the world has never beheld. As this country is yet young and unlimited in opportunities, it can hardly be questioned that his views are well founded. Mr. Haymond was renominated for Congress in 1876, but met with a serious accident about the last of August of that year, which came near terminating his life. It confined him to bed for several months. Of course, it is impossible to say, that with the prestige of former success, his acknowledged ability and popularity, what might have been the result of the election had he been able to take the field and the management in his own hands. It was the presidential year; party lines were closely drawn, and Indiana made the battle-field of the contest between the two great political parties. The district was Republican by a large majority, and one they had always counted certain for their party. That he was defeated by a small majority under such circumstances could not diminish an iota of his well-earned reputation, or lessen him in public confidence. He was confined to his bed from August till November, and was more concerned about his recovery than his election to Congress. Doctor Haymond possesses in a pre-eminent degree those qualities of mind adapted to generalization and systemization. He is endowed with rare executive or administrative ability, and, as an organizer, has few, if any, superiors. In deportment he is modest, suave, and rather reticent, but his social qualities are pleasant and lasting with those who have made his acquaintance. Desiring to occupy a new field of labor for which he had a preference, and lessen the physical drudgery under which he was tiring through professional labors, he removed, shortly after the close of his congressional term, to Indianapolis, where he now resides. Since living in his new home he has taken time to revise the "History of Indiana" for the publisher, and is closely devoting himself to literary and professional labors, and giving direction to the great enterprise of which he is president. He took an active and leading part in the organization of the new Medical College at Indianapolis—the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons—and has been elected to its chair of principles and practice of surgery.

HEINER, FREDERICK, state law librarian, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, on the 2d of September, 1852. His father, Samuel, is of German extraction, while his mother, Rossalinda, comes of the old Scotch-Gaelic. Her father, James McGregor, was born in Dublin. When he was but one year of age, his father, with the family, moved to Iowa, and settled near Des Moines. After a residence here in the West of eight years, they returned to Kentucky, and, until 1861 they lived in the town of Poplar Plains, Fleming County. Here it was that Frederick began his

education by an attendance upon the common schools. In 1861 his father moved again, this time into the rugged, mountainous portion of Fleming County. His home, however, was but temporary. The region being infested with marauding parties, he was forced, in company with his family, to leave the country. They took with them about all that was left, two horses, and crossing the river into Indiana made their way to Decatur County. His father returned to Kentucky and brought all the family then at home to Indiana, where they still reside.

In 1869 Frederick entered the State University at Bloomington, at which institution he graduated in 1872, having completed the scientific course. During his attendance at college, he was compelled to labor under many disadvantages, and nothing but the powers of application he acquired from his parents would have enabled him to pursue his studies so persistently and through so many difficulties. Having little money he was obliged to do his own cooking, or to "keep bach," in the phraseology of the student; and he was also forced to put the work of two terms in one rather than fall behind his class. When he left college his broken health showed only too plainly his hard work and too close application. He came to Indianapolis and secured employment in the office of the county recorder. He continued to work here until November 1, 1874, when he was appointed by the Supreme Court to the office of state law librarian. This position he filled until January 1, 1877, at which time the term of the court making the appointment expired. He was reappointed by the new court upon their coming into office. There is not a little to be admired in a course like this of Mr. Heiner's. The ambition which led him to sacrifice so much in the pursuance of his studies has prompted him to attain the honorable place he now holds, while his sterling social qualities and genuine manhood will always secure for him a high standing in the estimation of his friends, and win the esteem of his enemies. Mr. Heiner is a Democrat in his political views, and has chosen the law as his profession. In appearance he is rather below the average in height, heavy, and well-knit. His eyes are light, while his hair is dark, and on his face he wears the marks of study. Of a very kindly disposition, he readily makes friends of those with whom he may come into contact, and his urbanity gives him an address that can not fail of appreciation.

HENDERSON, EBENEZER, ex-Auditor of the state, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, June 2, 1833, where he has resided since his birth, excepting his temporary residence in the city of Indianapolis while he was discharging his official duties as state Auditor, in January, 1875. His father was James C. Henderson, who married Mary Piercy. They were born and brought up in Shelby County, Kentucky, married in July, 1831, and came to Morgan County, Indiana, the subsequent fall. Here his father entered eighty acres of land, five miles south of the county seat, in a heavily timbered section, and had a cabin erected upon it, after the style of the early settlers. By industry, economy, and indomitable energy, there was added year by year forty and eighty acres of land to the original purchase, as prosperity smiled upon the new-comers, until a farm was opened of three hundred and sixty acres, and new buildings erected that were noted in those early days for convenience and symmetry of style. His father died at his home January 8, 1867, having commanded during his life the respect of all who knew him, as one of the leading and enterprising men of his county. His mother remained a widow, and resides with her only son. His education in his early life consisted of what could be obtained by attending three months' public school during the winter months of each year. The building in which the school was held was erected on one of the corners of his father's farm, the teacher generally boarding with them. This afforded him some night advantages not possessed by other scholars of the school. He must have assiduously availed himself of his opportunities, for at the age of twenty he was prepared to enter the State University at Bloomington, where he remained two years. His tastes running particularly to mathematics, he was satisfied with having taken the scientific course of study only. On returning home, he found the health of his father failing, and took charge of the farm; and, under the advice of that cautious parent, money was rapidly made by trading in stock. In 1856 he married Miss Ann E. Hunt, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and for whom an attachment had been formed in early life. Soon after marriage, he entered the office of the county treasurer as deputy, which position he occupied four years, then, in 1860, receiving the nomination of the Democratic party for treasurer. The county having at that time from three to four hundred Republican majority, it seemed impossible for a pronounced Democrat to succeed; but by an energetic canvass, and the support of many prominent Republicans, he was elected by twenty-five votes. He was in 1862 again nominated by acclamation for the same office, when the excitement of the hour, and false charges of disloyalty by opposing politicians, resulting in the nomination of a renegade from the party as a "War Democrat," succeeded in defeating him by nineteen votes, the party losing the county by three hundred and fifty majority against it. From 1862 to 1868 the Democrats kept up their organization in Morgan County, although hopelessly in the minority; Mr. Henderson, with other leading men, holding up the banner as best they could

during those long years. In 1868 he was nominated for state Senator for the joint counties of Morgan and Johnson, and, in a Republican district, was elected by a majority of twenty-seven, and served four years. In that body he was an active and efficient member, and was the author of several important measures that passed into laws. Among the most prominent of these was the fee and salary bill, regulating the fees of county officers, that was passed in 1871. So far in his public career Mr. Henderson has had the unusual fortune of election to public trusts of high responsibility by constituencies whose political bias was opposite to his avowed sentiments, a compliment which speaks his ability and soundness in the opinion of those who have long known and tried him. On retiring from the Senate he gave his attention to his extensive farm, and the erection of a large pork-packing house at the county seat of Morgan County—a business which has been carried on to this date by the firm of Henderson, Park & Co. They rank among the leading packers of the state. In 1874 the Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis nominated him as a candidate for Auditor of State, and subsequently the Democratic Convention designated him for the same office on the second ballot. He was elected by a majority of seventeen thousand, and entered upon the duties January 26, 1875. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated for the same position and was elected. His term of office expired January 26, 1879, as the incumbent is not eligible for a third successive term. The office of Auditor of State of Indiana is no sinecure, but the duties demand unremitted labor, exactness, mathematical ability of a high order, and correct judgment, and in every way it is attended with great responsibilities. Its obligations have been discharged by Mr. Henderson with a marked success that has won the confidence of the people of the entire state, and as he is a gentleman of universal popularity there can be no doubt that he will be called to serve his fellow-citizens in higher capacities, especially as he is in the very prime of his manhood and without a moral, political, or financial blemish. The public needs such men. Mr. Henderson has been a power in the political arena, a shrewd and active worker, with the prestige of success in political affairs. Although inheriting a large estate, his sympathies are with the laboring classes, with whom he is especially popular, without losing influence with those in other positions of life. In 1872 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention a member of the state central committee for the Indianapolis District, holding the place for two years and having done good service for his party. Mr. Henderson is above medium height, straight, and well formed, of easy address, ready, frank, and open in intercourse, whether social or official; a gentleman by nature, and intuitively winning friends by the pleasantness of his words and demeanor.

HENDRICKS, THOMAS A., lawyer, of Indianapolis, was born September 7, 1819, on a farm near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio. His father, John Hendricks, was a native of Western Pennsylvania. The family was one of the first to settle in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, and took an active part in the administration of public affairs, serving with honor in the Legislature, and other places of trust. The mother of Thomas A. Hendricks, Jane (Thomson) Hendricks, was of Scotch descent. Her grandfather, John Thomson, emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and was conspicuous among the pioneers of that date for his intelligence, integrity, enterprise, love of country, and far-reaching good will to men. As soon as assured of the wisdom of emigration he addressed a letter to the Scotch people, setting forth the advantages of American soil, climate, and institutions, so forcibly that the section of the state where he lived (between Carlisle and Chambersburg) was principally settled by his countrymen. Taking into account his own large family, his influence upon his day and generation has been widely perpetuated. Several of his sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and many of his descendants have attained distinction in the different walks of life. Besides those bearing his name, mention may be made of the Agnews, of New York; the Blacks and Watsons, of Pittsburgh; the Wylies, of Philadelphia; and the Hendricks, of Indiana. The wife of John Hendricks and her niece are the only members of the Thomson family who emigrated West. In nearly every branch of the family the pioneer Calvinistic faith of the Thomsons is still maintained. When Thomas A. Hendricks was six months old, his parents removed from Ohio to Madison, Indiana. This was the home of William Hendricks, that uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks who, in indirect line, preceded him in the enjoyment of like signal tokens of public confidence and respect. He was then a member of Congress; three years subsequently he was elected Governor; and, at the end of the term, was chosen to the United States Senate. All of these positions he filled acceptably. He was, indeed, the first Representative in Congress who brought the state into favorable repute. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas A. Hendricks, had some share of government patronage. He held the appointment of deputy surveyor of public lands in the state, under General Jackson, and in that capacity became very generally known and respected. As early as 1822 he removed with his family to the interior of the state, and held the first title to the fine land upon a portion of which Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby County, is located. In the heart of the dense forest, upon the gentle eminence overlooking the beautiful valley, he built the sightly and commodious brick homestead, which yet stands, in good preserva-

Thomas A. Hendricks

tion, in open view of the thriving city and richly cultivated country around. It soon became known as a center of learning and social delight, and was the favorite resort of men of distinction and worth. It was, in particular, the seat of hospitality to the orthodox ministry, Mr. Hendricks being the principal founder and support of the Presbyterian Church in the community. The presiding genius of that home was the gentle wife and mother, who tempered the atmosphere of learning and zeal with the sweet influences of charity and love. Essentially clever and persistent, she was possessed of a rare quality of patience, which stood her in better stead than a turbulent, aggressive spirit. A close analysis of the character of Thomas A. Hendricks is not necessary to show that this trait was preeminently his birthright. It is thus apparent that the childhood and youth of Mr. Hendricks were passed under the happiest auspices. Together with his brothers and sisters he attended the village school, and derived the full benefit of very respectable and thorough instruction. His senior brother, Abram, pursued collegiate studies at the University of Ohio, and at South Hanover, Indiana; and subsequently became a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In turn, Thomas A. Hendricks attended college at South Hanover, and then began the study of law at home, under the advice and instruction of Judge Major. In so doing he followed the bent of his early and most cherished inclinations. From boyhood he had had a fondness for legal discussions; and, when but twelve years of age, attended the hearing of important cases in the courts. The final period of law study he prosecuted under the tuition of his uncle, Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville. His success was not rapid, but he grew in favor by careful attention to business, and acquired a leading practice. His professional career has since been so interwoven with official life that it is next to impossible to refer to one without speaking of the other. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature. He declined a renomination. In 1850 he was chosen, without opposition, senatorial delegate to the convention empowered to amend the state Constitution. Together with Judges Holman and Hovey, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, he was among the younger members of that body; but, like them, he took an active and prominent part in the deliberative proceedings. In 1851 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis District. He was re-elected in 1852, but was defeated in 1854. He had scarcely resumed the practice of law, after the unsuccessful political campaign, when, in 1855, he was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Pierce. This mark of executive favor was entirely unexpected. The wisdom of the selection was proved by the able and satisfactory manner in which the duties of the office were discharged, at the time when the business was of the greatest importance—the sales, entries, and grants being larger than ever before in the history of the country. The term of four years in the land office was followed by an unsuccessful race for Governor in 1860. Colonel Henry S. Lane was his competitor. Two years later, in 1862, Governor Hendricks took an active part in the political contest which resulted in the election of a Democratic majority in the Legislature. As a recognition of his important services, he was chosen United States Senator by the unanimous vote of his party. During the period of his term in the Senate, the Democrats were in a small minority, and he was compelled to take an active and prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He favored the earnest prosecution of the war, and voted for supplies to sustain the army. He was opposed to conscription, and favored the enlistment of volunteers and payment of soldiers' bounties. At the close of the war he held that the states engaged in the Rebellion had at no time been out of the Union, and were therefore entitled to full representation in Congress. He maintained that the people of those states should have entire control of their respective state governments. These views placed him in opposition to the reconstruction policy which was adopted by the majority in Congress. He also opposed the constitutional amendments, because the Southern States were not represented, and because, in his opinion, such amendments should not be made before sectional passions had time to subside. He held that amendments to the Constitution should be considered only when the public is in a cool, deliberative frame of mind. His term in the Senate expired March 4, 1869, when he devoted himself exclusively to the profession of law. He had hitherto shared the service with the duties of public office. He had removed to Indianapolis in 1860, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Mr. Oscar B. Hord, which was extended in 1866 to a cousin, Colonel A. W. Hendricks, and was known under the firm name of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks. The business of the firm was large, important, and lucrative. In 1872 Thomas A. Hendricks was forced to give up the practice of his profession by an election to the office of chief executive of the state. He accepted the nomination against his earnest protest, but made a vigorous contest, supporting the Greeley ticket. He was inaugurated Governor January 13, 1873, and served the state in that office for the term of four years. He gave his undivided attention to the interests of the state, and his administration of public affairs was above criticism. In the political contest of 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for the Vice-presidency, and carried his own state by upwards of five thousand majority. After the decision of the

Electoral Commission, Governor Hendricks, accompanied by his wife, made a brief sojourn in Europe, spending the summer in a tour of Great Britain, Germany, and France. Upon his return he resumed the practice of the law with his former partners, Colonel Hendricks and Mr. Hord, with the addition of Governor Conrad Baker, who took Governor Hendricks's place in the firm when succeeded by him in the gubernatorial office. The name of the firm, as then reconstructed, is retained; to wit, "Baker, Hord & Hendricks." The personal mention of Thomas A. Hendricks can be given in a few words: He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but has for some years been a member of the Episcopal Church. He is senior warden of St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis. He has been connected with but one secret society. He was one of four to organize an Odd-fellows' Lodge in Shelbyville, but, for reasons best known to himself, ceased to attend or take an active part after he had attained the second degree. The only literary association he ever belonged to is a club in Indianapolis, to which he was admitted a few years ago. He was married, near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1845, to Miss Eliza C. Morgan. She was the granddaughter of Doctor Stephen Wood, a prominent citizen and early settler of Hamilton County, Ohio. Governor and Mrs. Hendricks have had but one child, a son, who was born in 1848, and lived to be three years of age. The extent and character of Governor Hendricks's attainments can be well gauged by his public and professional record. The same may be said of his political views, although he has more strong convictions than are credited to him. Under a somewhat cautious, reserved manner he conceals great depth of sentiment, and indomitable faith in the triumph of right over wrong, truth over envy, malice, and detraction. In social as in public relations he is steadfast in his friendships and generous to his foes. He has a happy equanimity of temper which reconciles him to the inevitable and nerves him to make the best of life. This disposition grows upon him, and in repose his countenance is perfectly serene. A certain amount of benignity is imparted to his voice, which, in carrying a point before a jury, is almost irresistible. In appearance Governor Hendricks is distinguished. He has a fine figure and a dignified presence, which would be remarked among men. He has a large head and strong features. His eyes and mouth are particularly indicative of purpose and self-control. As his methods of thought and forms of expression are peculiar to himself, so, in the execution of his plans, he departs so much from the beaten track that the end in view is often lost sight of by others. It is none the less plain to him; and it is a question if he ever sought an object, the accomplishment of which depended upon his own exertions, that he did not gain.

HELLER, JAMES E., Judge of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court, Indianapolis, was born at Salona, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1844. He was the fourth boy in a family of seven children. Both his father and mother were born in Pennsylvania, as were their parents. The grandparents of David Heller, his father, were Germans; and the grandparents of Sarah Wilson, his mother, were born in London, England, and were of Scotch descent. His father was a saddler by trade, and was unable to give his children more than a common school education. The village school at Salona was attended regularly by James until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he went with an uncle to Freeport, Illinois, where he had an opportunity of attending high school for one year. At this time his parents moved from Pennsylvania to the lumber regions of North-western Wisconsin, and he accompanied them from Freeport, which place they passed through on their journey. This was in the fall of 1858. During a four years' residence in this section of the country, comparatively without opportunity for education, his time was spent on the farm and in occasional attendance at the village school at Menomonee, Wisconsin. It had always been his desire when a boy to study law, and he embraced the first opportunity which presented itself to carry out his cherished desire. In 1862, being then eighteen years of age, while his two elder surviving brothers were in the army, he rented his father's farm for a year, and with the proceeds of that year's labor went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and commenced the study of law. At the close of the term of 1863–4 a situation in an insurance office was tendered him at Laporte, Indiana, and he went there in April, 1864. Almost immediately upon his arrival at Laporte, and before any time for acquaintance was had, Governor Morton issued a call for volunteers, to relieve the veteran soldiers from guard duty in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and enable them to join General Sherman's force on his celebrated march to the sea. After considerable effort he obtained the consent of the insurance company to furnish a substitute in the office for the term of his enlistment, and he then entered as a private, and served as such, in Company B of the 138th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was mustered into service on May 27, and mustered out on September 30, 1864, and immediately resumed his position in the office at Laporte, where he remained for four years, during which time he rose from the position of copying clerk to that of secretary of the company. In 1867 he married Miss Anna Ridgway, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of Laporte, and in 1868 he came to the city of Indianapolis and recommenced the study of law. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an

office and entered at once into active practice. There are very few instances at the Indiana bar in which such a rapid advance in the profession has been made as in the case of Judge Heller. His law practice was remunerative almost from the very start, and his clear-headed conception of the points of a case, his logical way of bringing them home to a jury, as well as his vigilance and attention to the interests of his clients, soon brought him prominently forward among the younger members of the bar, and secured him respectful recognition among the veterans. Possessing many elements which made him personally popular, not only at the bar, but in the community outside, and entering with a keen zest into the political contests of the day, he soon began to be regarded as a young man of mark, while his social qualities won him hosts of friends. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Circuit Court of Indianapolis, and was elected for the term of two years ending November 4, 1878. No comment upon his success as a prosecutor is necessary, further than to say that his record was so satisfactory that in March, 1878, he was nominated Judge of the same court, and the following October he was elected, when he resigned the office of prosecuting attorney, and on the 23d of October, 1878, took his seat on the bench, which he has occupied ever since, with the prospect of continuing in the same position for some time to come. His administration has been most active, and the number of important cases tried unprecedented. The penalties prescribed for the violation of the criminal laws of the state have been rigidly enforced in all cases where no reasonable doubt existed of the guilt of the accused. Nine murder cases were tried during a period of eighteen months. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, four were imprisoned in the penitentiary, and two acquitted. In a single case the judgment of the lower court was reversed by the Supreme Court, and a new trial resulted in the same penalty prescribed on the first trial. At first there was considerable opposition manifested to Judge Heller's nomination and election, based entirely upon his youth and comparative inexperience; but his capacity for the judicial position has been so signally demonstrated, and his legal ability and strict impartiality having stood every test that has been applied, opposition has been disarmed, and he was nominated by acclamation for the second term. The universal verdict is that the Criminal Court of Marion County has never been presided over with more ability, and with higher regard for law and precedent, than during his administration. Judge Heller has long been a member of the Masonic Order, passing through the Blue Lodge when he reached his twenty-first year. Two years later he became a member of Thirty-second Degree, Scottish Rite; became Royal Arch Mason, in York Rite, in 1866, and a Knight Templar in 1879. His family consists of a wife and four children, three sons and a daughter.

HINTON, JAMES S., of Indianapolis, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1834. His father, John Cook Hinton, was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and, as he was particularly skilled in the manufacture of sky-lights, he traveled extensively in his own state and in South Carolina. He was successful in his business, and at his death, in 1850, left his family in comfortable circumstances. In his early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he maintained a good and regular standing until his earthly mission was finished. Hannah (Mitchell) Hinton, his mother, was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, of free birth, like her husband, and an active, zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a very intelligent lady, of considerable musical ability, giving instruction on the piano to various circles of white citizens. In 1832 she was married to John C. Hinton, and, in 1848, they moved westward, locating in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. James S. Hinton began his education at Terre Haute, by his attendance upon the subscription school taught there by a colored gentleman, which school he attended for four years in succession, at the expiration of which time he went to a school whose standard of scholarship was higher, under the supervision of the Quakers, at Hartford, Vigo County, where he remained two years. Subsequently, he went to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, where he took a course of collegiate training at the Greenville Institute, Professor R. G. Tucker at that time being president. When he had completed his studies at Greenville, some white philanthropists at Terre Haute interested themselves in him, and urged him to go to Liberia, to do what might lie in his power for his race there. He entered the office of Doctor George W. Clippinger, to read medicine, in a plan the fulfillment of which provided for his location in Liberia in the practice of his profession. He busied himself in this preparation two years, during which time Edward J. Roy, second president of Liberia, and a graduate of Oberlin, Ohio, returned to his native city, Terre Haute. For a time Mr. Hinton drove a huckster wagon; then he learned the barber trade, which he followed for three years, when he left that vocation and commenced teaching. He taught in Vigo County, Indiana, three years, when he moved to Indianapolis in 1862; since which time he has resided here. Upon coming to the city he opened a real estate and intelligence office, and in this business he was engaged till 1867. In 1862, at the opening of the Rebellion, he tendered his services

to the Governor of this State; but, as there were no colored regiments organizing here, he went to Massachusetts, with a letter of introduction from Governor Morton to Governor Andrews, of that state. There he received a commission to recruit for the 54th and 55th Colored Regiments. He served in this capacity for seven months, when, in April, 1863, he was mustered into the United States service, but, on account of a defective right eye, he was rejected; whereupon Governor Andrews offered him the sutlership of the 55th Regiment, but, as he could not serve as a private soldier, he declined this honor. On his return to Indiana, Governor Morton proffered him the position of recruiting officer, with the rank of second lieutenant, which he accepted. The 28th Regiment of United States colored troops—of eleven hundred men—was in a camp situated in the south-east part of the city, and known as Camp Fremont. Considerable time was spent in organizing and fitting the regiment for service, but at the end of one year they were ordered to the front, in January, 1864. What each man contributed to the successful issue of the war we can never know; but every one who came forward ready to lay down his life for his country deserves our deepest gratitude. He served as a canal commissioner of Indiana four years—from January, 1874, to the same month in 1878—for two of which years he had at his disposal the large fund of the company, which sufficiently attests the confidence reposed in him by those who knew him best. Finally, however, he checked it out, paid it over, and got an acquittance from the Governor. He was an elector at large; himself and Hon. Frederick Douglass being the only two colored men in the Northern States who served in that capacity. He is a member of the fraternities of Masons and Odd-fellows, in the former of which he began with the Knight Templar degree, and in both of which he has proved worthy of his membership and faithful to his trust. He was for a number of years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of Indiana, which position he resigned in 1878. Mr. Hinton was for a time in the mail service, being employed six months in the postal department of Indianapolis, which position he then resigned. He was the first colored grand juryman ever chosen in Marion County. Jesse L. Williams, civil engineer of the Wabash and Erie Canal, received his appointment from the Canal Board, composed of Thomas Dowling, treasurer; Charles Butler, secretary, and James S. Hinton, president. He was also for many years a trustee of the Wilberforce University, and is at this date, May, 1879. It is easy to do what circumstances seem to favor; but, in a career like Mr. Hinton's much must have been against him, much had to be overcome, many trials and disappointments were there to be borne, but in due proportion these all increase the amount of credit which attaches to his success. He is a Republican, but has a legion of friends and admirers in the Democratic party, and among the citizens of Indianapolis. Mr. Hinton is of medium height and compactly built. He has an erect and stately carriage, and is possessed of easy, though dignified manners; is graceful, and is also a fluent and entertaining conversationalist and public speaker. He has a strong, well-modulated, and pleasing voice, and when making political speeches upon the hustings, or delivering literary addresses from the rostrum, he has no difficulty in making himself heard, and distinctly too, at the farthest limits of an audience, though large, so clear is his voice and perfect his enunciation. Taking him all in all, Mr. Hinton is a remarkable man, of great probity of character, and of high social and political standing among all classes throughout Indiana and elsewhere where known. He is a useful citizen and an honor to his race.

HODGSON, ISAAC, architect, of Indianapolis, was born in Belfast, North Ireland, December 16, 1826. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Hodgson; his maternal grandfather, William Patton, was a captain in the British army, and did service during the stormy times of 1798. On one occasion he was captured by the enemy, and saved his life by giving, as a last resort, the Masonic hailing sign of distress. The subject of this sketch was the son of Jackson and Eliza (Patton) Hodgson, and was one of eleven children. His mother was born in camp, and led the life of the barracks until she had reached the age of fifteen. Isaac attended the parochial schools and Royal Academy during his early youth, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of Charles Lanyard, afterwards Sir Charles, a well-known architect. Here he remained three years, and in 1848 he sailed for the new world, landing in New York. In that place he met the family of his uncle, who had emigrated at an early date; had been lieutenant of a battery in the War of 1812, and afterwards colonel of a New York regiment. He left New York for the growing West, and, reaching Decatur, Indiana, he remained there two years, pursuing his profession, and marrying Miss Mary Ann Edwards, a lady of Scotch descent, and daughter of a leading merchant and mill-owner of the county. In 1849 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and became assistant architect in the government buildings then being erected. On the completion of this work, he removed to Indianapolis, where he still resides, and where numerous buildings, public and private, attest his skill. During the late war Mr. Hodgson had charge, as architect and superintendent, of the arsenal buildings. The court-houses in Marion, and many other counties in this and adjoining

states, are monuments of his architectural labors. He erected the Alvord Block, Indianapolis, besides numerous residences, among the most elegant and costly in the city; the Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, and designed the Rose Orphan Asylum, in the same city. He also erected the Indiana Female Reformatory buildings, and numerous prisons, of which the one in Dayton is a model of strength and neatness, and was erected at a cost of a quarter of a million, the others ranging from twenty-five thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars each, and distributed through various states. He was the successful architect and superintendent of the new Marion County court-house. This building was begun in 1869 and completed in 1876, at a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars. It is visited by thousands every year, and is much admired for its combined durability and beauty. Mr. Hodgson has attained the thirty-second degree in Scotch Masonry, and is a member of the Indianapolis Consistory. The Hodgsons for generations past have been Episcopalians. Mr. Hodgson's eldest son, Edgar Jackson Hodgson, was educated at the public schools of Indianapolis, and at the Racine (Wisconsin) College, and is a practical architect, in the office with his father. Mr. Hodgson's history is its own best commentary. A patient, persistent worker, he has steadily built himself up, and is an honored and respected member of society, a stanch friend, and a good citizen.

HOLLOWELL, AMOS KENDALL, treasurer of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, was born in Orange County, Indiana, August 19, 1844. His father, James Hollowell, is still living at Salem, Washington County, Indiana. His mother, Celia (Thomas) Hollowell, died in 1851. His father was engaged in farming, and Amos was brought up to farm life until thirteen years old, obtaining his early education in the ordinary district schools, afterwards attending the seminary at New London, Howard County, and subsequently finishing his school life at Bloomingdale (Parke County) Academy. In 1861 he ceased attending, and, farm life having become distasteful to him, he decided to adapt himself to other pursuits, and entered a dry-goods store at Paoli as clerk, remaining there about two years. After a further apprenticeship of two years in the same business at Kokomo, at the end of which time he had obtained a very fair knowledge of the dry-goods trade, he came from Kokomo to Indianapolis in 1865, and for four years was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, traveling the greater part of the time, the next two years filling the position of accountant and bookkeeper. In the fall of 1870 he went to Newport, Wayne County, where he married Adeline H. Parker, on October 19, of that year. They have one son, Linden P., now eight years old. After his marriage, Mr. Hollowell went into mercantile business in Newport, opening a general store, which he conducted with much success until November, 1875, when he became interested in the Nordyke & Marmon Company, and at the next election was chosen treasurer of the company, a position he still holds. Mr. Hollowell is the financial manager of the company, whose business has grown prodigiously, even in the comparatively short time that he has been connected with it. The sales have increased from an annual showing of one hundred thousand dollars to nearly half a million. The crisis from which the trade of the country has recently suffered was passed through by the company by very careful and judicious management, and now the works are in the full tide of successful operation. The move from Richmond to Indianapolis, although by some at first considered injudicious, has proved highly successful and remunerative, and no firm in Indianapolis stands higher than the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Hollowell is to all intents and purposes a self-made man, as he had to start in life with no capital besides energy and industry, and the education obtained principally by his own efforts; and his career has in the main been a highly successful one. He is of English ancestry on his father's and Welsh on his mother's side, and his parents were members of the society of Friends. He inherits much of the tenacity and perseverance characteristic of his descent, and his industry is of the most persistent type. Much of his life's history is still in the future, as he is now in the prime of life, with prospects before him of continued success in business, while he has the reputation of a pure, conscientious, honorable, and capable man, and is highly esteemed in the community.

HOGELAND, ISRAEL, of Indianapolis, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, July 30, 1830, and is one of a pair of twins. Three brothers and three sisters are still living. Mr. Hogeland is of Holland descent on his father's side and of Irish descent on his mother's side. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington's immediate command. His father, James Hogeland, was a miller. In 1840 he moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and two years after to Lafayette. Here he purchased a woolen mill, which burned a few months after, leaving him one thousand dollars in debt, with nine children dependent on him. He rebuilt, however, with friendly aid, when sickness came, and three members of the family died within five months. In ten years after he had, by unremitting toil, acquired a consider-

able fortune. Israel had devoted his time to alternate work and attending school, and, after he had attained manhood, he went for two years to Hanover College, but was called from his studies, by the death of his father and mother, to the woolen mill, which he and Alexander now conducted. Four out of five of the sons and daughters married within a single year, in 1856. In 1857, through wool speculation and decline in the market, the brothers failed. In two years Israel was again in business, but an injudicious choice of partners again brought trouble, in 1866. In 1867 Mr. Hogeland moved to Indianapolis, and sold to Merritt & Coughlin a half interest in an improved wool washer, of which he was the inventor. In 1871 he invented a single stave barrel machine, and placed it on exhibition in 1873. Five mills were started in as many states, with an aggregate capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which were operated for one year, and then came the panic. A single stave bucket followed, but the parties purchasing failed to meet their obligations, Mr. Hogeland, however, still retaining a half interest in both. In 1879 he invented the noiseless car-wheel and axle, now in use on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and which are attracting the close attention of railroad officials, as are also his new fish joint. Mr. Hogeland has also invented adjustable dies for manufacturing tile coffins, to be burned and japanned, and which are susceptible of high polish. He has a lifting jack in use, for locomotives and other heavy work, with a capacity for lifting forty-five tons. A half dozen minor patents are included in his list. With the advent of better times these will find their appropriate places. Mr. Hogeland married Miss Virginia Paul in 1855, and this union was blessed with four children. In 1874 disease prostrated father, son, and mother, at one time, and Mrs. Hogeland died, leaving her husband and three children—Nellie and Emma, aged respectively seven and eleven, and William, now a telegraph operator. Nellie died at the age of sixteen, in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hogeland have both been respected members of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. R. Mitchell pastor. His brother, Alexander, was a captain in the 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Kentucky Regiment, and was twice in Libby Prison. Subsequent to the war, he was for ten years internal revenue agent in Kentucky. Mr. Israel Hogeland, the subject of this sketch, is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the temperance cause, giving much time and money to this great reform; a zealous Christian, exemplifying his faith by his works, his voice is heard wherever an opportunity presents itself to speak a word for religion. His earnest and eloquent appeals in behalf of temperance have reached many hearts. He has been particularly efficient in organizing and bringing into successful operation various Sunday-schools, from some of which flourishing Churches have sprung into existence. Always ready for every good word and work, the world will be better for Israel Hogeland's having lived in it.

HOLSTEIN, CHARLES L., United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1843. His father, a successful business man of that city, was born in Gratz, near the city of Leipsic, in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1837. His mother was a native of the city of Madison, of Swiss and French parentage. In September, 1856, after receiving the ordinary common school education of those days, Mr. Holstein entered Hanover College, where he remained two years in the preparatory department. He left Hanover College in September, 1858, and entered the Kentucky Military Institute, at Frankfort, as a cadet. In that institution he pursued the course of studies with much diligence, and took rank as one of the distinguished or star cadets. (Extract from catalogue of Kentucky Military Institute—Explanation: Those cadets marked with a star (*), two in each class, are reported to the Governor of the commonwealth, conformably to law, as "Distinguished Cadets.") During his first year he ranked first in a class of fifty cadets, and took the first star. At the close of the second year he was ranked as third in a class of fifty-six cadets, though in fact first in "merit in study," and third for "merit in conduct," which classification ranked him third in the class, on average of "general merit." After entering the junior year the War of the Rebellion broke out, in 1861. The Kentucky Military Institute, as well as many other educational institutions, suspended, the cadets generally entering the several armies. As the large majority of the cadets in attendance at the institute were natives of the South, nearly all, with very few exceptions, entered the rebel army. As soon as his institute suspended, Mr Holstein, then a lad of seventeen years, hastened to his home in Madison. The proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, heightened the warlike excitement of the people. Mr. Holstein, full of patriotism, against the earnest protests of parents and friends, on account of his youth, enlisted in one of the companies forming in the city of Madison, for service in the 6th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and from there proceeded to Indianapolis with the command, and was mustered into the service of the United States. The training which Mr. Holstein had received at the Kentucky Military Institute brought him quickly in demand, and he was appointed by Colonel Crittenden, the commander of the regiment, ser-

geant major. He marched with it to West Virginia, and remained with it in all its service and engagements during the three months' service. Here he was conspicuous for his untiring energy and ceaseless activity. Whenever his regimental duties permitted it, he took prominent part in all scouting parties, which, in the absence of cavalry, a corps which had not yet been organized, was the only available source of ascertaining the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. Being mustered out of the service upon the expiration of the term of enlistment of the 6th Regiment, Mr. Holstein was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Jefferson C. Davis commanding. During the early existence of this regiment, he discharged the duties of that position in a manner highly satisfactory to Colonel Davis and the officers and soldiers of the regiment. When Colonel Davis was promoted a brigadier-general, and placed in command of a brigade, and subsequently a division, Adjutant Holstein was appointed by General Davis his acting assistant adjutant-general. Here again his conduct was such as to receive the unqualified approval of the command. For those who know the high character of General Davis, and how exacting he was in all matters pertaining to the service, it is sufficient to say that this distinguished officer ever spoke in his praise. Adjutant Holstein participated with General Davis's division in the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. His conduct on this occasion was conspicuous for gallantry, and in his official report, General Davis says: "The bearing and efficiency of my staff officers, Lieutenant Holstein, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Pease and Morrison, aides-de-camp, were conspicuous everywhere, fearlessly executing every order. Every part of the field witnessed their gallantry." But not only his immediate superior officers noted the bravery and usefulness of Adjutant Holstein, but Colonel Julius White, commanding one of the brigades, in his official report says: "I should do injustice if I omitted to mention, the very valuable aid received at various times from your aides. . . . Also from Adjutant Holstein." After the battle of Pea Ridge, the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers recommended him for lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, that position being vacant by the death of Lieutenant-colonel Hendricks, who was killed in the conflict. But, owing to his youth and other influences which were exerted at home, before the recommendations and requests of the regiment reached Indianapolis, another officer was appointed to that position. Adjutant Holstein continued attached to the command of General Davis in the several campaigns in Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In October, 1862, he was tendered the commission of major in the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which he declined. Subsequently, in 1862, upon recommendation of General Davis, he was by President Lincoln appointed an assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, and attached for duty to General Davis's division until in 1863, when he was recommended by General Davis and other officers for the command of a regiment, but Governor Morton declined to accede to the request of General Davis on account of the extreme youth of Captain Holstein. Being without hope of further promotion, having served for nearly three years since the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he resigned his commission, and left the service. On returning home to Madison, he re-entered Hanover College, and graduated from that institution in 1865. To further complete his education, he entered Harvard Law School, where, after the regular course, he graduated. In the latter part of 1866 he came to the city of Indianapolis, and entered the law office of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, remaining with that well-known firm until the fall of 1868, when he formed a partnership with the Hon. Byron F. Elliott, and engaged in the practice of the profession. This arrangement continued until the election of Mr. Elliott as Judge of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court, when that gentleman retired from the firm, and Mr. Holstein continued alone with marked success until August, 1871, when he was appointed assistant to the United States District Attorney, Thomas M. Browne, by the Attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Holstein's time not being fully occupied by his official duties, in January, 1874, he entered the law firm of Hanna & Knefler, which then became known as Hanna, Knefler & Holstein. Mr. Holstein continued practice with his associates until he was compelled, on account of the whisky conspiracy prosecutions, to dissolve his previous connection, then deeming it his duty to devote his entire time and labor to the government. In these prosecutions he took a conspicuous position. His untiring and persevering efforts contributed greatly to the successful result, in the conviction of all the offenders, and elicited the well-merited commendation of the Department of Justice. The Attorney-general of the United States, after the whisky conspiracy cases were concluded in Indiana, appointed Mr. Holstein as principal counsel to represent the government in similar prosecutions at New Orleans, but, owing to ill-health, contracted by his arduous labors, he reluctantly declined this very flattering distinction. As assistant attorney, he took a leading part in all the criminal business of the United States Courts, and has rendered distinguished services in the numerous counterfeiting, revenue, and national bank cases. His success in the prosecution of violations of the pension laws has been exceptional. Upon the death of Colonel Nelson Trussler, District Attorney, on February 12, 1880, upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice,

and as a recognition of the valuable services rendered by him as assistant attorney, President Hayes appointed Mr. Holstein United States Attorney for the District of Indiana for the full term of four years. The position which he now holds, and is filled by him with distinguished ability, is proof of his professional attainments as a lawyer. Mr. Holstein possesses an eminently legal mind, and is noted for his erudition and thorough law learning, especially for his knowledge of the science of civil and criminal pleading and the law of practice. As an advocate, the terse and perspicuous style of his argument, and the boldness with which he grapples intricate questions, as well as the purity of his diction, are much admired. His frankness and unwearying courtesy in his intercourse with his professional brethren have made him a universal favorite with them. Mr. Holstein is a ripe scholar for one of his years, and a close student of ancient and modern literature and belles-lettres. He has even, in his leisure moments snatched from professional engagements, devoted some time to the pursuit of the muses. Some of his poetical effusions have elicited warm praise. On December 17, 1868, Mr. Holstein was married to Miss Maggie Nickum, the accomplished daughter of John Nickum, Esq., one of the most prosperous business men of Indianapolis. He resides in Indianapolis, in an elegant home, surrounded not only with the comforts, but the luxuries, of life. It is noted for its refined hospitality, and is a favorite resort of many cultured people.

HOUGH, WILLIAM R., lawyer, Greenfield, was born at Williamsburg, Wayne County, October 9, 1833. He is the second child and eldest son of Alfred and Anna Hough, the former a native of Surrey County, North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. Hough's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were prominent members of society, and figured extensively in the early history of the country. In the year 1683 two brothers, Richard Hough and John Hough, arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the British brig "Welcome," and located in Bucks County, in that state. They were Quakers and noted men in the colony. Richard was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly, and also a member of William Penn's Council. From this gentleman descended the subject of this sketch. His father, Alfred Hough, was the eldest son of Ira Hough, who was the son of William Hough, who, before the War of the Revolution, removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, where the father and grandfather of William R. Hough were born. In 1813, when his father was but three years of age, his grandfather removed from North Carolina to New Garden, in what is now Wayne County, Indiana. His grandfather was a prominent member of the society of Friends, at New Garden, of which society he was clerk for a number of years. His father grew to manhood in Wayne County, where he was married to Anna Marine, daughter of Rev. John Marine, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This lady was born in Marlboro District, South Carolina, and was related on her father's side to the Adams family of that state, being a cousin of Governor Adams, whose mother was the only sister of Rev. John Marine. This couple were the parents of two sons and two daughters. They resided in Williamsburg until the subject of this sketch was eight years old, when they removed to Hagerstown, in the same county, where they remained about a year. In the fall of 1842 they journeyed to what was then known as the "St. Joe Country," arriving at the village of Middlebury, in Elkhart County, Indiana, November 1 of the same year. In this village Hon. William R. Hough grew to manhood, attending the public and private schools of that locality, the Middlebury Seminary, and, finally, the Lagrange Collegiate Institute, at Ontario, Lagrange County, Indiana. Alfred Hough was a mechanic of great versatility of skill and talent, especially in wood-work, but confined himself principally to manufacturing cabinet ware. His son inherited a good share of this mechanical talent, and, his father being in limited circumstances pecuniarily, he aided him during school vacations in the cabinet shop at times, but never regularly learned the trade. His tastes being of a decidedly artistic character, he devoted most of his time out of school to the finer and more congenial work of finishing cabinet ware, and also to house, sign, carriage, and wagon painting, in all of which he became an expert. During the winters of 1853–4 and 1855–6 he taught school in Lagrange County, undergoing the then common experience of "boarding round," a Yankee custom which obtained in the country at that time. His experiences both in the school-room and at his boarding places during this time have been of great value to him in cultivating that keen perception of the varying phases of human nature which has characterized his later professional career. At one time, when he was nearly grown, he, by the advice of his father, came near studying the photographic art, but his mother, having higher ambition for her sons, strenuously opposed the project, and thus by her good sense prevented the subject of this sketch from burying that talent which he has since developed to his own honor and profit and the admiration of his friends. The profession of the law was finally selected, by mutual consent, as the field of his future labors; and accordingly, with the wages of his last school in his pockets, not exceeding seventy-five dollars in all, and a decently passable wardrobe in his trunk, in the summer of 1856 he started out to try his fortune in the world. But he possessed that which was

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better than gold to pave his way to eminence and success. He had indomitable energy and laudable ambition to distinguish himself and achieve a prominent position in his profession. How well these have served his purpose those who know him can attest. In the month of September, 1856, he began the study of law in the office of Captain R. A. Riley, in the town of Greenfield. As his friends predicted, he made remarkable progress in his studies, and was admitted in due time to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court, and began the practice as a partner of Captain Riley. Prior to 1860 he was twice in succession appointed by the commissioners of Hancock County to the office of school examiner, and served acceptably in that position for two years. In 1860 he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the Republican party for the office of district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Madison, Henry, Rush, and Decatur. He was elected by a large majority of the votes cast in that district, and discharged the duties for the term of two years, to the entire satisfaction of all good citizens. At the expiration of his term of office as district attorney, having married in the mean time, he declined a second nomination, and settled down to the earnest pursuit of his duties as an attorney, and for the next ten or eleven years, from 1861 to the fall of 1872, did an immense amount of professional labor, both in his office and at the bar, where he was eminently successful, having the reputation of making some of the ablest arguments in important cases, both criminal and civil, that have ever been made in the county. In the year 1872 he was the nominee of the Republican party for state Senator, in the district composed of Hancock and Henry Counties, and was elected by a large majority, running much above his ticket. He served four years as Senator, there being two regular and two special sessions of the Legislature during his term of office. As a legislator, Mr. Hough was recognized, not only as an able debater but as a man of marked executive ability, as is evidenced by the fact that he was placed upon several of the most important committees, where his action was characterized by skill and faithfulness to the trust of his positions. Mr. Hough has never been a candidate for other offices than those to which he was elected as stated. He has been an earnest and enthusiastic Republican since the organization of that party, and cast his first vote for President for John C. Fremont. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, joining that order in 1860. In religion he is liberal. His views perhaps more nearly accord with the Unitarian faith than any other. He has, however, been a liberal supporter, financially, of the various religious denominations of his home, contributing generously toward the erection of their churches. He was married, on the 26th of March, 1862, to Miss Tillie C. McDowell, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs. Hough is a lady of refined tastes and accomplishments, and is in every way fitted to preside over her elegant and hospitable home. They have an interesting family of three children, two sons—William A., aged fifteen; Clarence A., aged thirteen—and a daughter, Mabel, aged six years. As before intimated, Mr. Hough is an eloquent speaker and logical reasoner, has marked literary and forensic ability, and is eminently successful alike at the bar and upon the lecture platform. He is public-spirited and benevolent, contributing to the success of all worthy enterprises, and is one of the most earnest and eloquent friends of the public schools of the county and state, which interests he has ably advocated and defended as a legislator, a lecturer, and in his capacity of private citizen. He has been remarkably successful, not only in his professional and public career, but also financially—having by his own exertions, and with strict probity, achieved a handsome competence—and is one of the largest tax-payers in the county. Socially, he is genial and pleasant, always gentlemanly in his manner, and has the happy faculty, not only of making friends, but of binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart.

HOWARD, NOBLE P., physician and surgeon, Greenfield, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 11, 1822. His parents were George W. and Susannah Howard. His father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, removing to that place from Baltimore, Maryland. During the War of 1812 he was a soldier in the American army, and died while the subject of this sketch was still very young. Noble P. Howard came to Indiana with his mother in 1836, and was educated at Brookville, Franklin County, where he received a good English education. In 1840 he began the study of medicine with the eminent and well-known Doctor H. G. Sexton, of Rushville, Indiana, where he read for three years. From his earliest youth he had a great inclination toward a professional life, and under the skillful training of his able preceptor he made rapid advancement in his studies. In 1843 he removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, his present home, and began the practice of medicine and surgery. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of limited circumstances, by his energy and strict attention to his professional duties he soon won for himself a prominent position in the medical practice of the county, and has been eminently successful, both in his profession and in business matters generally. That he has earned the confidence of his medical contemporaries is evidenced by the fact that he has from time to time been placed in prominent and responsible positions by them. In 1877

he was vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society; has served as president of the Union Medical Society of Hancock and Henry Counties, and also as president of the Hancock Medical Society. He also holds a diploma from the college of Physicians and Surgeons and the Indiana Medical College, both of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. He has also held several official positions in other departments of life. In October, 1862, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the 12th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served during its term of enlistment, doing eminent service in his profession during the campaign through Maryland and Virginia. On the reorganization of the regiment he was recommissioned, but, his home duties demanding his attention, he declined to accept the offer. He was deputy collector of internal revenue, serving under collectors Theodore P. Haughey, J. J. Wright, Austin H. Brown, and Charles F. Hogate, the whole time covering a period of about eight years. Doctor Howard has manifested great interest in all that tended toward the advancement of the public interest, having taken stock in nearly all the gravel roads centering at Greenfield, and contributed largely toward the building of churches and other public edifices, and assisted materially in the development of the town and county. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, joining that order in 1856, since which time he has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment. In 1861 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the state of Indiana, in which position he served with honor to himself and profit to the fraternity. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and does much for its interests. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and an earnest Union man during the Civil War. In 1856 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Representative, but, the county being Democratic, he was defeated by the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole. As a test of his personal popularity, it may be said that he received one hundred and forty-four more votes than were cast in his county for ex-Governor O. P. Morton, then a candidate for the first time for Governor of Indiana. He was a Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, when his esteem for that great man induced him to support him, and he has since voted and acted with the Democratic party. He was married, April 23, 1844, to Miss Cinderella J. Gooding, daughter of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and a sister of Judge D. S. Gooding, General O. P. Gooding, and Hon. H. C. Gooding. Doctor Howard is now senior member of the medical firm of Howard, Martin & Howard. He is a gentleman of firm convictions and uncompromising integrity, and stands high, both in his profession and as a man.

HOLMES, WILLIAM CANADA, third son of a family of twelve children of William and Elizabeth (Lyons) Holmes, was born at his father's old homestead on the national road, near Indianapolis, May 23, 1826. His father was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but removed at an early age to Ohio, and in 1821 settled in what was then known as the New Purchase, now Marion County, about three miles west of Indianapolis, on Big Eagle Creek, where he resided until his death, in 1858. Mr. Holmes was among the first to volunteer his services in the famous Black Hawk War of 1831. No pioneer of the New Purchase lived more respected or died more regretted by his numerous friends than "Billy Holmes," as he was familiarly called. William Canada, when only seventeen years old, contracted with his father for the management of his saw-mill, and continued to run it until he was twenty years of age; in the mean time, when the mill was idle, going to school, he received a fair English education. When the time had expired for which he took the mill he had laid by a nice capital, besides extricating his father from financial embarrassment consequent upon the building of the mill; he then continued sixteen years longer in the lumber and milling business. In 1857 he purchased the old Isaac Pugh farm, and on it built one of the finest residences in Marion County. In 1865 Mr. Holmes purchased the interest of T. R. Fletcher in the Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, and acted as president. Six months later this bank was consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank. One year after the consolidation he was elected president, which position he resigned two years later, in consequence of failing health, but is yet a director in the same institution. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Coffin & Landers, for the purpose of purchasing and packing pork, the firm name being Coffin, Holmes & Landers. In this firm he remained one year. He then formed another partnership, the name of the firm being Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw. This house had a capacity for slaughtering, packing, and keeping through the summer, fifty thousand hogs, the building and ground costing over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Holmes has added much to the material growth of Indianapolis by the erection of several fine private houses, and a donation of twenty acres of land, with about forty thousand dollars, to aid in the erection of manufacturing establishments—seven acres to the Novelty Iron Works, and thirteen acres to the Haugh Iron Railing Manufactory. Mr. Holmes was ever a man of acknowledged industry, strict integrity, and fine business capacity; but the shrewdest calculations have been disappointed, and the most glowing prospects blighted in seasons of financial depression, and Mr. Holmes, like thousands of others of equal ability and prudence, was unable to stem the

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elected to represent Vanderburg County in the General Assembly, and served one term. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district comprising the counties of Warwick and Vanderburg, and served about eighteen months, when he resigned. In 1856 he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor by the Republican party, without his knowledge and without having sought the nomination, on the ticket which was headed by Oliver P. Morton as candidate for Governor. They were defeated, and Willard and Hammond were elected. In 1861 Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel of the 1st Cavalry, 28th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served as such for over three years. From August, 1861, to April, 1863, he commanded either his own regiment or a brigade in the field in Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In April, 1863, an order from the Secretary of War reached him by telegraph at Helena, Arkansas, requiring him to proceed forthwith to Indianapolis, Indiana, and report to the provost-marshal general. He obeyed the instructions, and on his arrival at Indianapolis he received an order detailing him to act as assistant provost-marshal general for the state of Indiana, and as such to organize the provost-marshal general's bureau in this state. He performed the duties of provost-marshal general, superintendent of volunteer recruiting, and chief mustering officer, until August, 1864, when, his term of military service having expired, he was relieved at his own request, and a few weeks afterwards he, together with his regiment, was mustered out of service. The Republican convention, which met in 1864, nominated Governor Morton for re-election, and presented General Nathan Kimball, who was in the field, for the office of Lieutenant-governor. General Kimball declined the nomination, and thereupon the Republican state central committee, without his being a candidate or applicant for the position, unanimously tendered Mr. Baker the nomination for Lieutenant-governor. In 1865 Governor Morton convened the General Assembly in special session, and, immediately after the delivery of his message, started for Europe in quest of health, leaving him Lieutenant-governor in charge of the administration of the executive department of the state government. Governor Morton was absent for five months, during which time the duties of the executive office were performed by Lieutenant-governor Baker. In February, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the Senate of the United States, and the duties of Governor devolved upon Governor Baker. He was unanimously renominated by the Republican convention of 1868 for Governor, and was elected over the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the most popular men of the state, by the small majority of 961 votes. The canvass was conducted by these two gentlemen with the best of feeling personally towards each other, nothing having occurred to mar the good feeling or the social relations existing between them. It is seldom that a public man reaches the highest position in the gift of the people of his state without defamation or vituperation being hurled at him by his political opponents, especially when the passions and prejudices of the people are excited to the utmost tension, as was the case during the gubernatorial canvass of 1868, which was but a month previous to that of the presidential, when both political parties were straining every nerve, but such was the fact, that not the slightest charge of public or private misconduct was ever laid at the door of Governor Baker, although he had been the acting chief executive of the state for some time. His administration had been characterized as an upright, honest, and conscientious one, so much so that his opponent found nothing to attack but the measures of the party of which Governor Baker was the chosen representative. Since he retired from the executive chair, he has been engaged in the practice of law with O. B. Hord, A. W. Hendricks, and ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, the firm being Baker, Hord & Hendricks.

BLAKE, JAMES, one of the oldest, most prominent, and useful citizens of Indianapolis, was born in York (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1791, and died at his residence in Indianapolis November 26, 1870. His father came from Ireland in 1774, and lived to the age of ninety-nine years, being among the earlier settlers of York County, Pennsylvania. While still a young man, James enlisted as a volunteer in the War of 1812, and marched to Baltimore when that city was threatened by the British forces, serving in the army until the declaration of peace, in 1815. Before entering the army he had worked as a wagoner, and at the close of the war resumed his old occupation on the Alleghanies, and for five years drove a six-horse team between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In November, 1818 he set out on a horseback tour to the far West, going as far as St. Louis, and returning to Pennsylvania in the following April, when he made arrangements for a permanent removal to the West. On the 25th of July, 1821, he settled at Indianapolis, where he resided until the day of his death. His history for fifty years was the history of Indianapolis, and no citizen has ever been more closely identified with the rise and progress of the city and its philanthropic and benevolent institutions than he was. Mr. Blake belonged to a class of men who are fast passing away, and upon whose like we shall never look again. The conditions out of which this sturdy race of pioneers grew have ceased to exist, the struggles of pioneer life are a thing of the past, and the frontiersmen of the West are now distanced in their progress across the continent

James Black

by the locomotives which traverse our broad domain. He lived to see the scattered hamlet of log-cabins replaced by a thriving and prosperous city, and his hand was ever foremost in every enterprise for the good of his city and state. He, with James M. Ray and Nicholas McCarty, nearly fifty years ago, built the first steam mill in Indianapolis, and thus was the pioneer in the manufacturing which is now so vital an element in the city's prosperity. As a surveyor, he assisted in laying out and platting the city. He was selected as commissioner to receive plans and proposals for the old state-house. He was the first to urge upon the state Legislature the importance of establishing a hospital for the insane, and opened a correspondence with the Eastern States on the subject, and to him was afterwards intrusted the duty of selecting a location for that institution. He was an early friend, and was a member of the first board of directors, of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and was also director of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. He was a trustee of Hanover College, of Indiana, and of the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, and at his death was the Indiana commissioner for the building of the Gettysburg monument. For thirty-five years he was the president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and was present during this time at every anniversary but two. In 1847 he was the most liberal contributor to the relief of starving Ireland. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Indiana branch of the American Colonization Society; was the first captain of the first militia company organized in Indianapolis, and held the same place in the first fire company. He was the founder of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill, and embarked a large part of his fortune in that undertaking. He also started the first wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis, which was also not a financial success. On all public occasions Mr. Blake was looked to as the leader and manager of affairs. When the people of Indiana assembled to pay a tribute of respect to a deceased President or Governor, or other great man, Mr. Blake was selected to conduct the order of affairs. When Kossuth visited Indiana, when the soldiers returned from the Mexican War, when the farmers came in with a procession of wagons filled with food and supplies for soldiers' families, when the Indiana soldiers came home from the South, Mr. Blake was always the marshal of the day, and no public procession seemed complete in Indianapolis unless it was headed by him. His whole life was crowned with useful labors. There was, in fact, hardly any public enterprise or movement appealing to public spirit in which Mr. Blake was not conspicuous, constant, and efficient. He was one of those who organized the first Sunday-school there—the Union—and he was ever the foremost man in the cause. For thirty years his majestic form headed the long and beautiful array of Sunday-school children on their Fourth of July celebrations. From the organization of the Benevolent Society, in 1835, until his death he was its president, and the institution was his especial pride and enjoyment. In the temperance movement he was a leader, as in every thing else, and his adhesion to the Democracy was first broken by its conflict with his firmer adhesion to the cause of temperance. He was the patriarch of his Church, admired and revered by all. In every relation of his life, as head of a family, leader of society, chief of his Church, manager of business enterprises, he was always foremost, always honored, equally for his power and his disinterestedness. For fifty years his life was devoted to the good of Indianapolis and its citizens, and we have been able to give but a meager outline of the many fields of usefulness in which he figured. His amiable wife, *née* Miss Eliza Sproule, of Baltimore, to whom he was married in March, 1831, still survives, in full possession of her health and faculties. She shared with her husband the esteem and respect of the community, and was his loving coadjutor in every thing in which her womanly heart and brain could be of service. If Mr. Blake had pursued his own advantage with half the zeal that he devoted to the service of others and the good of the city, he might have died counting his wealth by millions. But his enterprises really prevented him from becoming rich, and at one time, after the failure of the rolling mill, he was seriously threatened with bankruptcy. His ambition all ran to the good of others. It never took a political direction. He never held any popular office except that of county commissioner, or at least he never desired or attained any political prominence, when, with his personal popularity and influence, he might have stood among the highest had he so chosen. His desire for power never seemed to extend beyond the command of a Sunday-school procession or the presidency of a charitable meeting. In him Indianapolis lost a truly good man, a useful citizen, and the community a kind neighbor, a sympathizing friend. Besides Mrs. Blake, four children survive him, all settled and prospering in the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Blake's indifference to the customary objects of ambition, his constant services in all kindly offices and labors, his benevolent face, his venerable appearance, all combined to make him for a whole generation the most conspicuous and revered of the citizens of Indianapolis.

CARLETON, WELLINGTON J., principal of the German-English School, Indianapolis, was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, February 18, 1846. He is the son of William and Maria (Sweep) Carleton. His father, who was of Irish birth, has been a teacher in the Canadian public schools for some forty years, and is

widely known in educational service throughout Canada. He is the author of several Canadian educational works. Many members of the family have been the writers of works widely known. His mother's mother, of Prussian birth, is now one hundred and nine years old. Mr. Carleton, after receiving a common school education, entered the Belleville Canadian Institute, graduating with full honors in 1862. He immediately began as teacher in the Belleville public schools, but afterwards removed to Toronto, passing his examination before the Toronto educational board of examiners, and receiving his permanent certificate. He then attended lectures at the normal school and Toronto University. He was principal of two schools in succession in Ontario, continuing thus for four years, when he removed to Quebec, where he occupied a similar position for two years, including the principalship of the French and English model school at Chelsea. He then taught for three years at Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, after which he spent two years as member of a surveying party north of Lake Superior, and then removed to Au Sable, Michigan, where he taught school for one term. Since then he has been engaged in the public schools in Indiana. In 1875 he entered the German-English school of Indianapolis, of which he is now principal; it employs seven teachers, instruction being one-half in German and one-half in English. The pupils of this school generally take the highest prizes in examination in competition with the public schools. They have also in connection a kindergarten. In 1879 he was principal of the Marion County Normal Institute. He is the author of Carleton's Language Series, a work that has been adopted by the public schools, and is meeting with much favor. Mr. Carleton has been a contributor to some of the leading journals, his articles treating of both education and politics. He has also been principal in the public night schools of Indianapolis for the past five years, a work productive of much good, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Carleton is a man who has devoted his life to the study of education and school systems, in which he has been eminently successful, and upon them is considered an authority. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for two years, and has taken three degrees. He has been an Odd-fellow for five years, and has taken five degrees; a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias for five years, and of the Knights of Honor for four years. He was the organizer of Marion Lodge, No. 601, of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor. In religion he is liberal, and in politics independent. He married, at Port Dover, Ontario, October 12, 1869, Isabella Tibbetts, daughter of Doctor Tibbetts, a minister of the Episcopal Church in Canada. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Carleton is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant and genial in manner, a ready speaker, a fine scholar, and an educated gentleman. He is a man of honor, integrity, and uprightness, respected by all, and beloved by his family. Such is the brief record of one of Indiana's representative educational men, one of those men who have risen by their own industry and perseverance. He is a thorough linguist and mathematician, acquisitions gained by hard study.

JAMESON, PATRICK HENRY, M. D., Indianapolis, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 18, 1824. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Humphreys) Jameson. His father owned and cultivated a farm in Jefferson County; and here his early days were spent, alternating work on the farm with attendance at the common schools of the county, in which he received his primary education. But his naturally studious disposition was not content with the limited knowledge attainable at school, and every spare moment of his time at home was utilized in the study of books, which he devoured with avidity. In this way, without any aid from teachers, he studied algebra, geometry, and the rudiments of Greek and Latin, and made considerable headway in physics, natural philosophy, and general literature. It is said of him that he solved every problem in Colburn's Algebra without the slightest assistance, the fact being that at that time there was not a man in the township who was able to render him any aid in that direction. His father died when he was nineteen years old, and he soon afterwards came to Indianapolis and engaged in teaching school, first as assistant, and afterwards as principal of a private school, which he conducted for three years and a half. During part of this time he also acted as county librarian, and commenced the study of medicine. At his first coming to Indianapolis, he was particularly fortunate in making the acquaintance of several gentlemen of prominence and culture, with whom his associations were of the pleasantest character. Among them were J. C. Fletcher, the talented author and lecturer, B. R. Sulgrove, Augustus Coburn, General John Coburn, Napoleon B. Taylor, William Wallace, Esq., of Indianapolis, and his brother, General Lew. Wallace, Hon. John Caven, present mayor of Indianapolis, and others equally prominent, who were members of a society known as the "Union Literary." From such associations the young aspirant imbibed much of his tastes and habits, and derived much encouragement and incentive to effort. He attended his first course of medical lectures in the University of Louisville in 1847–48, and his second course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848–49, graduating in March of the latter year. Previous to his receiving his diploma he had read medicine

with Doctor John H. Sanders, and was immediately after offered a partnership by his old preceptor, which he accepted, entering at once into active practice. His partner dying a year later, he took charge of the entire business, and has been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession since, and for a good many years enjoyed the largest and most lucrative practice in the city. Doctor Jameson makes no specialty in his profession, but his experience in acute diseases has been very large and quite successful. He is one of the original members of the Indiana State Medical Society, formed in 1849; and a member of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1875 and 1876. He has been an occasional contributor to the medical literature of the day. Among his published writings may be mentioned the "Commissioners' Annual Report for Indiana Hospital for the Insane," 1861 to 1867, inclusive; "Reports for the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind," published by the state; report to Indiana State Medical Society, on "Veratrum Viride in Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers," published in the Proceedings for 1857, and republished by the American *Journal of Medical Sciences;* address on "Scientific Medicine in its Relations with Quackery," published in the Indiana *Medical Journal*, 1871. From 1861 to 1869 Doctor Jameson was commissioner for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. From 1861 to 1866 he was state surgeon in charge of the state and United States troops in quarters at several camps, and in the hospital at the soldiers' home at Indianapolis. From January, 1863, to March, 1866, he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army in the same service. During nearly five years of military service, during which he had charge of a large amount of government property, no complaint of any kind was ever preferred against Doctor Jameson, and in less than a week from his retirement from duty he received a certificate of non-indebtedness to the government. In 1869 he was elected president of the boards of the several benevolent institutions of the state, a position of honor and great responsibility he held for two consecutive terms of four years. He was re-elected by the Legislature for a third term, but, owing to a change in the politics of the state, under an act of the Legislature a new board was appointed by the Governor in 1879. He was a member of the provisional board for the erection of a new insane asylum for women (in connection with the Governor of Indiana and certain other state officers), the building being formally thrown open in 1879. During Doctor Jameson's term as commissioner for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and subsequently as president of the boards, he persistently urged, through his annual reports and by personal solicitation, the need for more extensive accommodations for the patients of the asylum, and it is safe to say that it was largely due to his influence and to his persistent advocacy that the Legislature made from time to time appropriations for the extensive and valuable additions to the institution, which place it in the front rank of establishments of its class in the United States. A perusal of the annual reports of this institution, of which no less than eighteen were written by Doctor Jameson during his connection with it, will show how earnestly and untiringly he insisted on the proper provision being made for the growing needs of the insane; and how well he succeeded can be seen from the fact that when he became officially connected with the asylum there were accommodations for less than three hundred patients, and on his retirement arrangements were made, and the buildings nearly completed, for the accommodation of one thouand and four hundred patients. From 1865 to 1869 he was a member of the city council of Indianapolis. Large indebtedness had been incurred on account of the draft, together with some other expenses. Recognizing the abilities of Doctor Jameson, his associates made him chairman of the finance committee, and he bent his energies to secure the payment of the indebtedness. Before his retirement, on the 1st of May, 1869, the entire amount was liquidated, and there was a balance of two hundred thousand dollars to the credit of the city. While he was in the council he was also chairman of the police board, committee on public printing, and on revision of ordinances. In this latter capacity he made a complete revision of the local laws, which was printed in 1865. Since this time he has taken a lively interest in matters of public taxation and expenditures, the finances, etc., and he has been a frequent contributor on these topics to the public press. In 1876, the expenditures and taxation of the city being very high, he wrote a series of articles under his signature, in the Indianapolis evening *News*, which attracted wide-spread attention, advocating reductions in the fire department, police, and in the consumption of gas, demonstrating clearly how the expense could be reduced one-half. These communications had, undoubtedly, much influence in shaping the levy of that year, and the course of the common council in taxation and expenditure, Indianapolis now ranking among the most economically administered cities on the continent. The succeeding winter, when the Legislature convened, he was made the chairman of a committee of citizens who procured the passage of a very stringent act, limiting the powers of city councils in the levying of taxes to nine-tenths of one per cent, and of school boards to one-fifth of one per cent, and restricting indebtedness to two per cent of taxables. This bill was actively opposed by a majority of the school board, and by the chairman of the finance committee of the common council of the city of Indianapolis. Notwithstanding this, the committee secured the passage of the law, and the result has

demonstrated its wisdom. Opponents tried to show that the schools could not thus be carried on, but facts indicate that the schools and city government have never been in such a good condition. In this Doctor Jameson was prime mover, but was ably assisted by W. H. English, Albert G. Porter, and others of the committee. June 20, 1850, Doctor Jameson married Miss Maria Butler, daughter of a prominent lawyer, the founder of Butler University. He has a family of four children. Two daughters are married, a son is now a law student at Indianapolis, and one daughter is unmarried. He is a man of sound constitution and vigorous intellect. He is as hale as most men of thirty, unobtrusive in manners, courteous in his bearing to all. His character and standing as a physician are very high, and he is regarded as an exemplary husband and father and a good citizen. He is a Republican, and from 1856 to 1860 was chairman of the Republican county committee. He is a member of the Masons. His name is familiar to all classes of citizens, and he is deservedly popular in his profession and outside of it. For fourteen years past Doctor Jameson has been a director of Butler University, and as president of its board disposed of a large amount of real estate belonging to it, and superintended the erection of its buildings at Irvington, near Indianapolis.

JOHNSON, THOMAS E., attorney-at-law, Indianapolis. The life record of the subject of this sketch illustrates in a forcible manner how persistent energy, untiring application, and "clear grit," will overcome the obstacles which early poverty and limited opportunities place in the path to success. A perusal of this brief sketch will show at once that the biographer needs no excuse for giving the subject a prominent place among the "self-made men of Indiana." He was born near Monrovia, Morgan County, Indiana, April 2, 1837. He is the youngest of a family of three sons and one daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Ann Johnson (now Mull). His parents were both born and raised near Goldsboro, North Carolina, where his maternal grandfather, Archibald Bowman (a native of New Jersey), died in 1857, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Johnson, emigrated from North Carolina to Morgan County, Indiana, with his family, and died in that county at about the same time and age as the former, being followed to the grave by his devoted wife within a short time after. The parents of Thomas E. were married in North Carolina, his mother being then eighteen, and the father twenty-five years of age. Immediately after their marriage, placing their few household effects in a one-horse wagon, and with only a few dollars in the treasury, they started for Indiana, both of them making the greater part of the journey on foot. They settled on a tract of land in Morgan County, erected their humble cabin, in which the subject of this sketch was born, and commenced to clear the land, which could scarcely be called a farm at the time of the father's death, in 1838, when Thomas E. was a little over a year old. Left thus without a father before he realized the meaning of the word, it can readily be seen that the molding of his character depended almost entirely upon the widowed mother, whose moral influence was ever the evening star which guided his footsteps through the darkness that at times well-nigh overshadowed his youthful pathway. She was a noble type of the early pioneer mother, whose education was not obtained in halls of learning, but amid the grandeur of the primeval forest. After his father's death she managed the little "clearing," sowing wheat and planting corn with her own hands, as well as doing other work incidental to primitive farm life. She still lives, in her sixty-ninth year, white-headed and honored, revered and respected; and, although the necessity for so toiling has long since passed away, she has ever been foremost in every moral, religious, and charitable enterprise that came within her sphere. The school opportunities of Mr. Johnson's early days were of a very limited character. To use his own expression, "the abundance of poverty of which he was possessed" in childhood necessitated toiling on the farm during the summer months, and it was only in winter that he was enabled to attend school. He stills recalls the feeling of mortification with which he resumed his attendance at school in winter on finding that the more favored children had been able to outstrip him in acquiring knowledge, and, being naturally ambitious, his young heart was fired with the determination to "catch up," which he invariably succeeded in doing. He was blessed with a retentive memory, and by this means was able to second his application in a manner highly effective. This qualification has followed him throughout his career, and has often proved of great advantage in his profession, as he still readily commits to memory, and retains what he has read, when necessity arises for such mental exercise. While still a mere youth he took a keen delight in committing to memory all the leading speeches of Patrick Henry, the Adamses, Webster, Henry Clay, etc., and declaiming them at school exhibitions. The old Roman orators also came in for a share of his attention, and his record in elocution stood very high. Unlike so many who will read this sketch, there was little in the childhood days of Mr. Johnson which he can now look back to with longing for their return. It could not be said of him that "his lines were cast in pleasant places." Poverty, grinding to a youthful and ambitious mind, was a heavy clog in his wheel of progress. He had to earn his own living by

Yours Respty. R. E. Johnson

working at odd times away from home, from the time he was old enough to drop and hoe corn, purchasing his own scanty clothing, the luxury of a vest being unknown to him until he was thirteen years old. More than once in his early youth he had to wade barefooted through snow, gathering corn and feeding hogs, and wounded and bleeding feet were no unusual experience, from traveling over the rough, frozen ground. This is a fair sample of the hardships incidental to his early life. At the age of fourteen he commenced the world for himself, and, having early become familiar with the use of tools, started in to learn the carpenter's trade. At sixteen years of age he began to work regularly at this avocation in the country, and the next year (1854) he received journeyman's wages in the city of Indianapolis. From this time he commanded fair compensation, and was enabled to purchase the necessaries of life, and pay his way through the winter schools. But, whether working at the bench or on the house-top, there existed in the breast of the young man an unquenchable desire for a higher education than he had yet attained, and this longing increased until it became absolutely uncontrollable. The lack of means to assuage this thirst for a deeper draught at the spring of knowledge was an almost unsurmountable obstacle, but he ever kept the goal of his hopes in view. He also early developed a natural taste for the fine arts, which, through lack of time and opportunities, he has thus far cultivated to a limited extent only. From 1855 to 1857 he worked at his trade at Oskaloosa, Iowa, during the summer and fall months, returning home to attend his old school-house in the winter. In the fall of 1858, after another trip West, he returned home, determined to accomplish the one cherished object of his desires—an education. Borrowing some money from an old Quaker friend, he entered the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, and, after purchasing some books and paying a few weeks' board in advance, he used the rest of his borrowed funds to relieve a brother's embarrassment in the West, and was left to his own resources to pay his way through college, which he did. After considerable persuasion on his part, he was allowed by the faculty to pursue an irregular course, selecting for himself studies from each year's schedule, from preparatory up to senior. In this way he was associated more or less the first year with classes of all grades, and by the closest application succeeded in keeping up with them all, only falling below one hundred in one study, that of Latin, in which his average was eighty-eight. While pursuing this rambling literary course he also prosecuted the curriculum prescribed for the law department of the university, then under the professorship of the Hon. John A. Matson. The labor necessary to accomplish this task would deter any one whose determination was not fixed to do or die, and was simply prodigious. Scarcely any portion of the day hours was left open for study, as they were taken up with classes in one or the other departments. From one hundred to two hundred pages of law had to be recited each school day, in addition to the exhaustive labor required for the literary department. But no time was wasted by the young student, who even trespassed on the domain of sleep to compass his desired end, in a way that sounds almost like a stretch of the imagination. Having no time for review he made one reading answer the purpose, to which he devoted the hours from 6 P. M. to 4 A. M. In his sleep, which he snatched at intervals of study, he was in the habit of involuntarily repeating the whole number of pages of law which he had previously read, and could afterwards arise and go to his class with his lessons imprinted on his mind as firmly as the events of a dream from which one suddenly awakens. This extraordinary faculty has been retained up to the present time, and has often proved of incalculable benefit to Mr. Johnson, and has more than once extricated him from a dilemma. In addition to those labors came his duties to the college societies and moot-court, familiar to all college students. At last the ambition of his heart was partially gratified, and he graduated in the law department March 27, 1860, and the same year went West "to grow up with the country." But, in order to vote for President of the United States, he returned to Indiana in the fall of the same year, expecting to move to his chosen location the ensuing spring, but with that season came the war, and for a time blasted all his hopes. On March 28, 1864, concluding that the capital city was a good location for business, he moved to Indianapolis, and on his arrival in that city found himself in possession of a few household goods and sixty-five dollars in money. With this sum he commenced the erection of a five-room cottage, a home being the first object of his desires. The city lot was wholly unpaid for. He performed the entire manual labor himself, except plastering, and, being too poor to engage in the practice of law—besides there was but little litigation at that time—he was employed that year at his trade, working on his home at odd times and at night, and at the end of six weeks moved into his house unplastered, in which condition it remained until fall. His work at his trade proved remunerative, and the spring of 1865 found him with eleven hundred dollars cash, after the payment of what he owed. With this reserve he built a larger house, again performing the work with his own hands, and procuring his building material mostly from the woods. This house when completed was worth over three thousand dollars, and now Mr. Johnson found himself for the first time in a position in the city to embark in his chosen profession. In October, 1866, he commenced the practice of law in Indianapolis, and has

continued in it ever since, having built up a large and lucrative business, which is constantly increasing. While he has not yet reached the point at which men begin to be called wealthy, his circumstances are such that he can look back with a feeling of relief on the privations he has endured, while his progress onward and upward in his profession is as steady as the sun in its course. The same painstaking industry which characterized his school and college days is apparent in the lawyer, and he is known at the Indianapolis bar as a man of tireless energy and unwavering fidelity. His briefs show signs of the most careful preparation, and stand the test of judicial inquiry almost invariably. He is a man who makes no pretense to superiority, thoroughly democratic in his simplicity of manner, but tenacious of his convictions when once formed. He is an advocate of compromise in preference to litigation; but when compromise fails is always prepared for the legal strife. This trait of character he carries into his position on questions of war. He has no desire for military glory, and unless in case of foreign encroachment is essentially a man of peace. He believes that Americans, in the settlement of all disputes between themselves, should appeal to the ballot and the courts, "the former the greatest right given to man, and the most abused." He is a member of no secret society, and has never aspired to any political distinction. With Henry Clay, he thinks that "the most exalted office is but a prison, in which the incarcerated incumbent daily receives his cold, heartless visitants, marks his weary hours, and is cut off from the practical enjoyments of all the blessings of genuine freedom." Mr. Johnson's religious ideas are rather on the independent order. His father was a Quaker and his mother a Methodist, and his views are somewhat tinged with the tenets of both those sects. His ideas on the subject of the Lord's-supper and baptism are rather novel, but he does not obtrude his belief, preferring that all should enjoy perfect liberty of conscience. "Be charitable to all and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," sums up his religion. His political opinions are well defined. He entered the ranks of voters when the Republican party first came into power, and in its early record he still feels no small degree of personal pride, as with it his first votes were cast. He left the party when Sumner, Greeley, Julian, and others did, and attended the Cincinnati Convention with the Indiana delegation in 1872. Since then he has in the main adhered to the policy then adopted by the Liberal Republicans, and, as that policy and platform were subsequently ratified by the Baltimore Convention, he has acted with the Democratic party. From his youth up he had always taken a great interest in national politics, and he is probably as well informed on the lives and characters of the leading public men of the day as many who have been, and are, high in the councils of the nation. He still takes an absorbing interest in national questions, and is outspoken in his denunciation of what he calls "National Banditti Politicians." On the 4th of April, 1861, Mr. Johnson married Miss Rachel R. Marker, a native of Hendricks County, Indiana. She is nine months her husband's junior. Her parents were from the state of Delaware, immigrating to Indiana soon after their marriage. Her father, Curtis Marker, died in October, 1879, having attained the ripe old age of seventy-five. Her mother died suddenly in 1860. Mrs. Johnson lost in the service of the United States one brother at Springfield, Missouri, and another of tender years, who fell early in the morning of victory, pierced through the forehead by a musket-ball, at Fort Donelson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's family consists of one son, Harrie, and two daughters, Rose and Bessie. The wife and mother has proved in every sense of the word a fitting partner to her husband, sharing his trials and helping him to face them, until now, in the sunshine of a happy home, they enjoy the gladness which results from difficulties conquered and obstacles removed. Mr. Johnson has done some good service on the stump in the campaigns of 1872 and 1876, and is regarded as a forcible and effective speaker. He is tall and commanding in appearance, being over six feet in height, has keen gray eyes and expressive countenance. If history repeats itself, there is little doubt that Mr. Johnson is destined to come before the public more prominently before many years.

JONES, AQUILA, of Indianapolis, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, July 8, 1811. His father was a farmer, of limited circumstances, which denied him more than very meager opportunities for information or the acquisition of an education. He remained at home, working upon the farm, until 1831, when his parents started westward, settling in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, where a son, Elisha P. Jones, had preceded them six years, and who, at the time of their arrival there, was engaged in mercantile business, and held the office of postmaster. Young Aquila Jones at once entered his brother's store as clerk, which position he filled creditably until he left his employment in 1836. At this period he married Miss Sarah Ann Arnold, and moved to Missouri, but after the lapse of one year he returned to Columbus, and purchased a hotel; conducted its business for about eight months, when his wife died. Soon after this sad event he disposed of the hotel and forever bade adieu to that uncongenial line of business—one that was too narrow and circumscribed to suit his tastes or the inclinations of his active and vigorous intellect. He

had scarcely wound up his hotel business when his brother, Elisha P., died. He at once engaged to take the stock of goods, and he immediately succeeded his brother as postmaster, and conducted the business of a "country merchant" for many years successfully, first in conjunction with his brother, Charles Jones, and subsequently with B. F. Jones, another brother, until the year 1856; from 1838 to 1854 he was most of the time postmaster at Columbus, but during the latter year he resigned the office. In March, 1840, he was again married, to Miss Harriet Cox, whose father was the Hon. John W. Cox, of Morgan County, Indiana. He was appointed by President Van Buren to take the census of Bartholomew County, in 1840, and, at the expiration of the succeeding decade he was assigned to the same duty by President Fillmore. He was tendered the office of clerk of Bartholomew County, the acceptance of which he declined. In 1842 he was elected by a complimentary majority to a seat in the Indiana state Legislature, where he served during the session of 1842–43. In 1854 President Pierce appointed him Indian agent for Washington Territory, but he rejected the appointment. He was then urged to accept a like agency in New Mexico, but he again declined. In 1856 he was elected Treasurer of the state of Indiana. In 1858 he was renominated by acclamation for the same position, but this time he would not consent to remain on the ticket (Democratic), for reasons personal to himself. The Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company selected him for its treasurer in 1861, in which capacity he served until 1873, when he became president, in place of John M. Lord, resigned. In the same year, he was elected to the presidency of the Indianapolis Water Works Company, but he resigned in four months, the rolling mill requiring all his attention. Mr. Jones has had twelve children, only three of whom are dead. His eight sons are well settled in business in this city and county, and are prosperous and highly respected by all who know them. His daughter is the wife of deputy postmaster Holloway. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones's political sentiments are Democratic, and always have been. Mr. Jones first established a reputation for industry, honesty, integrity, prudence, and a temperate evenness of habit. He always possessed energy, resolution, determination, and adopted early in his life for his motto, "I will find a way, or make one." He possesses sound native sense, cautious judgment, keen foresight, and accurate powers of observation. With these endowments, he was prepared for the training processes of life; and it is safe to infer that he was an apt pupil, as unquestionably he was an attentive one. That his career has been a highly successful one, is generally known. He has accumulated wealth simply as a result of the growth and exercise of these qualities. There are no cascades, whirling eddies, or shallows on Mr. Jones's life-stream; it has always had an even, deep, and steady flow. He moves steadily on, observing the maxim of Amos Lawrence, "Do what you do thoroughly, and be faithful in all accepted trusts," and forever keeping the current of his endeavor in continual motion, his various faculties employed. He always has a fixed end and aim in view. Weathercock men are nature's failures. There is nothing vacillating about him; and when he acts he does so quietly, but with decision. He wills strongly and positively. There is no ostentation or show about him. He is neither rash nor excitable, and in all his enterprises he "hastens slowly." Mr. Jones's private character is without a stain, and his name carries no blemish. Ordinarily, he is reticent, preferring silence, and allowing others to step to the front. When he does speak, he has premeditated his words, and talks to the point. He goes about his work noiselessly, and if he performs a charity it is not blazoned on the corners, or announced through the papers, that every lip may gather it and run. When Aquila Jones—whose life we have hastily and imperfectly sketched—shall have closed his useful and active career, long, long after he shall have passed

"To that bourne from whence no traveler returns,"

he will be kindly, affectionately remembered by his kindred, friends, and acquaintances, as a man of generous, noble impulses; for his sterling qualities of head and heart; for his many acts of kindness and beneficence; remembered as one who loved his home, his kindred, his friends, the good that was in the world; as one whose heart was attuned to the music of friendship, as the stars are to the melodies of heaven; as one who had the Christian's love for his fellow-man, and if at times its disc was clouded by a resentment or a doubt they soon vanished in the warm sunshine of his nature, as the ice-jewels of an autumn morning disappear before the radiance of the sun; remembered as one who believed in and acted upon the grand sentiment embraced in Polonius's advice to his son Laertes, in the play of "Hamlet:"

"To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

JULIAN, JACOB B., was born January 6, 1815, in Wayne County, on a farm lying just south-west of Centerville, Indiana, then a territory. His parents were Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian. He is, on the part of his mother, of German descent. From his father he receives a blending of French and Scotch lineage. Mr. Julian, who was one of the pioneers of

Indiana Territory, came from North Carolina in the year 1808, and settled in what is now known as Wayne County. He there married, in 1810, Rebecca, a daughter of Andrew Hoover, whose family had arrived from North Carolina in 1806, but were originally from Hanover, Germany. He was a prominent man in the early settlement of the county, and was a Justice of the Peace at a time when that was a very important office. He was also a member of the board of commissioners, and in after years a representative in the Legislature. In the year 1823, with the intention of making the Wabash Valley his home, he journeyed through the almost pathless forests with his young wife and family, consisting besides Jacob (then eight years old) of his sisters Sallie and Elizabeth, and his brothers, George W., Isaac H., and John M. They had just reached their destination when he was taken ill, died, and was buried on the plains of the Wea. His young and heart-broken widow performed the terrible task of returning to her old home with her fatherless children. She survived her husband forty-five years, dying in 1868 at the home of her daughter in Iowa, having reared her children, seen them all married, and lived to see her grandchildren arrive at manhood's estate. John, the eldest brother of Jacob B. Julian, died in 1834, greatly lamented; his sister Sallie married Jesse Holman; still lives as his widow, in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Elizabeth was united to Allison Willits, who died some years since; she afterward married Mr. Beatty, and is now residing in Iowa. Isaac H. is editing a newspaper in San Marcos, Texas. George W., who was for twelve years a member of Congress, and is well known in the political arena, still lives at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, although he was reared on a farm and taught to work by his good and intelligent parents, who were ambitious to have their children worthy and useful citizens, received a fair common school education, to which he afterward added a knowledge of Latin and the higher English branches. He thus, as did his brothers and sisters, acquired a taste for books and an appetite for learning, which he has never lost. To the careful guidance of his parents, and especially to that of his mother, he attributes every success that has crowned his path through life. Like many others of the preceding generation, his hours for study were few and far between, most of his time being spent in learning his trade and working at the blacksmith's forge. His thirst for knowledge was so great, however, that he determined upon the adoption of law as a profession; and, obtaining employment in the office of the county clerk he in leisure hours prosecuted his studies in that direction, afterward completing the course in the law office of Judge John S. Newman. In 1839, after a pretty thorough examination, he was admitted to practice, being then twenty-four years of age. On Christmas eve of the same year, he was married to Martha Bryan, an intelligent and lovable lady, the daughter of Henry Bryan, who resided near Centerville, and was a government surveyor and leading citizen of Eastern Indiana. Mr. Julian has now been in the practice of law or on the bench for a period of forty years, and expects to "die in the harness," working to the last. Until his twenty-fourth year, Jacob B. Julian resided nearly all the time in Centerville and vicinity, thence removing in 1839 to Muncietown for the purpose of practicing his profession. Remaining, however, only eight months, he returned to Centerville, where he continued to reside, being identified with the interests of that section for more than thirty years thereafter, or until October 28, 1872, when he removed to Indianapolis. In the year 1844 Mr. Julian was elected prosecuting attorney of the Wayne Circuit, then composed of the counties of Wayne, Fayette, Union, Rush, and Decatur, riding on horseback, as was the primitive custom, around the circuit. In this capacity he served two years, with such entire satisfaction to the community that at the expiration of his term, in 1846, he was elected to the state Legislature, and was re-elected in 1848 to the same position. Mr. Julian was largely identified with the best interests of Wayne County, the building of turnpikes and the construction of public improvements. He also took stock in the Indiana Central Railway. From the time of its organization, in 1863, he was for ten years, or until his removal to Indianapolis, president of the First National Bank of Centerville. In 1873 Mr. Julian removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, of which he was one of the original proprietors and founders. It is the seat of the North-western Christian University. Mr. Julian contributed liberally and used every effort to effect its removal from its former location to this charming and picturesque vicinity. In the year 1876 Mr. Julian was made Judge of the Marion Circuit Court, which position he held two years, and in which he added to his reputation as an able lawyer that of an upright judge. In politics Judge Julian was an old-line Whig, and cast his first vote for General William Henry Harrison, in the year 1836, and was identified with the Republican party from its first inception. He represented that party as a delegate to the National Convention held at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated J. C. Fremont. In 1872 he joined the liberal Republican movement and voted for Horace Greeley. His last vote was cast for our own popular statesman, T. A. Hendricks, whom he would like to see again nominated and elected. Judge Julian has one son, John F., now in his fortieth year, who is distinguished for his scholarly attainments and his devotion to business as his father's law partner. Personally, Jacob B. Julian is of the pleasantest, genial type of gentleman, who has an encouraging word and

kindly thought for all who need them. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the various courts of the state of Indiana.

JULIAN, GEORGE W., was born on May 5, 1817, about one mile south-west of Centerville, then the shire town of Wayne County, Indiana. His father, Isaac Julian, was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Indiana Territory in the year 1808. The family is of French extraction, the first of the name in America having settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. A son of his, as appears from Irving's "Life of Washington," was residing in Winchester, Virginia, in 1775, from which place he removed to Randolph County, North Carolina, shortly after Braddock's defeat. Mr. Julian's father, a lineal descendant of his, was prominent among the pioneer settlers of Eastern Indiana. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and, after filling different county offices, was chosen a member of the state Legislature in 1822. He died the year following, when George was six years of age, one of six young children left to the care of a faithful mother, but to an inheritance of poverty and hardship. The history of their early life, if written, were but another chapter from

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

Suffice it to say that, under these adverse influences, George early developed his principal later characteristics. He was diffident to the last degree, but was possessed of a strong will. He was particularly distinguished for diligence and unconquerable perseverance in the path of mental improvement, or in whatever else he undertook to accomplish. After his day's labor in the field, he pored over his tasks till a late hour of the night by the light of a fire kept up by "kindlings," which he regularly prepared as a substitute for the candles which could not be afforded. His only educational privileges were those of the common country schools of the period, and a few good books occasionally borrowed from his neighbors. His principal dependence therefore was self-schooling—ever the grand basis upon which the successful student, whether at home, at school, or at college, must build. From such a preparation his next step was teaching, which he followed with credit about three years. It was during his first school that he signalized himself by successfully resisting a very formidable effort of the "big boys," reinforced by some of the hands then at work on the Cumberland or National Road, to compel him to "treat" on Christmas-day, according to a custom then long prevalent in the West. At the close of this school he engaged himself as "rodman" on the Whitewater Valley Canal, intending to become a civil engineer, but he only remained in the service about two months; and the subsequent collapse of our grand system of internal improvements proved a sufficient reason for abandoning this enterprise. It was in the spring of 1839, while teaching in Western Illinois, that Mr. Julian began the study of the law, which he prosecuted chiefly without the aid of a preceptor. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1840, and followed his profession, save the interruptions of politics, until the year 1860. Through the influence of early associations, he began his political life as a Whig, and gave his first vote for President to General Harrison. He was completely carried away by the political whirlwind of 1840, but he frankly confesses that the sum of his political knowledge at that time was very small, and that the "hard cider campaign" was not so much a battle for political reform as a grand national frolic. So far as ideas were involved in his support of General Harrison, he simply thought him a poor man, who lived in a log-cabin, and would sympathize with the large class to which he belonged; while, on the other hand, he regarded Van Buren as an aristocrat and a dandy. In the year 1844 he engaged for the first time in active politics. He canvassed his county pretty thoroughly for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and was quite successful on the stump. His reading and reflection since the canvass of 1840 had seriously shaken his faith in the Whig dogmas respecting the tariff, a national bank, and the policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states; but he entered the canvass of 1844 very zealously, because he believed the triumph of the Democracy would involve the extension of slavery and the danger of a war with Mexico. In spirit and in substance his arguments were identical with those which he urged so vehemently four years later. His opposition to slavery had its genesis in his Quaker training, and the anti-slavery newspapers which fell in his way; and it now became more than ever pronounced through the influence of the writings of Doctor Channing, and the speeches of Adams and Giddings. He made up his mind that he would never vote for another slave-holder for President, and his anti-slavery zeal waxed stronger and stronger, while his faith in the soundness of his early Whig teaching constantly declined. He, however, remained in his party, and in 1845 was chosen as a member of the Legislature from Wayne County, in which he distinguished himself by his advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, and his support of what was known as the "Butler Bill," by the passage of which one-half the state debt was canceled, and the state thereby saved from the fearful peril of repudiation. In this instance he did not hesitate to act independently of his party and in opposition to its leaders, many of whom opposed this important and laudable measure. In the spring of this

year he was married to Miss Anna E. Finch, of Centerville, and resumed his professional duties; but it was not easy for him to escape the contagion of politics. The old party issues were fading out of sight. "Cheap postage for the people" was taking its rank as a new and important question. The land policy of the Whigs, which looked to the sale of the public domain as a source of revenue, was fatally threatened by the new issue of land reform, which proposed to set apart the public lands for free homes for the poor, and to derive a revenue from their productive wealth. The prohibition of slavery in the national territories was rapidly becoming an overshadowing issue. In the mean time, as the national canvass of 1848 approached, the nomination of General Taylor for the presidency by the Whigs was seriously threatened. When it became inevitable, Mr. Julian was placed in a very serious dilemma. It brought on a direct conflict between duty and advantage, between conscience and policy, which it was impossible to escape. His resolve previously made, to abjure politics altogether, and that he would never vote for another slave-holder for President, had to be tested. Wayne County was overwhelmingly Whig, and he was exceedingly reluctant to break with his old friends. But they were extremely intolerant. They could not appreciate his scruples about voting for the owner of two hundred slaves, and in the name of their party they demanded his co-operation in the imperative mood. He finally defied them, and declared his independence. He was chosen a delegate to the famous Buffalo convention of 1848, and was afterwards appointed an elector for the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana. One of his old anti-slavery friends furnished him a horse for the canvass, and he at once took the stump, and for about two months made the country vocal with his Free-soil speeches. He traveled on horseback, generally speaking two or three times each day, and from two to three hours at each meeting. He spoke at cross-roads, in barns, in saw-mills, in pork-houses, in carpenter's shops, in any place in which a few or many people would hear him. He was perfectly psychologized by the anti-slavery spirit, and friends and foes were alike astonished at the rapidly unfolding powers of a soul thoroughly awakened by the truth, while the latter were not a little chagrined to find that they had roused a lion when they thought to crush a worm. The result of this canvass was that, as early as the close of the year 1848, Mr. Julian's Free-soil friends nominated him for Congress. Of course no one then dreamed of his election, but in the following spring the Democrats, smarting under their defeat on the issue of the Nicholson letter, and politically powerless in the district, were quite ready to join the Free-soilers in the congressional canvass. Samuel W. Parker, a prominent Whig politician, and regarded by his friends as one of the best speakers of the West, was the Whig candidate. The canvass was intensely bitter and rancorous. The friends of a life-time, who had become Mr. Julian's enemies the year before, were remorseless in their hostility. The charge of "Abolitionism" was flung at him wherever he went, and it is now impossible to realize the odium then attached to that term in the general opinion. The epithets heaped upon him by the Whig press and politicians of the district were so full of political malice and personal foulness that the fish market would have been ashamed of them. Mr. Julian, however, greatly to the surprise and mortification of his enemies, was elected to the Thirty-first Congress; and no man, of any party, ever charged him with unfaithfulness in that Congress to the principles he had proclaimed at home. Braving all threats and intimidation, he stood shoulder to shoulder with his Free-soil associates in opposing the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Texas Boundary Bill, the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, and the organization of the House in the interest of slavery. His speeches on the slavery question were able and thorough, and the tone of uncalculating radicalism which pervaded them did much to exile him from public life during the ten following years. His speech on the public lands embodies the leading features of the policy on that subject which has since received the indorsement of all parties, and was declared by some of the leading newspapers of the country to be the most thorough speech ever made on the subject. In the spring of 1851, in compliance with the unanimous wishes of his friends, Mr. Julian became a candidate for re-election. The serious reaction which followed the passage of the compromise measures of the year before had greatly changed the situation; but the Democracy of the district had indorsed his action in Congress, and were ready to stand by him in another race. Mr. Parker was again his competitor, and the contest exceeded the former one in bitterness; but the result would have been more decidedly favorable to Mr. Julian than before but for a faction of intensely pro-slavery Democrats, headed by Oliver P. Morton, afterwards a Senator of the United States, who could not endure the thought of any further alliance with "Abolitionism." Through the influence of this faction, Democratic votes enough were withheld from Mr. Julian to defeat his election. Mr. Julian now resumed his professional labors, and again resolved to have nothing more to do with politics, but, very greatly to his surprise, he was nominated the following year for Vice-president of the United States by the Free-soil National Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on the eighth day of August. He accepted the nomination, and made a vigorous canvass on the stump, extending his labors into Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was during this campaign that Mr. Julian delivered an

address at Madison, in this state, upon the political issues of that day, and, in the language of one who heard it, "his logic was as severe and clean cut as blocks of granite ready for the builder's use, and his invective and sarcasm as keen as a Damascus blade." In 1853 Mr. Julian canvassed his congressional district for the purpose of more fully indoctrinating the minds of the people with his own views, and in 1854, when the dogma of "Popular Sovereignty" in the territories sprouted out of the grave of the Wilmot Proviso, and Know-Nothingism made its appearance in our politics, he found it impossible to remain in quiet. The repeal of the Missouri restrictions gave a new impulse to the anti-slavery movement, and if he had so far played the politician as to join the lodges of the new secret order he could easily have been returned to Congress. But he resolved to be true to his convictions of duty, at whatever cost to himself. Nearly all his old anti-slavery friends joined the order, and turned upon him an averted face. The old Whigs were in it almost to a man, as were a very large proportion of the Democrats, but he fought it with all his powers of argument and invective from the very beginning to the end of its life. As a Western politician, outside of the Democratic party, he stood single-handed and alone, and in his worst estate, according to his own story, he had not to exceed a dozen political friends left in the state. But he kept up the fight without flinching, and was as proud of his final vindication as his political enemies were mortified and chagrined. His anti-Know-Nothing speech delivered at Indianapolis on the 29th of June, 1855, and published at the time in the *National Era* and *Facts for the People*, was considered by many the ablest argument extant against that organization, which, for a time, so remarkably took possession of the public mind. It also had its value as a just and stinging rebuke of his anti-slavery friends for their temporizing policy. In the canvass of 1854 they were generally willing to accept a position of subordination, and even of silence, under the new captains who commanded them, lest the pro-slavery prejudices of the people should be roused and their anti-slavery progress hindered. In many localities they allowed themselves to be so complicated with county offices and peculiar local arrangements that it was not thought wise for an anti-slavery man to officiate as a leader. All this was graphically set forth in the speech referred to, while it gave mortal offense to the political trimmers and demagogues who succeeded in making the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the sole issue with slavery, instead of dealing with it as a single link in a great chain of measures aiming at the absolute supremacy of the slave power, and thus inviting a resistance commensurate with that policy. In 1856 Mr. Julian found it quite as difficult to stand aloof from politics as he had in the two preceding years. The strange dispensation ushered in by the disruption of the Whig party and the Know-Nothing movement was passing away, but its shadow remained. His uncompromising course in the past, and the signs of his growing popularity through the general acceptance of his views, made his active participation in politics exceedingly offensive to the political managers of what was called the "anti-Nebraska" or Fusion movements of the state, but the managers were obliged to accept the inevitable. He attended the first National Republican Convention, at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, and was one of its vice-presidents. He was made chairman of the committee on organization, through whose plan of action the party took life and form, and afterward fully justified the ideas he had espoused so zealously, by the platform adopted at Philadelphia, in the convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton. But the breach between him and the Indiana leaders remained open. The hand of Know-Nothingism was still seen in their movements. In the spring of this year they called a convention at Indianapolis, which dodged all the slavery issues except the single one of "Free Kansas." It expressly voted down a proposition to accept even the name Republican, while the Silver-grey Whigs and Fillmore Know-Nothings of the state were recognized as brethren in full communion. At least one man nominated on the state ticket was an avowed Fillmore man, whilst both Fillmore and anti-Fillmore men were chosen as delegates to Philadelphia and for electors for the state. The strongest pro-slavery portions of the state were abandoned in the canvass because of their strength. Southern Indiana was mainly given over to the tender mercies of Fillmore Know-Nothingism and Buchanan Democracy. The country south of the national road was forbidden ground to anti-slavery speakers, lest success should be imperiled by proclaiming the truth. Neither the economical nor the moral bearings of the slavery question were much discussed, whilst the real issues tendered in national platform were rarely stated from the stump. Elaborate disclaimers of "Abolitionism" were the order of the day, while the people were told that the Republican party only opposed the further extension of slavery, which the old Whig and Democratic parties had done years before, and that it was decidedly opposed to amalgamation, or setting the negroes free. Indeed, so cowardly were the Republican leaders that they systematically suppressed their own electoral ticket during the canvass, until the October election put an end to all hope of a union with the Fillmore party. Such was Indiana Republicanism in 1856, with Oliver P. Morton at its head, and in full sympathy with its spirit and policy. Of course, Mr. Julian could have no sympathy whatever with such tactics. He labored, however, for the success of the ticket, and did his ut-

most to counteract a policy which he believed at once so false and so fatal, but it was in vain. The ticket was overwhelmingly defeated; and while it was afterwards confessed by intelligent and fair-minded Republicans that the campaign had been a mistake, and that the state could have been carried by a bolder fight, the political managers were not in the least conciliated by their humiliating failure, but were even more hostile than ever to Mr. Julian and the principles for which he had contended. During the following year he made a number of speeches in his congressional district, including a very carefully considered one delivered in Henry County on the 4th of July. It was a pretty thorough analysis and review of Indiana politics during the three previous years, and an attempt to point out the lesson to be gathered by the mistakes and blunders of the political leaders. He attended the Republican state convention at Indianapolis on the 4th of March, 1858, which was called by the same class of politicians who had ruled the party since 1854. The Know Nothing heresy was now out of the way, but they still wished to rid themselves of the anti-slavery principles so broadly laid down in the Republican national platform, and substitute the issue of popular sovereignty in the territories. They not only succeeded in this, but made the non-admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution the sole issue of the canvass The ticket nominated was a Douglas ticket, although every man on it was an old Whig, and the campaign opened under the shadow of the defeat which followed this effort to achieve a victory by running away from the principles of Republicanism, and forming a new party on a platform fashioned out of tariff Whiggery and Douglas Democracy. Mr. Julian now had little hope of seeing the Republicans of Indiana take their stand along with those of other Northern States through any efforts he could make; but his own congressional district was fully with him in principle and policy. At the earnest and united solicitation of his friends, he consented to become a candidate for Congress, and made a more vigorous and thorough canvass of his district prior to the nominating convention than he had ever done before. His competitors were Kilgore, Grose, and Holloway, with Morton as a possible reserve; and the popular tide set so strongly in his favor that he was only defeated by a perfect concentration of the strength of all his competitors. During this and the following year he did his utmost, by public speeches and articles for the press, to prevent the Republicans of Indiana from beating a still further retreat from their principles, but his labors were not very successful. The Legislature of Indiana, in February of that year, indorsed the principles of "Squatter Sovereignty" by an overwhelming majority, and even the better class of Republican papers urged the abandonment of congressional prohibition of slavery in the territories. Mr. Julian's own congressional district, however, still remained steadfast, and in the spring of 1860 he was nominated for Congress by a very large majority. He was triumphantly elected in the fall, but his vote fell a little below that cast for the general ticket, owing to the concentrated opposition of old fossil Whiggery and Know-Nothingism as they tumbled into the ditch together. On reaching Washington in the spring of 1861, Mr. Julian was greatly surprised and disappointed by the systematic efforts of the politicians he had vanquished at home to control the civil and military patronage of his district. He had hoped for an end to the old strife, and that he would be accorded the right which the usages of politics gave to members of Congress in such matters. This did not suit the purposes of his foes, and it unavoidably led to still fiercer conflicts between him and them. He accepted their gage of battle, and for many years following, as will be seen, was obliged to encounter their most desperate and unrelenting efforts to crush him. As a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Mr. Julian ranked among the foremost as an able and uncompromising Republican. He decidedly condemned Mr. Lincoln's "Border State" policy, and all temporizing measures. He sought an early occasion to expose the hypocrisy of Secretary Cameron, in pretending to favor an anti-slavery war policy. On the 20th of September he offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 as to forbid the return of fugitives without proof first being made by the claimant of his loyalty to the government. As a member of the Committee on Public Lands, he assisted in maturing the Homestead Bill, which afterwards became a law. He was chosen by the speaker a member of the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War, which gratified him much, as it gave him a place behind the scenes, where he could know something of the movements of our armies and the secrets of our policy; and the revelations which were made to that committee fully confirmed him in his suspicions as to the lack of capacity or want of earnestness on the part of General McClellan On the 14th of January, 1862, he delivered his speech "On the Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," in which he insisted upon the radical policy, that was finally adopted, of striking at slavery as the cause of the war, the arming of the negroes as soldiers, and the confiscation of property owned by men who had taken up arms against the government. Like his other speeches during the struggle, it breathed the spirit of liberty, and had the merit of careful thought, methodical arrangement, and a remarkably clear and forcible diction. Large editions of it were circulated, and it doubtless played its part in creating the public opinion which finally found expres-

sion in the action of Congress in inaugurating a more vigorous policy. On the 23d of May following, he again addressed the House, and in a tone of still more intense earnestness. In referring to the language then so current about the sacredness of the Constitution, he said: "It will not be forgotten that the red-handed murderers and thieves who set the Rebellion on foot went out of the Union yelping for the Constitution, which they had conspired to overthrow by the blackest perjury and treason that ever confronted the Almighty." This speech was the key-note of his approaching congressional canvass, in which the opposition to him was more rancorous than ever before. The hostility of the Democrats was a gentle zephyr in comparison with the blazing wrath of the Republican leaders, who were now determined, at all hazards, to compass his overthrow. But he dealt with them unsparingly on the stump, avowing the broadest radicalism, denouncing General McClellan as a military fraud, and demanding the employment of all the resources of the nation in crushing the Rebellion. His majority was only one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and nothing saved him from defeat but perfect courage and absolute defiance of his enemies. He had against him the general drift of events in this dark year for the Republican cause, the commissioner of patents and his followers, Governor Morton and his instrumentalities, the Indiana Central Railway, which he had offended by defeating its wishes in the matter of route agencies, nine of the twelve Republican papers in the district, and nearly all of its politicians, including the trained leaders whose desperate energy and cunning had pursued him for a dozen years or more. His triumph in this contest had no taint of compromise in it, and he considered it the most honorable event in his career. During the Thirty-eighth Congress much of Mr. Julian's time was employed in the investigations of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which he was again appointed a member by the speaker of the House on its organization. On the 18th of January, 1863, he delivered a speech on "The Rebellion—the Mistakes of the Past and the Duty of the Present," being a review of the political and military situation, and an unsparing arraignment of Democratic policy and Republican conservatism, based upon knowledge supplied by the investigations of that committee. In the summer of that year, when John Morgan and his men entered Indiana, he enlisted with other volunteers at the call of the Governor, and remained in the service eight days. On the 14th of December following, he reported a bill in Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavored to secure its passage, but failed. As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, to which position he had been appointed by Speaker Colfax, he reported a bill in January, 1864, to extend the Homestead Law of 1862 to the forfeited and confiscated lands of those engaged in the Rebellion. It was a very radical and sweeping proposition, which he had considered with great care, and he discussed it pretty thoroughly in a speech delivered on the 18th of March. The bill passed the House on the 12th of May, Mr. Julian making the closing speech, in which he was frequently interrupted by Wood, of New York, and Mallory, of Kentucky, but he fully sustained himself in the debate. On the 19th of May, Mr. Mallory renewed the controversy, charging Mr. Julian with falsehood and forgery, in putting into the report of the previous debate language personally offensive to him, which had not been uttered on the floor. After he had freely indulged his bad temper, and proved the truth of his charges, as he seemed to think, by calling his party associates as witnesses, Mr. Julian disproved them by counter testimony, and, finally, by producing the *Globe* report, which fully sustained his declarations, and overwhelmed his Kentucky antagonist with humiliation and shame. In the mean time, another congressional canvass was pending. In this contest Colonel Solomon Meredith, who had been made a brigadier-general through the influence of Governor Morton and other friends, was Mr. Julian's competitor. The opposition to him was now more furious than ever. The selection of Colonel Meredith as Mr. Julian's competitor showed the utter desperation of the political managers, whose hostility had become a consuming passion; but they were again disappointed. Mr. Julian was renominated by a majority of more than fifteen hundred votes, and re-elected in the fall by more than seven thousand. During the closing months of the Thirty-eighth and the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Julian gave his particular attention to the subject of our mineral lands. The question was, whether the fee of these lands should be vested in the miners, as in the case of agricultural lands and those containing iron, copper, and lead, or be retained in the government, leaving the miners a mere right of possession, under regulations to be prescribed by themselves. It was a new question and a very important one, upon which opinions were much divided; but Mr. Julian espoused the policy of sale, as the only one which would promote security of titles, permanent settlements, and thorough development. He argued the question very fully and forcibly in a speech delivered in the House on the 9th of February, 1865, and in a report from his committee incorporating the bill submitted by him on the subject. Through the hostile tactics of the delegates from California and Nevada his bill was defeated, after an angry debate, in which he paid his respects to those who actively opposed it; but he had the satisfaction of seeing the triumph of the principle of ownership in fee, which he had been the first to espouse, while the cumbersome and complicated machinery of the measure

which became a law was afterwards confessed in repeated efforts to amend it, so as to satisfy the miners and increase the product of the mines. On the 17th of February, Mr. Julian addressed the House on "Radicalism and Conservatism—the Truth of History Vindicated," in which he exercised his customary freedom of speech. While his words met a cordial response from the people, they were very offensive to the conservative leaders at home, whose hostility was thus still further aggravated. During the spring of the year Mr. Julian remained in Washington in attendance upon the sessions of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was there at the assassination of President Lincoln. During the afternoon of the next day he attended a caucus of radical Republicans, which met for the purpose of considering the necessity for a new Cabinet; and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which the new President had been a member, twice met him in special consultation about the situation, and listened believingly to his talk about making "treason odious." He was very cordial to the committee, and seemed to be intensely in earnest; but, a few days afterwards, on the occasion of his meeting the Indiana delegation, he had radically changed his base. In the month of May the Committee on the Conduct of the War completed its final report, which was published in eight volumes, embodying valuable materials for any trustworthy history of the war. On his return home in July, Mr. Julian opened his campaign in favor of negro suffrage. The public mind was by no means prepared for so radical a policy, even in his own congressional district. Many of the most decided anti-slavery men thought it premature, while the Republican politicians were very hostile to it; but for more than three months he faced the question in all its aspects on the stump, and dealt with it without favor or fear. The people were ready to listen to his arguments, and the tide was at last so evidently turning in his favor that, on the 28th of September, Governor Morton made an elaborate speech at Richmond, in which he condemned the whole theory of Republican reconstruction, as subsequently carried out, and opposed the policy of negro suffrage by arguments which seemed to be regarded as overwhelming. Mr. Julian replied to him sharply in two leading newspaper articles, while he made the Richmond speech a text for a still more thorough discussion of the issue on the stump; and at the close of his canvass the Republicans of his district were as nearly a unit in his favor as a party can be made respecting a controverted doctrine. On the 17th of November, by special invitation from the citizens of Indianapolis, and members of the Legislature then in session, Mr. Julian spoke at length in that city on the subject of "Reconstruction and Suffrage." Strong efforts were made by the Johnsonized Republicans to prevent him from being heard, but his audience was a fine one, and he was listened to for two hours, and enthusiastically applauded. Without indulging in any personalities, he analyzed unsparingly the doctrines of Governor Morton's Richmond speech, and thus still further offended that gentleman and his particular friends. The Indianapolis *Journal* went into spasms of wrath, and declared that he had "the temper of a hedgehog, the adhesiveness of a bramble, the vanity of a peacock, the vindictiveness of a corsair, the hypocrisy of Aminadab Sleek, and the duplicity of the devil." The *Journal's* writhings showed that Mr. Julian's speech hurt its mentor, and those who followed his teachings. The facts in detail which make up the history of these remarkable strifes between Mr. Julian and prominent members of the Republican party can not here be given, but they are in his possession, and will bear witness that his great offense was his unflinching devotion to what he believed to be the truth, and his refusal, under all circumstances, to become the tool of men whom he regarded as mercenary and unprincipled. On the 16th of January, 1866, Mr. Julian made a very thorough speech on "Suffrage in the District of Columbia," which was extensively circulated. On the 29th of the same month he spoke on the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction for an amendment to the Constitution; and although the views he expressed did not then prevail, they were afterwards fully vindicated by the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and are now unquestioned. In March following, at the request of intelligent working-men in the employment of the government, he introduced a bill making eight hours a day's work in the navy-yards of the United States. He had not given much thought to the necessity for such legislation in this country, but the eight-hour movement seemed to him an augury of good to the working classes, as the ten-hour movement had proved itself to be twenty odd years before; and he was quite willing to embody the question in a legislative proposition, and thus invite its discussion and the settlement of it upon its merits. Early in the Thirty-ninth Congress he reported a bill dedicating to homestead settlement all the unsold public lands in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida, aggregating about forty-seven million acres. These lands were liable to purchase in large tracts by speculators whenever the machinery of the land department should be restored to these states: and it was to avert this great mischief, and secure these lands as homesteads for the poor of the South, black and white, that this measure was proposed. It passed the House by a large majority on the 7th of February, and the Senate subsequently, and became a law. On the 16th of March he made an important report, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, on the subject of land bounties for soldiers. Petitions were then pouring into both Houses of Congress praying an

equalization of bounties among soldiers of the late war, and that this might be done in grants of land, in conformity to the policy of the government in dealing with the soldiers of previous wars. His report showed by conclusive facts and figures that the attempt to carry out this policy would prove cruel mockery of the soldier, while it would completely overthrow the policy of our homestead, and pre-emption laws; but it recognized the justice of equalization, and recommended that this should be done in money. The effect of this report was remarkable. The soldiers throughout the country were the first to accept its conclusions, while the members of both Houses of Congress promptly followed them in their entire change of base. This was exceedingly gratifying to him, for he saw that he had completely thwarted a movement which threatened the complete spoliation of the public domain. In response to the wishes of the soldiers, he introduced a bill for the equalization of their bounties in money, at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month for the service rendered. This bill, which was referred to the Military Committee of the House, was reported favorably with some amendments, and subsequently passed that body as General Schenck's bill. During the latter part of April, Mr. Julian delivered a speech on the "Punishment of the Rebel Leaders," in which he demanded "the ordinary administration of justice against the most extraordinary national criminals," and declared that "the treason spun from their brains, and deliberately fashioned into the bloody warp and woof of a four years' war, and the winding-sheet of a half a million of men, ought to be branded by the nation a crime." To many this speech will now seem savage, if not blood-thirsty, but the state of the country and the temper of the times must be considered when forming an opinion of it; and the further fact must be considered, that Mr. Julian never minces matters, but speaks his sentiments in the strongest language he can employ. In June he addressed the House on the question of negro suffrage in the lately revolted states. The course of events at this time had forced this question upon the serious consideration of Congress. It did not seem possible much longer to evade it; and yet many Republicans were halting between two opinions. Mr. Julian believed the great danger of the hour was timidity, and his argument was a very vigorous and telling plea for political courage in applying the principles of democracy to the work of governing the states lately in rebellion. During the latter part of July, Mr. Julian was involved in a debate with the California delegation, which consumed the morning hour of three successive days. It grew out of a bill to quiet land titles in that state, and related to the right of pre-emtion on the Suscal Ranche, which he argued at length, but the delegates from California solicited members with such industry and pertinacity that the House finally voted against the asserted right, by a majority of three to one. This was the entering wedge to other wrongs upon the rights of settlers which the country has since witnessed; but Mr. Julian's action was approved by the people of California, while the delegates who fought him so desperately were retired to private life. In the election of this year, Mr. Julian was chosen by over six thousand majority. On his return to Washington in December, he was gratified at the change of feeling among members respecting the fourteenth constitutional amendment, while the policy of treating the lately rebellious states as territories was rapidly gaining ground. Early in the session he reported a carefully considered bill embodying this policy, which was quite favorably received by the press, and on the 28th of January, 1867, he addressed the House in support of it, and in opposition to the measures of Stevens and Ashley. Such, however, was the chaos of opinion on the question of reconstruction, that all these bills were finally superseded by the passage of the military bill. He considered this bill utterly indefensible on principle, that it was completely at war with the genius and spirit of our institutions; but after every other had failed, and the amendment of Mr. Shellabarger securing the ballot to the negro had been adopted, he gave it his support. It was during this winter that his old political enemies at home made a new and very formidable political demonstration against him. Their tactics thus far, including the resort to the bludgeon, had failed. It was evident that he was completely master of the situation in his district, but, if the Legislature could be prevailed upon so to redistrict the state as to deprive him of his strength, their purpose might still be accomplished. In this enterprise they succeeded. Three counties of his district that gave him a majority of nearly five thousand were taken from him, while four others where added in which he was personally unacquainted, and which gave an aggregate Democratic majority of about fifteen hundred votes. During the latter part of this session of Congress, Mr. Julian reported a bill, which passed, amending the Southern Homestead Law so as to require an oath of loyalty by the party applying for its benefit. In the brief session of the Fortieth Congress, which immediately followed the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth, he reported a bill on the subject of agricultural college scrip, which became a law, and thus prevented the wholesale issue of such scrip by the President to the states lately in rebellion. In the organization of the House in December he was again placed at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and was also made a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. On the 11th of the month he obtained the floor for the purpose of noticing a fling in the New York *Tribune* at the Indiana delegation for their vote, just given, in favor of impeaching the Pres-

ident. He made a condensed summary of the reasons which prompted that vote, and paid his respects to the President in a way decidedly pleasing to the Republican side of the House. On the 20th of December the House Committee on Public Lands authorized him to report his bill, previously introduced, forbidding the further sale of our public lands, except as provided for in our pre-emption and homestead laws. This was really a great and far-reaching measure, proposing to make the Homestead Law what it should have been in the beginning. Near the close of the previous Congress he had reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States about five million acres of land granted by Congress in 1856 to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, to aid them in building certain railroads, and which grants had lapsed by failure to comply with their conditions. On reaching the measure in its order, he debated the question at length, and was bitterly opposed by Washburn, Bingham, and Blaine, but his bill passed the House. In the latter part of February, Mr. Julian was selected by the speaker as a member of the Committee of Seven to prepare articles impeaching Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. On the 6th of March he addressed the House at length on his bill dedicating the public lands to actual settlement, and the speech was made a Republican campaign document for the presidential canvass of this year, and was widely circulated. In order to guard against the passage of another land bounty bill, which the House Committee on Military Affairs reported, he prepared another report on the subject, more fully demonstrating the mischief of such a policy than he did in his report two years before. Early in June he gave particular attention to our Indian treaty policy, already referred to, and, after a sharp and telling debate in the House, he succeeded in carrying a joint resolution which led the way to the final abandonment of that policy. He also reported a bill, which passed, relieving honorably discharged soldiers of the late war from the payment of the fees required of other parties under the Homestead Law. In the spring of this year he was overwhelmingly renominated for Congress, notwithstanding the effort to defeat him by the project of reconstructing his district, and on his return home he opened the canvass by a very vigorous speech at Shelbyville, in which he dealt severely with the record of the Democratic party on the subject of the public lands. He was elected by a small majority, notwithstanding the district had been formed expressly to defeat him. The bitterness of this canvass was so unmeasured that on the 25th of October he delivered a speech at Dublin briefly reviewing his congressional career, and showing how, in each successive contest, the warfare against him had increased in bitterness as it declined in power, while he vigorously defended himself against the false charges of his enemies, and vindicated his conduct and his motives. On the 8th of December following he proposed the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, giving the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, without any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on race, color, or sex. This was the first distinct proposition ever made for the enfranchisement of women. After the subsequent ratification of the fifteenth amendment, securing the right of suffrage to the negro, he proposed a sixteenth amendment, in the exact form of the fifteenth, granting the right of suffrage to women. On the 5th of February he delivered his speech entitled "How to Resume Specie Payments." In the Fortieth Congress he was again made chairman of the Land Committee, and further honored by a place on the Committee on Reconstruction. On the 22d of March he introduced a bill striking the word "white" from our naturalization laws, and forbidding any distinction or discrimination founded on color or races in their administration. During this short session he was also able to save some millions of acres of the public domain from the clutches of monopolists, by securing the adoption of a proviso to several large grants, requiring the sales to be made to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than a quarter section, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre. On his return home Mr. Julian found himself so prostrated by overwork, and so constantly harassed by place hunters, that he resolved upon a journey to the Pacific coast as a means of recreation and rest. He started on the 10th of June and was absent nearly three months, spending most of his time in California, but visiting Oregon and Washington Territory. He failed in his purpose, and on his return was unable to bestow his customary attention upon his constituents. On reaching Washington in December, he found himself unfit for business, and he spent the greater part of the winter of 1869-70 in New York in quest of medical aid. While in the city the question of his renomination had to be considered, and after much hesitation he finally announced himself as a candidate. He was anxious to complete some important measures of reform in our land policy, and he greatly desired to rebuke the course his enemies had pursued in the previous canvass. But his health was so utterly broken down that he could neither manage the canvass nor acquit himself with any credit if again elected; and he saw, too late, the great mistake he had made in not promptly declining the race. Through some unseen influence nearly all the Republican papers in the district suddenly wheeled into line against him, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, always hitherto friendly, now opened its batteries against him. The tactics of his enemies at home were unscrupulous to the last degree, and while he was scarcely able to be out of bed, and his services were constantly demanded in the Land Committee and

that on reconstruction, he was obliged to keep up a constant correspondence with his friends at home, and supervise the canvass so far as it was possible. Having entered into this fight, he was intensely anxious to win, and it seemed to him impossible to abandon the unfinished legislative projects upon which his heart was set; but when the news came announcing his defeat he accepted it as a blessed deliverance. It seemed to him and his friends that his life had been saved by the event. He could not help feeling the great injustice done him after so many years of hard and faithful service, and at the moment of his perfect vindication by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, when it seemed to him his triumph should have been signal. But he was perfectly reconciled to the idea of retirement and rest. The district convention indorsed his course in Congress, and his letter to the convention, cordially acquiescing in the result, left him still the favorite of his constituents. During the session of the Forty-first Congress his bill forbidding the sale of public lands, save to actual settlers, passed the House, though in a modified form. Another important measure previously introduced by him also passed, declaring that a settlement under the pre-emption law shall be deemed a contract between the settler and the government, and shall create a vested right of property which can only be diverted by his failure to comply with the conditions of the law. He also reported from his committee a very important bill defining swamp and overflowed lands. During the following session he found it necessary to prepare another report against land bounties to soldiers; and, in order to pacify the advocates of such bounties, he introduced a bill amending the Homestead Law by deducting their term of service from the time of settlement required. On the 21st of January he delivered another speech on the land question in which he dealt with the whole subject more thoroughly than ever before. Large editions of it were circulated in English and German. On the 20th he moved to strike the word "male" from the suffrage clause of the bill for the government of the District of Columbia, on which the yeas were fifty-five. On the last night of the session his bill defining swamp and overflowed lands was reached, and, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass it, the yeas were ninety-seven and the nays sixty. On a similar motion as to his bill to prevent the sale of public lands, except to actual settlers, the vote stood one hundred and nine yeas to sixty-nine nays. These were very gratifying votes to him, as they clearly indicated the early triumph of these important measures. It was during this session that General Grant and Babcock inaugurated the San Domingo project, and that Sumner was degraded from the chairmanship of his committee; and Mr. Julian retired to private life just as the "irrepressible conflict" began to develop itself between the element of reform in the Republican party and the leadership that sought to hide its sins under the mantle of its past achievements. Mr. Julian's congressional career was now closed. In the beginning public opinion was overwhelmingly and fiercely against him, but he resolved, at whatever cost, to revolutionize that opinion, and reconstruct it in conformity with his own earnest convictions, and he wore himself out in the complete abandon of himself to the task. From the beginning to the end of the struggle, the politicians of the district where against him, and they were numerous and formidable, while he was obliged to stand single-handed and alone as the champion of his cause in debate. Probably no congressional district in the Union was ever the theater of so much hard toil by a single man; but he succeeded in his undertaking. Step by step he saw his constituents march up to his position, and the old "burnt district" at last completely disenthralled and transfigured by the faithful and ceaseless administration of anti-slavery truth. He saw slavery itself perish, but he never fought it as the champion of "one idea" He regarded the abolition of the chattel slavery of the Southern negro as simply the introduction and prelude to a far grander movement, looking to the emancipation of all races from all forms of slavery; and when he went out of Congress he could point with satisfaction and pride to the record he had made in the practical illustration of this truth. He believed in the "rights of men," whether trampled down by Southern slave-holders, the monopolists of our public domain, the remorseless power of corporate wealth, the legalized robbery of a protective tariff, or the power of concentrated capital in alliance with labor-saving machinery. During the summer of 1871, Mr. Julian supervised the publication of a volume of his principal speeches. In the fall he prepared an article for the press, which attracted a good deal of attention, entitled, "Wanted! Another New Dispensation." In this article he foreshadowed his future course by pointing out the reforms which the Republican party should espouse as the condition of its continuance in power. He insisted that the party needed a "new dispensation" in the direction of tariff reform, in its land policy, in the reform of our civil service, and respecting the labor question. These points were set forth in detail and with emphasis. He did not propose the disruption of the Republican party, and did not desire it; but he insisted that it could only continue to govern the country on the condition of radically reconstructing its ideas and policy in conformity with the views he expressed. Early in the year 1872 Mr. Julian visited Washington, and conferred with Trumbull, Schurz, and Sumner about the political condition. While there he was urged by leading Republicans from different parts of Indiana to become a candidate for Congress-

man at large under the new apportionment, and after much hesitation he gave his consent; but on further reflection he finally sent a telegram to Mr. W. P. Fishback, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the day before the State Convention met, positively forbidding the use of his name. He wanted the compliment, but could not consistently accept it, as he had fully made up his mind that he would not support General Grant for the presidency, if nominated, as it was now certain he would be. His conduct towards Sumner, and his alliance with the "Senatorial Group," had rendered this morally impossible. In the latter part of March he fully committed himself to the Liberal Republican movement in a published letter, defining his position, and giving his reasons in very strong and earnest words. He separated himself from the old party with the sincerest regret. His revolt against its discipline painfully reminded him of his experience in 1848, and he had never dreamed of being again called to a fierce conflict with old and dear friends. No public man in the party in the state had a better record, or had won a fairer national reputation. The party was in the pride of its power, with great deeds behind it, accustomed to have its own way, and as able as it was willing to crush all dissent in its ranks. He had been with it and of it in all its achievements, and could not fail to see that in facing the wrath and scorn of such an organization, and joining hands with its foes, he would be obliged to taste political death. He could not fail to see that his Republican friends every-where would become his unrelenting foes; but he saw no honorable way of escape, and with an unflinching purpose he resolved to face all the consequences of his decision. In this loyalty to his convictions, and disloyalty to his party, it was enough for him to know that he performed the bravest and most praiseworthy act of his life. He attended the Cincinnati Convention of the 1st of May, in which he worked hard for the nomination of Adams. Notwithstanding his failing health, he opened the canvass in July in a speech at Indianapolis, which was published in the Liberal newspapers, and widely circulated as a campaign document. He continued on the stump till the close of the canvass, constantly encountering torrents of abuse and defamation. The venom of his old Republican friends even surpassed that which confronted the Abolitionists in their early experience. The leaders of Grantism set all the canons of decency at defiance in their efforts to blacken his character. The Republican editors and orators of the state branded him as a "renegade," an "apostate," and a "rebel." They said he had left the party because he failed to get the nomination for Congressman at large, and repeated and reiterated the statement throughout the entire campaign; and yet they well knew this statement to be false, and that he had peremptorily declined to be a candidate. But he fully availed himself of the right of self-defense on the stump, meeting his assailants with the effective weapons of argument, invective, and ridicule, while their prolonged howl bore witness to the completeness of his work. During the following winter Mr. Julian prepared a thorough article, which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, in opposition to a land bounty bill which had passed the House, and was then pending in the Senate. The article was printed as a tract by the New York Land Reform Association, and incorporated by the Senate Committee on Public Lands into its adverse report on the House Bill, which was thus finally defeated. In September, 1873, he delivered a very carefully considered and elaborate speech on current political topics, at Rockville, Indiana. During this and the three or four following years he devoted much of his time to a course of general reading, which his long political life had hitherto made impossible. In June, 1874, he attended a general anti-slavery reunion at Chicago, in which he spoke on "The Lessons of the Anti-slavery Conflict." During the month of August he made a series of speeches in behalf of women suffrage, in Michigan, the question having become a practical one in that state by a proposed Constitutional amendment. In the fall of this year he discussed the same question in a series of speeches in Iowa. In October, 1875, he delivered an address, which he had prepared with much thought and care, before the anti-slavery reunion in Greensboro, and in February, 1876, he delivered the same at Spiceland, and before the literary societies of the Northwestern Christian University. In April he visited New York and Washington, and conferred with prominent Liberals as to the political outlook. He looked forward with hope to the New York conference of Liberals, which was to meet in May, but was completely in the fog as to the course which coming developments might make it his duty to pursue. He was willing to support Adams or Bristow, but fully determined not to support any man whose election would prolong the rule of Grantism. The nomination of Hayes and Tilden added new complications, and divided and embarrassed independent voters in reaching their final conclusions; but, having faith in Governor Tilden as the champion of political reform, and believing that Hayes would prove the instrument of the political leaders who had finally accepted him as their candidate, Mr. Julian determined to support the former. Soon after this decision he began the preparation of a strong political speech, which he delivered in the Opera-house in Indianapolis on the 26th of August, to a magnificent audience. He thoroughly argued the pending political issues from his independent stand-point, and while vividly portraying the profligacy of Grantism during the previous eight years, and clearly presenting his reasons for support-

ing Governor Tilden, he condemned the machinery of both the old political parties, and expressly reserved his entire political independence. In style, method of discussion, the skillful marshaling of facts, force of argument, and effectiveness of appeal, it decidedly commended itself to the people. In speaking of it, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* declared that in "elegance of diction it excels any address made in the present campaign, and is worthy of the pen of Addison or Steele. In incisive arguments and trenchant sarcasm it is equal to the best efforts of Burke or Grattan; and its inexorable logic reminds one of Webster and Calhoun." Through the agency of the Associated Press it appeared in the leading newspapers of the country, and was largely circulated as a campaign document in the state; while the National Democratic Committee afterwards printed and circulated in pamphlet the enormous number of two million copies during the campaign. No speech ever delivered in this country had a greater circulation, unless, possibly, it be that of Sumner on the "Barbarism of Slavery." He continued on the stump till the close of the canvass, and was universally accorded the credit of very effective service. After the election, when the result became doubtful, he visited New Orleans, at the request of Mr. Hewitt, for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board, and securing, if possible, a fair count of the vote. He remained there nearly a month, and on his return, at the request of the Indiana Democratic state central committee, prepared an elaborate speech, in which he overhauled the action of Mr. Sherman and his associates, in pettifogging their cause and evading an honest search after the truth; exposed the knavery of the Returning Board in its organization, and in hiding its performances under the mantle of darkness; pointed out the autocratic power of the state Republican officials, and painted the rule of lawlessness and crime which had afflicted the people for years; and triumphantly met the charge of Democratic intimidation by fact, argument, and ridicule. He closed this remarkable speech by quoting and adopting these words from another: "Whosoever hath the gift of tongue, let him use it; whosoever can wield the pen of the ready writer, let him dip it in the ink-horn; whosoever hath a sword, let him gird it on, for the crisis demands our highest exertions, physical and moral." The address was delivered at Indianapolis on the eighth day of January, 1877, before one of the largest gatherings ever held in the state. During the year 1877 Mr. Julian remained at home and gave his entire attention to private affairs. Since that time he has written a number of leading articles for our principal periodicals, chiefly on political and reformatory topics, which have attracted a good deal of attention, and considerably added to his reputation as a thinker and writer. His mind is as vigorous as ever, and gives promise of his continued activity and usefulness. His private life has always been above reproach. While he is no trimmer, but one of the most positive of men, he possesses a kind heart, strong social qualities, and a faculty of attaching himself to good men of all creeds and opinions. He has great tenacity of purpose; has strong convictions, and a disposition to battle for them to the end. He possesses strong domestic traits, and no home is happier than his. His first wife died in 1860, and three years later he was married to his present wife, a daughter of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Julian removed from his old home, in Wayne County, to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, where he now spends most of his time, in the companionship of his family and his books.

JULIAN, JOHN FINLEY, lawyer, of Indianapolis, was born at Centreville, Wayne County, Indiana. He is a son of Judge Jacob Burnet Julian and Martha (Bryan) Julian, both natives of the same county, and identified, as were their parents, who settled there in 1806, with the interests of Eastern Indiana. The Julians are descendants of a French Huguenot family. The earliest one of whom any trace has been preserved is Pierre St. Julien, who was engaged in the struggle between James and King William, and who fought under the latter at the battle of the Boyne. Even after the ascendancy of the latter life was not pleasant for Protestants in Ireland, and some of the family removed to the Carolinas in the early part of the last century; and when the West became open to settlement, they went thither. His paternal grandmother was descended from the Hoovers and Waymiers, both of German ancestry. On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Henry Bryan, an accomplished gentleman and scholar, was a government surveyor, being of the Bryans of Belfast, Ireland; and the father of his grandmother, William Crawford, was from the same place. Mr. Crawford was a soldier in our Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was one of the first settlers of the Indiana Territory. John Finley Julian was educated at the Town Academy, afterwards the Whitewater College, in Centreville, under the immediate care of Miss Mary Thorpe and Doctor Cyrus Nutt, both of whom have passed away, but have left a fragrant name behind them. At a later period he attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, during the presidency of the celebrated Horace Mann. Here he took a classical course. He had by this time imbibed a strong love of reading, and has since been a great buyer and devourer of books. He

is also fond of newspapers, and was at one time a correspondent and newspaper reporter of the press. On leaving school, his first step was to enter his father's law office, where he applied himself assiduously to learn, not only the reasons and the precedents in jurisprudence, but the practice of the courts. For the latter purpose his father's place offered excellent advantages, as he had at the time a large and varied business. Mr. Julian was admitted to the bar in 1862, and, with the exception of a couple of years during the war, when he was in the military service for a brief period, and also in the office of the quartermaster-general, and in the General Land Office, Washington, he has been constantly in practice ever since. He remained in Centreville until January, 1873, when he removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, then just established, where he dwelt until 1879, then going to Indianapolis, where he now resides, carrying on the practice of law with Judge Jacob B. Julian. He was closely identified with the progress of improvements at Irvington, and was one of the proprietors of Spring Garden, a beautiful suburban addition to the city of Indianapolis. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since August, 1867. He is not a member of any Church, but attends services at various places. Until seventeen years of age he went to the Methodist Church and Sunday-school. He voted at the last election for Tilden and Hendricks, whom he regards as the *de jure* President and Vice-president of the United States. He was married, October 31, 1878, to Mary Ingels, a lady every way worthy of his choice, the daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Ingels, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, whose "Hoosier grain drill" is to be seen all over the country. She is a graduate of the North-western Christian University, of the class of 1876. Mr. Julian is of fine appearance and majestic bearing, being fully six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He has rather a military carriage, and stands very erect. He is of fair complexion, with light hair and clear blue eyes. His studious habits and careful business traits will undoubtedly pave the way for future distinction.

KNEFLER, GENERAL FRED., of Indianapolis, is a native of the kingdom of Hungary, where he was born April 12, 1834. His parents were Nathan and Helen Knefler. He received an ordinary education in his native land, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, and settled in Indianapolis. His first employment in Indianapolis was as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, after which he was employed as deputy by W. B. Beach, clerk of the Supreme Court. In this office he began the study of law, and afterwards in the office of the late Hugh O'Neal, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He was for several years a clerk in the office of John C. New, then clerk of Marion County. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was elected to a lieutenancy in the 11th Indiana Regiment, and subsequently promoted to captain. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 79th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted, for meritorious service, to brigadier-general by brevet, continuing in the service until after the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. After the Rebellion ended, General Knefler formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. John Hanna, under the firm name of Hanna & Knefler, which continues up to the present time. The firm of Hanna & Knefler are widely known, and do a very extensive business in their profession. In 1877 General Knefler was appointed United States pension agent at Indianapolis, and still fills that position, with the highest satisfaction to all who do business with the office. He is an active member of the Republican party, and, while not a candidate for official position himself, has a lively interest in the intricate details of local, state, and national politics. He is popular with all classes of citizens. During the railroad troubles of 1877 General Knefler took a very prominent part in assisting to adjust the difficulty, and his counsel did much towards preventing bloodshed, as he enjoyed the confidence both of the workmen and of the business community. In 1859 General Knefler married Miss Zerelda Collings, a native of Kentucky. They have three children. Few men in Indianapolis are better known than General Knefler, and none are more highly esteemed. His characteristic reticence prevents a more extensive sketch.

KOERNER, CHARLES C., of Indianapolis, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, August 10, 1848. He is of German lineage, his father having been born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, in 1819, coming to America with his parents at an early age, that he might escape the rigors of the service in the national army. His mother, Anna, came from Munich. Her father served under Napoleon; in his long and disastrous Russian campaign, the sad story of which the inscriptions of Coblentz speak, many a brave soldier died. In the fierce siege of Moscow, and in many another battle, none stood more firmly than he; and by his posterity and kindred of distant date will his fidelity and manhood be ever held in grateful remembrance. For his efficient services he was awarded the iron cross, a badge of honor most difficult of attainment. He was one of Cincinnati's pioneers. Many years ago he went there, and, with assistance, started the Moerlein Brewery; he

it was, also, who first planted those splendid vineyards around Cincinnati—a friend and co-worker of Nicholas Longworth. Charles Koerner's father's father was the contractor who laid out the streets of North Cincinnati. From Waynesville, Ohio, the family removed to Lebanon, Ohio; to Newtown, Ohio; Cincinnati, and thence to Harveysburg, Ohio, where his father yet lives, upon a hard-earned competency, in quiet retirement. While in Cincinnati he had been a merchant, but, in accordance with the mutable character of things, had failed, whereby Charles had been thrown upon his own resources for education and support while scarcely beyond his merest boyhood. His education was commenced at Newtown, Ohio, where he attended the common schools, and at Harveysburg, where he studied at an academy. Subsequently, he graduated at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, where he demonstrated his ability by completing a course of five years in three. He at once entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College of that city, where he attained a degree of proficiency far above the ordinary. It was his father's design that he should study medicine, and he was to attend lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but, having taken a preliminary course of six months, he abandoned the project. His own inclinations always were toward mercantile pursuits, hence, when his business education had been completed, he engaged himself to various establishments as accountant. Having thus spent a season in his native state, he came to Indianapolis. He had given evidence of no little tact and executive ability, and in his coming he had it in mind to establish a business college equal to the best of that kind in the country. When he arrived here he found two institutions already in existence, similar to the one he was intending to establish. But, by dint of hard work and close application, the new college was begun in 1868. Of the others, one was soon forced to discontinue, while in 1872 the other and Mr. Koerner's school were consolidated, under the name of Southard & Koerner, now being known as the Indianapolis Bryant & Stratton Business College. In 1876 Mr. Southard disposed of his interest to his partner, who now became sole proprietor of the new school, and who afterward associated with him Mr. Goodier, a member of the firm at present. Mr. Koerner is considered a skillful accountant, and to him are brought many exceptionally difficult cases. He is a member of the Koerner Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which latter organization he became a member in 1871. He has had all the advantages to be derived from extensive travel, as he is in the habit of combining business with pleasure in visiting, during six or eight weeks of each year, the various points of interest in the United States, thus adding to his fund of knowledge and enlarging his scope of observation. He is a man of slight build, dark complexion, pleasing expression, and rapid in speech and motion. He is a very agreeable companion and a thorough gentleman. Of his institution we give the following testimonial, signed by every member of the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives:

"We have examined the course of study, as used by the Indianapolis Bryant & Stratton Business College. We can recommend the college as an institution where young men can be thoroughly prepared for 'mercantile life.'

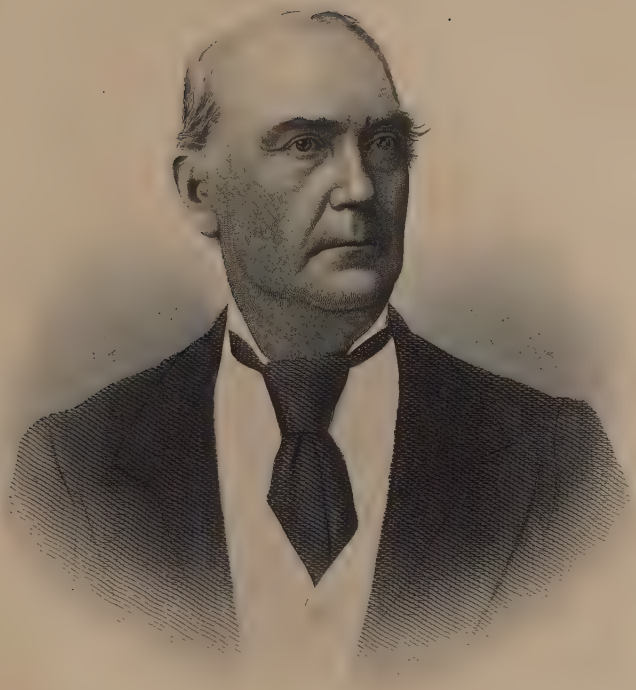
"We would further recommend young men to attend the Indianapolis Business College, a home institution, the only reliable business college in the state of Indiana, and having no superior, in our opinion, in the West."

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as were his parents. In his political views he is very liberal. In February, 1872, he was married to Miss Antonia Lietz, whose father, a resident of Indianapolis, was a portrait painter. To Mr. and Mrs. Koerner have been born two sons. Some idea of the influence exerted by an institution such as that represented by Mr. Koerner may be obtained from a knowledge of the fact that not less than thirteen thousand young men have gone forth from under his instruction to take their places in the business world. The lives of such men as are the proprietors of this flourishing institution of commercial learning—men who are almost entirely self-taught and possessing untiring energy and will-power wield a large influence in molding the character of our most successful business men, and are always eminently worthy of emulation.

LAMME, EDWIN HALE, attorney-at-law, Indianapolis, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, March 26, 1845. Both his parents, William A. and Anne E. Lamme, were natives of the same county. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch had in his early days the usual experience of farmers' sons, assisting in the work on the farm in the summer months and attending the common schools the rest of the year. His early education was supplemented by a course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He commenced the reading of law at Springfield, Ohio, in the office of Hon. T. J. Pringle, a distinguished lawyer of that state, and now a member of the Ohio Senate. He afterward entered the Law School of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he completed his legal course. In 1870 he came to Indianapolis, and was admitted to the Indiana bar June 25th of that year. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Lamme enlisted in the 110th Ohio Volunteers in the spring of 1862, and with his regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, participating

in all its campaigns until Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, in 1865. After his admission to the bar he immediately began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, where he has since continued to reside and do business. On the 10th of May, 1876, he was married to Miss Emma A., daughter of Judge Addison L. Roache, of Indianapolis. In January, 1877, he formed a law partnership with Judge Roache, under the firm name of Roache & Lamme, and this connection still continues. The firm is one of the best known in the state of Indiana and commands an extensive practice. A sketch of Judge Roache's career will be found in this work. Personally, Mr. Lamme is known as a painstaking, industrious, and able lawyer, whose energy and activity ably second the riper experience of the senior member of the firm. Always a Republican in politics, and never seeking office for himself, he carries into the councils of his party the weight of a well balanced judgment and a keen insight into the political status. Possessed of robust health and an active temperament, popular among his fellow members of the bar and in society, happy in his domestic relations, a bright and honorable future, commensurate with his past record, is in store for him.

LANDERS, FRANKLIN, of Indianapolis, is among the most notable of the self-made men of Indiana. He is a native of the state, having been born in Morgan County, March 22, 1825. His father, the late William Landers, was one of the pioneers of Central Indiana, having located in Morgan County, some twelve miles from Indianapolis, in 1820. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm. He followed the plow in the spring and summer, assisted in gathering the crops in the autumn, and in the winter attended the country school. When he reached his majority he became a teacher. During the winter months he imparted to the youths of his neighborhood something of the knowledge he had gained himself, and the remainder of the year he worked as a farm hand for hire. In this manner he accumulated a few hundred dollars, which he invested in merchandise, and, in connection with his brother Washington, opened a country store at Waverly, a town situated near where he was born. For four years the Landers Brothers sold goods to their neighbors. At the end of this time Washington retired from the firm. The remaining partner continued the business for a while, and then bought a section of land and laid out the town of Brooklyn. He removed his stock from Waverly to Brooklyn, and for several years conducted a profitable business there. But selling goods was not his only employment, for he was largely engaged in farming and stock-raising. His store made him money, his farm added to his estate, and his stock dealings were profitable, and before he reached middle life he was one of the wealthiest men in his county. He did not hug his money to his breast like a miser, nor use it solely for the gratification of his tastes and desires, but he employed it in paying laborers for their work, in building school-houses and churches, like a philanthropist and a Christian. He established no less than five Churches of different denominations upon his lands, and then contributed largely to their support. During the late war he was noted for his benevolence to soldiers and their families. He was active in procuring substitutes for such of his neighbors as were drafted and were unable to leave their homes, and he gave liberally of his means to render comfortable the wives and children of those who shouldered the musket and marched to the tented field. In 1860 Mr. Landers was nominated by the Democracy of his district for the state Senate. His competitor was Hon. Samuel P. Oyler, of Johnson County, whom he defeated by a majority of three hundred and seventy-four votes. In the Senate he occupied a leading position, and this will be considered no mean compliment when it is remembered that among his associates were Martin M. Ray and John R. Cravens, men well known in the political history of Indiana. It was while he was in the Senate that the country was convulsed by the great Civil War. He favored all legitimate measures that were introduced to uphold the authority of the Federal government and suppress the Rebellion, but he opposed all propositions to override the civil law and render insecure the liberty of the citizen. He believed military law proper and right in districts and states where the civil law was overthrown; but he opposed its establishment in Indiana, where the courts were open for redress of grievances, and where no rebellion against the authority of the Federal government existed. In 1864 Mr. Landers removed to Indianapolis, and in connection with several other gentlemen established a wholesale dry-goods house. He has continued in the dry-goods business to the present time, being now a member of the well-known firm of Hibben, Pattison & Co. Several years ago he commenced the killing and packing of hogs, and he is at this time the head of the pork and commission house of Landers & Co. With the care of these great establishments on his hands, he still finds time to manage and conduct his farms. From these he annually sends to market hundreds of mules, hundreds of cattle, and thousands of hogs. Thus, with his dry-goods house, his pork-house, and his farms, it would seem that he has enough to do, but these large interests do not employ all his time. A portion of it is devoted to the study of finance and political economy, and it is questionable if there is in Indiana a man so well versed in these abstruse subjects as he is. In 1864 Mr. Landers was on



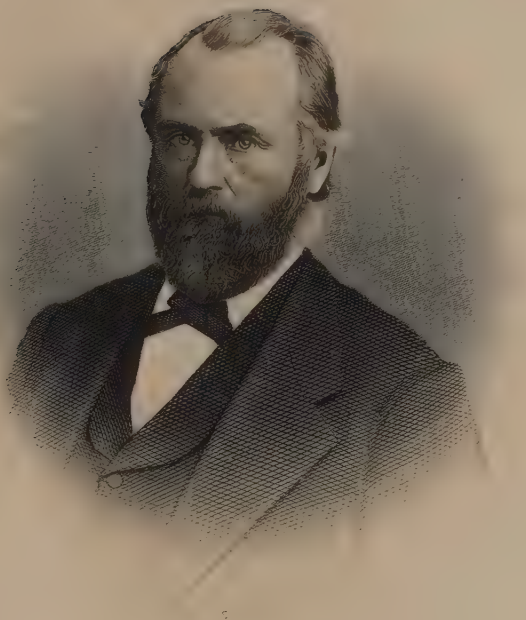
Franklin Landers

the Democratic electoral ticket, and canvassed his district for McClellan. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the capital district, and, although his party was in a minority of over two thousand, he was elected. His opponent was General John Coburn, a man of much popularity and large experience in public affairs, but Mr. Landers, after making a thorough canvass, defeated him by a large majority. In Congress Mr. Landers took high rank. There never has been a man in Congress from Indiana, with probably the exception of the late Judge Hughes, who became so prominent in so short a time. He was noted for the persistency with which he advocated the making of the greenback a full legal tender for all public dues, and for the remonetization of silver. He has given the money question much thought, and his speeches, both in Congress and upon the hustings, are among the ablest disquisitions upon the financial problem ever made in this country. His course in Congress was such as to draw to his support the National or Greenback party, and when that organization was in state convention, in the winter of 1875–76, it nominated him for Governor. Soon after this the Democratic State Convention met, and the name of Mr. Landers was submitted to it for the gubernatorial nomination. His friends and those of Mr. Holman, who was also a candidate, became so warmly enlisted for their respective favorites that it was feared the party could not harmonize on either of them, so they were both withdrawn, and Mr. Williams nominated without opposition. Mr. Landers did not desire a re-election to Congress in 1876. His private interests had suffered by his absence from home, and he made up his mind to accept no public office that would take him from them. But his political friends demanded that he again make the race. They met in convention at Greencastle, and unanimously nominated him. He could not withstand the pressure thus brought to bear, so he accepted the honor and made the race. Although he was defeated, he ran over eight hundred votes ahead of his party's ticket. It was conceded at the time that Mr. Landers's candidacy for Congress in 1876 added one thousand votes to the Democratic state ticket, thus aiding materially the election of Governor Williams and the carrying of Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks. And here it may be proper to say that Mr. Landers never made a race for office without exceeding his party's strength. No better evidence than this can be offered of his popularity as a man and his ability as a canvasser. Mr. Landers has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Mary Shuffleberger. She died in 1864, and in 1865 he married Mrs. Martha Conduitt, who is now living. He has two children living by his first wife, and four by his present one. Mr. Landers is six feet one inch high, and weighs about two hundred pounds. His face is smoothly shaven, and his complexion is florid. He has dark auburn hair and hazel eyes. He is in robust health, and is both physically and mentally a strong man. His past success in life gives assurance of something yet to come; and, if "coming events cast their shadows before," he is destined at an early day to occupy a more elevated position than any he has yet attained. On the ninth day of June, 1880, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and since that time has been actively engaged in the work. He is making a very efficient canvass, with the best of prospects for success.

LOCKRIDGE, JOHN EWING, A. M., M. D., of Indianapolis, a distinguished scholar and physician, was born near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, on the 24th of May, 1830. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the character of that race is still plainly shown in him. The life of a physician and scholar, although filled with sacrifices and drudgeries, furnishes no startling incidents for the pen of a biographer. The lives of Sir William Hunter and Sir Astley Cooper, the most noted surgeons that Great Britain has yet produced, and those of other illustrious men of letters and science, show the correctness of this hypothesis. Doctor Lockridge received a thorough English, classical, and mathematical education in the "Old Dominion," Virginia, and was noted for his close and persevering application, as well as for his faculty of clearly retaining what he had learned. After completing his course as a pupil, he was for two years a professor of ancient and modern literature and mathematics; and at the same time "burned the midnight oil" in acquiring a knowledge of medicine, for which he possessed a strong predilection. His study of it and its collateral sciences was pursued under the tutorage of the late Doctor William R. Blair, one of the most cultured and noted of Virginia's eminent physicians. He attended his first lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, during the session of 1856–7, after which he immediately entered upon practice with his distinguished preceptor. The latter soon afterwards suddenly died, leaving an extensive and remunerative business in the hands of the young Æsculapian, in addition to his own patients; hence, Doctor Lockridge was unable to attend, at this period, another course of medical lectures, but he continued his studies and scientific investigations with a zeal and thoroughness that far overbalanced the loss, while at the same time he was acquiring a ripe and invaluable practical experience. He determined, however, after some six or seven years, to attend the medical lectures of 1862 and 1863 within the walls of his cherished Alma Mater, and arranged for the required

period of absence. In the month of March, 1863, he graduated from this institution—the Virginia Medical College—with honors, and the coveted prize of fifty dollars, which had been offered for "the best thesis on diphtheria," though it was contested for by an unusually large number of students, many of whom were subsequently distinguished in the profession. Such were the literary excellence and medical soundness of the Doctor's essay, that not only the faculty, but even the disappointed students, eulogized the performance and congratulated its author. This essay placed Doctor Lockridge at once in the foremost ranks of the most profound thinkers and scholarly writers in the medical profession in America, and professorships in several of our medical colleges having a national and European reputation were tendered him, all of which, however, he declined, so imbued was he with a love for practice. Doctor Lockridge is a brilliant and profound writer on medical subjects, and at times finds occasion to wield a sharp, pungent, and piquant pen in other departments of literature, always adding embellishment to whatever he touches. For several years he was associate editor of the *Georgia Medical Companion and Southern Medical Record*, published at Atlanta. He was, whilst in Virginia, a member of the Augusta County Academy of Medicine and of the Virginia Medical Society, and was appointed by the latter as delegate to the American Medical Society, which met at Detroit, Michigan, in 1874. For a decade or more he has contributed to several Western and Southern medical journals. These articles have covered a wide range of subjects, though surgery and obstetrics have received the larger share of attention. He is numbered among the most valued contributors to the *American Practitioner*, of Indianapolis, considered the ablest medical journal in the West. Doctor Lockridge is a man of calm courage, and always handles the surgeon's knife with a steady nerve and an intrepid coolness that enables him to go through the most difficult operations without discomposure and with delicate accuracy—a matter of no little consequence to the patient. In addition to an extensive practice in Indianapolis, in which city he has resided since 1876, his first and only change of residence, his duties comprise those of physician of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Indiana, an institution containing more than four hundred inmates, who, not being able to express themselves with the certainty of people not deprived of their vocal organs, require the closest attention in sickness, with most unerring accuracy of diagnosis. Doctor Lockridge was married, the 19th of August, 1854, to Miss Lydia Margarita Coyner, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Captain Addison Hyde Coyner, of Augusta County, Virginia. In his early manhood Mr. Coyner was a merchant, but after becoming the possessor of the old homestead, by inheritance, he closed his mercantile career and became a planter, continuing as such on the same place until 1856, when he moved to Illinois, where he died the same year. In Mrs. Lockridge, as well as in her husband, we see illustrated the inheritance and transmission, through different generations, of some one trait or prominent peculiarity. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. John Brown, D. D., was a man of fine literary attainments, a distinguished author in the German language, and known far and wide for his deep piety and great moral worth. His literary mantle has fallen gracefully upon Doctor Lockridge's estimable wife. Her writings are favorably known to the many readers of the periodicals to which she has contributed, and, before this sketch is read, it is the writer's prediction that she will be still more widely known, as one who "writes whereof she knows, and testifies to what she has seen," in the South during the bloody conflict between the states. Her paternal grandfather was of German descent, and was one of the earliest settlers of the Shenandoah Valley. Her grandmother on the same side was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a Rhea, and a near relative of Governor Rhea, of North Carolina. With the blood of such an ancestry coursing through her veins, with her rare literary accomplishments, her name will yet be enrolled, if she lives, among those who constitute the galaxy of brilliant American female authors. She was educated by an accomplished and cultured French governess. The Doctor is a modest and unassuming Virginia gentleman, with easy deportment and quiet demeanor. He is not given to argument, yet when stirred up into action is a ready and formidable antagonist with either tongue or pen, though preferring the latter weapon. We predict for him a brilliant career in his new Western home as a scholar, a writer, a physician and surgeon, and a useful and influential citizen, of whom the people of his adopted city and state will be proud. Like his ancestors, he is a strict though liberal Presbyterian.

LOFTIN, SAMPLE, M. D., treasurer of Marion County, Indiana, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, June 19, 1823. His parents, Joseph and Mary (West) Loftin, moved to Indiana in 1827, and settled in Marion County, about nine miles north of Indianapolis, near Augusta, in Pike Township. Here, in the unbroken wilderness, his father entered eighty acres of land, and built a log-cabin to shelter his little family, and here he toiled to bring the soil to a state of productiveness. He lived to see large additions made to his original entry, the log-cabin replaced by a comfortable homestead, and waving corn-fields and green pastures taking the place of the primeval forest, where, with the faithful partner of his early privations, he



Sample Loftin MD

spent his last days on earth, surrounded by a loving family. When Joseph Loftin felled the first tree on the farm which is still held by his children, the city of Indianapolis boasted of but one brick dwelling, and railroads were still in the future in Indiana. It was amid such surroundings that the early life of Doctor Loftin was passed. He was the oldest of a family of four sons and three daughters, and upon him, after the father, naturally devolved much of the responsibility of bearing a hand for the support of the family. His early education was obtained in the old-fashioned log-cabin school-house, with its rough benches and primitive surroundings, and this was supplemented by study at home, after the day's labor was ended. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of medicine with Doctors Sanders and Parry, of Indianapolis, afterwards attended two full courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated thence in the spring of 1849. Major Jonathan W. Gordon was a member of the same graduating class, as was also a brother of the famous freethinker, Robert G. Ingersoll. He immediately began practice in Augusta, Marion County, and continued in the profession for twenty-one years. His career was crowned with success, his business extending over a large extent of country. In addition to the practice of medicine, Doctor Loftin was also extensively engaged in farming operations. He bought one thousand acres of land in Hamilton County, and for several years operated it as a grain and stock farm, with much success. He also operated a large farm of six hundred acres in Illinois, and was for a part of the time engaged in pork-packing, and the general stock trade. The financial crisis came on, and Doctor Loftin, with many others, was compelled to suffer, and had to seriously restrict his operations; but, while suffering financial loss himself, in no instance during his whole career was any one called upon to suffer loss through him. Doctor Loftin was literally born a Democrat, and has remained true to his convictions during his whole life-time. He has never been a bitter partisan, and, although always active in the councils of his party, had never sought office for himself. In speaking of his political principles, he says that he believes that no party is perfect, but that the Democratic is the very best he knows of, and more in the true interests of the country than any other; and as long as its position on the great questions before the country remains the same, so long it shall have his voice and vote. A combination of circumstances compelled Doctor Loftin to change his determination never to seek the suffrages of his party for official position, and in 1878 he was elected county treasurer of Marion by the party with which he had worked and voted so long. He took his seat as treasurer September 4, 1879. About two months after his inauguration nearly a thousand dollars in cash were purloined from the treasurer's office by a sneak-thief, which was promptly refunded to the treasury by Doctor Loftin. For a time there were sanguine expectations of the detection of the culprit, but subsequently all trace was lost, and the treasurer, faithful to his trust, remains the only loser. Although but a short time in office, Doctor Loftin has already proved himself a zealous custodian of the funds committed to his care, which aggregate immense sums in the course of a year. Doctor Loftin was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret Jane Pattison, a native of Rush County. Mrs. Loftin is still living. They have had a family of nine children, of whom six survive. There is only one son, who is now in the treasurer's office, with his father. Doctor Loftin is a fine type of the rugged, unassuming, thoroughly conscientious business and professional man to be found only in the West. Honesty is his creed, to do right his religion, and he has made an unblemished record for unswerving integrity of character and purpose. While it is impossible for a man in his position to please every body, his official conduct has been eminently satisfactory to people of all shades of political opinion. He has enlarged his already wide circle of friends, and has made no enemies.

LOVE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a prominent lawyer of Shelbyville, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, March 31, 1831. His parents, Samuel and Lucy (Chisler) Love, were among the pioneers of this state, having removed from Kentucky at an early day and settled in Shelby County, where his father died in 1843. Mr. Love's early days were spent, as was usual with the children of the first settlers, in attending the district schools during the winter months and working on his father's farm during the summer. When nearly grown he spent a short time at the Shelbyville Seminary, where he made the study of geometry and algebra a specialty, as a preparation for surveying and civil engineering. He has always taken a deep interest in subjects of a scientific nature, particularly those which involve the principles of mathematics. It may be well to mention here the fact that the Love family are all ardent mathematicians, and especially his brother F. M. Love, who is one of the best in that part of the country, a knowledge principally self-acquired. In his youth Mr. Love was remarkably fond of reading, and eagerly perused every thing of a useful nature which he could procure. In this way he spent nearly all of his leisure time, rarely indulging in the common amusements or in the enjoyments of society. From his eighteenth to his twenty-third year he taught school about half the time. In the spring of 1854 he started on horseback from Indianapolis to the state of Illinois,

purchasing Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries before he began his journey. With these text-books in one end of the saddle-bags and a surveyor's compass and chain in the other, he improved every moment of leisure on his way. He spent the remainder of that year and the following (1855) in surveying those parts of the state which were then in the early stages of settlement. When quite young Mr. Love had determined to become a lawyer, and, during all these years, he engaged in teaching and surveying only as a means of support while preparing for the profession of his choice. In the latter part of 1857 he removed to the state of Missouri, and, in the spring of 1858 began the study of law as his sole occupation, in Perryville. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, under license issued by Judge John H. Stone. In 1859 and 1860 he attended Cumberland Law University, Tennessee, where he received the degree of B. L. After leaving this institution he began practice in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, but remained there only two months. He then removed to Murphysborough, Illinois, where he opened an office and practiced until the spring of 1861. The breaking out of the late Rebellion having somewhat affected the prospects for business in the line of his profession at that point, Mr. Love removed to Shelbyville, the county seat of his native county, where he has since continued in active practice. He is not a member of any Church, but is a regular attendant upon religious services, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. He was married, in Boone County, Kentucky, November 8, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who died July 14 of the following year. He married his present wife, Martha J., daughter of Anderson Winterwood, July 3, 1865. He has no children. All local enterprises have found in Mr. Love a liberal supporter, as do also all charitable and benevolent works. Being kind, affable, and genial, he has gathered about him many warm friends, who look upon him as a leading spirit. As a lawyer, he ranks among the foremost at the Shelby County bar, and has few superiors in Eastern Indiana as a counselor or advocate. His whole time is given to his profession, and he is an indefatigable student and worker. He is never daunted by danger or difficulty, and is always ready to lighten the gloomiest experience by a sally of wit or a pleasant remark.

LOVE, GENERAL JOHN, Indianapolis, was born January 9, 1820, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and is of distinguished parentage. A noble ancestry is not always a patent of merit; but when, as in this case, a man proves himself worthy of his lineage, it may justly be reckoned to his credit. The father of General Love, Richard H. Love, was of Welsh descent, and belonged to a family of influence and note in Fairfax County, Virginia. His brother was a resident of Tennessee, of like social and state prominence, and was honored with the confidence and esteem of General Jackson. On his mother's side of the house, General Love is doubly descended from the illustrious family of Lee, his maternal great-grandsires having been Philip Ludwell Lee, of Stratford, England, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. The latter was a devoted patriot of the Revolution, and enjoyed the distinction of having moved the Declaration of Independence in Congress. His name and that of his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, are affixed to that immortal document. Their portraits are conspicuous for manliness and intellectual vigor in the noble array of patriots which adorns the rotunda of the National Capitol. The name of Richard Henry Lee illuminates every page of Revolutionary history. For a number of years before the war, he served as Representative of Westmoreland County in the Virginia Legislature. He was a delegate to the First Colonial Congress. In that capacity he was chairman of the three different committees assigned to the important duty of drafting addresses to the King, to the people of Great Britain, and to the people of the American colonies. During the second session of Congress he framed a farewell address to the people of Great Britain which elicited praise from such able and distinguished men as Chatham and Mackintosh. He was elected president of Congress, a position during the war equivalent to that of President of the United States. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature. Subsequently, he was obliged to resign a seat in the state Senate on account of ill-health, to the expressed regret of his constituents and the members of the General Assembly. Nothing could be imagined more genial and improving than the atmosphere of Richard Henry Lee's home, where were assembled habitually the brightest luminaries of the age, Washington, Monroe, Madison, and Jefferson; and the sentiments they expressed in regard to national affairs, even in their ordinary conversation, made an indelible impression upon the mind of at least one favored member of the family. That was the gifted young granddaughter of the host, Eliza Matilda Lee, who became the wife of Richard H. Love, and subsequently at whose home were entertained President Madison and his family, when driven from Washington by the burning of the capital, and who was the mother of General John Love. In addition to rare home culture, she enjoyed the advantages of the most delightful Washington society of that date. She was present at the first reception given by the President of the United States, and was conspicuous for her beauty of person and gracious manner. In later years she was noted for her

John Love

domestic virtues, filling well the part of wife, mother, neighbor, and friend. It was given her to live a much greater number of days than the allotted threescore years and ten; and there came a time, when comparatively free from family care, that her mind was refreshed with memories of her youth. She then employed her leisure in writing personal recollections of the great men and events of that period. As she was endowed by nature with a fine intellect, was proficient in many accomplishments of education, and had kept up with the progress of the century, her reminiscences, if put into book form, would furnish an invaluable addition to American literature. Like her father, the distinguishing trait of Mrs. Love's character was patriotism. So fixed and zealous was her devotion to the Union, founded in great part by her ancestors, that during the War of the Rebellion she commanded the respect of the Southern people with whom her lot was cast. When she heard of the final surrender, she remarked: "I rejoice that the cause of my country is triumphant; but I am sad to think so much courage was displayed to accomplish that in the failure of which I must rejoice." Mrs. Love may be said to have devoted her sons to the service of her country. The two eldest, Ludwell and Thomas, died in infancy, but Richard entered the United States navy, and rendered uninterrupted service until his death, in 1855; and John was educated at West Point, and served in the Mexican and late war. One of Mrs. Love's two daughters married Major Lewis Armistead, of the United States army, and the other was united to an Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. William Johnson, of Lebanon, Missouri. The army record of General Love's military history is as follows: He was a cadet from September 1, 1837, to July 1, 1841, then graduating, and being appointed brevet second lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons. He served at the Cavalry School for Practice at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1841–42, and was made second lieutenant February 21, 1842. He was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1842; Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1842–43; and he took part in the march to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1843, and was stationed in the Pawnee country in 1844. He was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1844, and was engaged in the expedition to the South Pass, Rocky Mountains, in 1845. From 1845 to 1847 he was on recruiting service, and during the last year was also on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 30, 1846. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the assault of Santa Cruz de los Rosales, March 16, 1848; and served as quartermaster of the 1st Dragoons from March 12, 1849, to December, 1850. He was breveted captain March 16, 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Santa Cruz. He was stationed on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1849, and was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks in 1849–51. He was in the recruiting service in 1851–52, but resigned February 1, 1853, and came to Indianapolis in 1852, where he has resided ever since. He also served in the War of the Rebellion, as chief of staff to Brigadier-general Morris, commanding in the campaign of Western Virginia. He was major staff brigadier inspector of Indiana volunteers from April 27 to July 29, 1861. He was engaged at the rebel evacuation of Laurel Hill, July 11, 1861, and the combat of Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861. He was in command of the camp of instruction for Indiana volunteers at Indianapolis, Indiana, from August 1 to September 10, 1861, and of a division in defense of Cincinnati in September, 1862. He resigned January 1, 1863, but subsequently commanded a force in pursuit, through Indiana, of the John Morgan raiders, repulsing them at Vernon July 11, 1863. With such training as General Love received from his parents and relatives little need be said of the superior qualities of mind and heart which won the respect of his preceptors and the affection of his class-mates at West Point. He was, July 1, 1841, fourteenth in a class of fifty-two, the largest which had ever graduated up to that date. Although eligible to an appointment in the Scientific Corps of the army, a love of adventure, indomitable courage, and disregard for personal comfort, led General Love to select the Dragoons. If continuous service in the saddle for months at a time, in constant danger of death from wild Indians, and subsisting upon buffalo meat on the plains, can be counted for aught, his desire was fully gratified. In 1843, as lieutenant in Philip St. George Cooke's command, General Love was at the disarming of the Texan Rangers under Colonel Snively, who had been commissioned by President Houston (then President of the Republic of Texas) to capture the Mexican Santa Fe traders. Cooke was under orders from the government to protect the overland traders to New Mexico on the valuable track from St. Louis and the West, and, coming upon Snively's forces about four hundred miles west of the Missouri line, demanded their arms, which, after much hesitation, were surrendered. In the spring of 1845, General Love was a lieutenant under the command of Colonel Kearney, detailed to protect overland emigration to Oregon. The emigrants escorted to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, he returned to Fort Leavenworth in August of the same year, having marched twenty-five hundred miles in ninety-nine days, with cavalry, subsisting wholly upon the grass of the prairie and mountains. In the year 1846 Lieutenant Love was in Sumner's company, Army of the North-west, which, commanded by General S. W. Kearney, captured New Mexico. Being ordered to the United States in the autumn, he recruited his company, which—under his command,

and seventy-five strong—returned to New Mexico in the summer of 1847, in charge of a large amount of specie for the payment of the army. When four hundred miles west of Fort Leavenworth, with a number of emigrant and provision trains under his protection, he was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Indians, outlaws, and adventurers, who aimed to secure the treasure in charge. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas, who had been courteously included in the escort of General Love, gives a graphic account of this event. After dwelling upon the perils of a road infested by Indians, and subject to the still more dangerous attacks of white desperadoes and outlaws banded with the Indians, he says that at Pawnee Fork Lieutenant Love's command, accompanied by the Indian agency, came up with two large government trains loaded with commissary stores, together with a few traders traveling with them for protection. They had been detained at this point by high water, and on the other side of the stream was encamped an empty return train from Santa Fe, bound for Fort Leavenworth. The Indians, failing to overpower the outward bound train, dashed across the stream, and drove off or killed nearly all the cattle belonging to the return train. Lieutenant Love took command of the forces, and, having successfully effected a crossing, encamped for the night on the opposite side of the river. One of the companies disregarded his instructions to encamp close by, under cover of the main camp, much to his uneasiness, and his fears were well grounded. If the Indians themselves had chosen the ground they could not have made a more favorable selection for a formidable attack or defense, and the next morning, as soon as the cattle were turned out of the corral to graze, the Indians made a charge, and succeeded in driving them off. The further design of the Indians to surprise the main camp was prevented by the young lieutenant in command, who, as was his custom, was out at break of day with a spy-glass in hand, reconnoitering the country. He immediately ordered his men to arms, and the Indians were repulsed, with the loss principally to the insubordinate company before mentioned. The prudence and intrepidity of Lieutenant Love no doubt saved his command, to say nothing of the large amount of government stores and treasure. In these days of disastrous Indian warfare a profitable lesson could be learned from the military records of that date. The progress of civilization has been so rapid in the last few decades that the heroism and military skill which paved the way for that civilization are not justly appreciated. Nor is there, in the absorbing interest attached to the Rebellion, enough account taken of the brilliant achievements of the Mexican War. General (then Lieutenant) Love was the hero of a forced march unequaled in the history of artillery campaigns. Upon the heels of that march, without rest, he led an attack at the battle of Santa Cruz that commanded the admiration of his superior officers, and entitled him to the brevet rank of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. The order from Major Beall, to push forward with his battery to headquarters, met Lieutenant Love on the 12th of March, 1848, at the Hot Springs, one hundred and fifty miles from Chihuahua. He immediately left the baggage wagons, took two days' rations, and on the morning of the 16th, at five o'clock, arrived before the fortified city of Santa Cruz, accomplishing the whole distance—two hundred and ten miles—in four nights and three days and a half. This through the enemy's country, at the imminent risk of capture or death. At half-past nine his battery was in position about five hundred yards from the main plaza, and a brisk fire was opened on the city. It was warmly returned by the enemy's batteries throwing solid shot, grape, and shell, notwithstanding which Lieutenant Love continued firing until he silenced every gun that bore upon him, and cleared the house-tops of infantry. At this point of time he was ordered to the cemetery, to silence a nine-pounder gun placed in an embrasure in one of the principal streets leading to the main plaza. Upon the church and a large building near by a strong force of infantry was stationed. Love's battery, which consisted of three twenty-four-pounder howitzers and three six-pounder guns, was exposed to an incessant fire of canister, grape, and round-shot, but it did signal service, clearing the church and house-tops of troops, and continuing the attack until the brave commander was ordered to fall back on the camp, which was threatened by nine hundred lancers. At three o'clock in the afternoon Lieutenant Love was again ordered to take position at the cemetery, with instructions to keep the house-tops clear of infantry. He was informed that the city would be charged by three different columns, acting as infantry, and that his first shot would be the signal of attack. This announcement fired his brave heart with an ardor which was quickly communicated to his men, and they resumed their former position without flinching, under the sharp fire of three of the enemy's guns. Upon the firing of the signal shot by Love's battery, the three columns of infantry responded with a shout, and charged at double-quick in grand and beautiful style. The scene which followed has not its counterpart in the annals of war. The church-top was crowded with the enemy's infantry, as was, also, a two-story house in the direction of Colonel Rall's column, upon which both kept up an incessant fire. Three shots from Love's six-pounder and three from his five-pounder cleared the house, but it was not until two shells of the twenty-four-pounder howitzer burst on the top of the church that it was abandoned. On the bursting of the second shell the Mexicans could

be seen scattering in every direction; some even jumped from the top of the church. Two well-directed shots from one of the howitzers cleared a house lined with infantry in the direction of Colonel Lane's column. In this way an incessant fire was kept up on every enemy that could be seen and every gun that could be reached. All the guns were silenced but the nine-pounder, which continued to pour forth grape and solid shot. By almost a miracle none of Lieutenant Love's battery were killed and only seven were wounded, although the grape fell like rain among the men, striking the cannon, limbers, and caissons. The firing was continued until it was too dark to distinguish the enemy, and then the battery was held in position until news came of the city's surrender. General Love's part in the taking of Santa Cruz, or rather the foregoing statement of it, would be incomplete without the following testimonial of Sterling Price, Brigadier-general United States army, commanding:

"The distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Love, in the highly efficient manner in which his batteries were served, in the rapidity of movement which characterized his conduct when ordered to reinforce me—traveling night and day, going into battery four hours after his arrival—and his unceasing efforts during the entire day in working his battery, deserve especial notice, and I can not refrain from expressing the strongest recommendation for that honorable gratitude from his country which the brave soldier acquires by his exploits."

Lieutenant Love was breveted captain for honorable and meritorious services in this battle. It is not strange that, after the thrilling scenes and events of the Mexican War, even frontier service lost its charm to General Love, and within a few years he resigned. He engaged at once in the active enterprise of railroad building, selecting Indianapolis for his home. For this business he was well fitted by taste and education, and his labors were successful. At the opening of the Rebellion, General Love promptly took the side of the government and the section in which his lot was cast, and rendered efficient service in the campaign in Western Virginia as chief of staff under General Morris. When that campaign closed he was assigned to the important duty of commanding the Indiana Legion. This was being at the head, in fact, of a military school, and instructing the soldiers who, in protecting the state from border raids, no less than in the field of battle, covered the name of Indiana with glory. He was commander of a division in defense of Cincinnati, and afterwards of a body of troops which protected the state against the rebel General Morgan. After the war was over General Love's ability and address led to the position of representative abroad of the Gatling Gun Company, of which he was a member. To his diplomatic skill is the company chiefly indebted for the general introduction of the famous and most efficient engine of modern warfare. Subsequently, he disposed of his interest, and has since been largely engaged in land claims. The most recent recognition of General Love's high character as a man and scholar was in his appointment as state-house commissioner, by his excellency Governor Williams. He is in every respect admirably well qualified for the position. In 1849, on the 10th of October, General Love married Miss Mary F., the accomplished daughter of the late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, a distinguished and honored citizen of Indiana, who died on the 19th of March, 1859, in the city of his adoption—Indianapolis. He was a member of the United States Senate in 1840, and in 1858 he wrote and published a highly interesting and instructive work, entitled, "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches; or, Reminiscences by Hon. O. H. Smith." No man was more largely identified with the early railroad system than Mr. Smith. He built the Bellefontaine road almost alone, and was the author and originator of the system of union depots. General Love is a Mason, and was the first president of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indianapolis; has held most of the offices in said society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has taken every degree in both rites. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, has been an Episcopalian since 1853. He received his literary education at Nashville, Tennessee, at Columbia College, and was sent by General Jackson to West Point in 1837. Previous to his entrance at Columbia College he attended the public schools at Nashville. He was a great friend of, and highly esteemed by, General Jackson. Mrs. Love received her education at Mrs. Riland's, an institute at Cincinnati of national reputation, one of the most rigidly thorough English and classical female seminaries in the United States at that time. In appearance General Love is strikingly like his great-grandfather, Richard Henry Lee, as his lineaments are portrayed in painting. There is the same cast of features, the same massive head, and the same expression of decision, intelligence, and benignity of character. He who runs may read in each and both faces the story of lives well spent and filled with lofty aims.

LOVE, JOHN W., of the Indiana school of art, of Indianapolis. No one deserves more consideration from a free and enlightened people than he who adds to the value of their intellectual treasures, or who enables them to find new beauties and pleasures in what they already have, nor should any one be commended more highly than he who adds a luster to our native state by providing the means of a new enjoyment of a pure and lasting kind. Such a man was John W. Love, who was born at Napoleon, Indiana, August

10, 1850. He was the son of William and Mary Love. He first attended the public schools of Indianapolis, whither his parents had moved while he was but eight years of age, continuing until he was fifteen, when he left the high school, and at once, in 1865, entered the North-western Christian University, where he took a scientific course, graduating at the age of seventeen. From his merest boyhood he was a lover of art, and to such an extent that he was fully persuaded that there he would find his adequate sphere. In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he practically commenced his professional studies with Henry Mosler, of Cincinnati. After having been with him one summer, teacher and pupil together went to New York. There he divided his time between the studio of Mr. Mosler and the National Academy of Design, in which institution he had but shortly before obtained a membership. He soon left Mr. Mosler, and spent a year and a half at the academy, devoting almost the whole of that time to drawing from antique models and life. In 1872, June 8, he started for Europe, arriving in Paris about the last of June or the first of July. He planned entering the government school of art in that city, to obtain admission to which a student is required to pass a thorough examination in all the necessary preliminary branches—in anatomy, perspective, antique art history, and is required to make a competitive drawing from a life model. On account of the rigidness of the rule considerable time is ordinarily demanded by this review, but so persistently did Mr. Love apply himself that in three days he was allowed to enter the school—the *Beaux-arts*—in the atelier of J. L. Gérome. The heads of this institution are all men of note and great proficiency in their profession. The places offer but meager emolument, yet are sought for by the best talent of the country, so high is the standard of the academy. They have a faculty of three painters, three or four sculptors, and as many architects; and each year they send abroad, to Italy, or elsewhere, a painter, a sculptor, and an architect, from among the native students, the candidates to be chosen by comparative excellence in their respective departments. For four years he studied there ten months in the year, spending his short summer vacations in the country, two of which were occupied in visits to Brittany, Department of Finisterre, at Pont-Aven. Here is the residence of Robert Wiley, celebrated as an artist from his taking a medal in a French *salon*, and ranking well with the French figure painters; in him Mr. Love found a valued friend. At the time of his visit to France he knew but little of the language; and preferring a systematic knowledge to the ability to copy, he procured an instructor, who lived with him and gave him daily instruction. In July of 1876 he turned his face toward his native land, sailing from Liverpool, England; on his journey westward he stopped a short time at New York and at Philadelphia, and, on coming to Indianapolis, opened a studio at No. 37 West Washington Street, in Bradshaw's Block. During the latter part of the one year that he was here, he made the acquaintance of Mr. James F. Gookins, director of the Academy of Design, of Chicago, and with him discussed the feasibility of establishing a school of art in Indianapolis, on the plan of a stock company; there should be ten thousand dollars of stock, with fifty-dollar memberships. But the people were slow to recognize the advantages of the project; and to have carried it out, were it practicable, would have required too long a time. However, the matter received some encouragement; in their soliciting they secured perhaps forty members; but the work went on slowly, and they resolved to make the attempt upon their own responsibility, which they did. At the opening there were on display a collection of pictures of the best American artists, with many by well-known Europeans; also a very large collection of bric-a-brac and ceramics. It was in every respect a success, and bespoke for the undertaking a successful career. Then there was organized an Art Union, soliciting membership at ten dollars each per individual, each certificate entitling the holder and his family to free admission to the exhibitions and the holders to a sketch, by either Mr. Gookins or Mr. Love. This proved successful, over two hundred certificates of membership having been sold, and while it could not do otherwise than assist in developing the æsthetic tastes of the people, at the same time it was a means whereby periodical exhibitions were established by the school, one being given every three months. None of the students now in attendance had ever had any instruction in drawing previous to their entrance upon this school, and by many of them astonishing progress has been made, so that a number partly support themselves by portrait painting. Such is, in brief, the history of the Indiana School of Art, established in 1877, October 15. The best instructions are secured. Mr. Mersman, of Cincinnati, who studied at Munich, Bavaria, until lately has taught the art of sculpture. One of the students fills the place now. Mr. Love's object was to make this a state institution, one recognized and fostered by the Legislature, which each year should send to Europe a student to remain perhaps five years, on the express condition that he should return to the state for a specified time. In this manner Indiana would become an art center; a gallery and library would each offer its advantages, nor would it cost above seven thousand dollars per annum. Such an institution, devoted to the fostering of art and taste, would be highly profitable in a commercial point of view as well. It multiplies and improves the industries of the land. The founders of the school have received no aid from any professional artists in Indian-

Yours truly & Sincerely
Daniel Mccauley

apolis, with the exception of Mr. T. C. Steele. Mr. Love did not live to see the success of his enterprise. He died June 24, 1880.

MACAULEY, GENERAL DANIEL, of Indianapolis, was born in New York City, September 8, 1839. He is of Irish parentage, his father, John Macauley, being a native of Belfast, Ireland. The General is one of a family of four, every member of which has been prominently before the public. His older brother, Barney, who was also born in New York City, is a prominent member of the theatrical profession, now starring in the "Messenger from Jarvis Section." An only sister, now Mrs. Charles R. Pope (Pope's Theater, St. Louis), is four years younger, and was born in Cincinnati. His younger brother, Captain John T. Macauley, born in Newport, Kentucky, is now manager of Macauley's Theater, Louisville, Kentucky. After the various removals of the family, as above indicated, they settled finally in Buffalo, New York, when Daniel was about eight years old. Here his father died, August 9, 1849, leaving his family unprovided for. Daniel and Barney at once left school, and went to work to assist their widowed mother in the maintenance of the family. Both learned the bookbinding trade; but, having a decided talent for the stage, at the age of seventeen Daniel found himself before the footlights, having adopted the profession two years after Barney had made his debut. He remained on the stage (working at his trade at intervals) until 1859, when, becoming dissatisfied with theatrical life, he came West, with the intention of working at bookbinding. He reached Indianapolis, and obtained employment in the old *Sentinel* building, on Washington Street, with Bingham & Doughty, and here he remained until the firing on Fort Sumter. The foundation of Mr. Macauley's military life had been laid while a boy at Buffalo, where he had been a member of Company C, 74th New York State Militia, under a splendid officer (General W. F. Rogers). His tastes naturally inclined him to a military career, and previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion, with a West Point officer, Captain Frank A. Shoup (afterwards a very prominent rebel officer, and the author of "Southern Tactics"), he had organized and managed a very fine militia company, known as the "Independent Zouaves." When Sumter was fired on, his anti-slavery enthusiasm was aroused, and he laid down his tools and joined a party to be sworn into service. He became a member of Company E, 11th Indiana Volunteers, and while yet in camp was made first sergeant, and then first lieutenant, then regimental adjutant, in which position he was mustered into the United States service with the regiment. As first lieutenant (Captain Rugg being sick), he reported to General Lew. Wallace, adjutant-general of the state, and received from his hand the first marching order written in the state under the three months' call. The document is still in the General's possession, and is highly prized by him. It was written by Clerk (afterwards General) Fred. Knefler, at General Wallace's dictation, and was signed by the latter as adjutant-general. It directed him to report to Camp Morton, where he found three other companies, one of which (Gordon's Artillery Company) disbanded. The other two had probably marched out on verbal notice or "at will." His younger brother, John, was then living at Buffalo, with his mother and sister, but, at the solicitation of the embryo general, they removed to Indianapolis; and John, then fifteen years of age, donned the uniform of a drummer, and joined his brother's company. They served out their three months' service in West Virginia, seeing some campaigning, and a little active service. Returning home, they at once recruited for the three years' service, and left in September, 1861, for St. Louis; thence the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, under General Grant. He served through the operations up the Tennessee River, at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Memphis, Arkansas, Vicksburg (siege and fall), Louisiana, and the Teche country, his active service culminating in the glorious campaign under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. The three years term for which he had originally enlisted expired while he was in Louisiana, but with his brother he had reenlisted for three years more. He was promoted to the rank of major immediately after the battle of Shiloh, and soon afterward was made lieutenant-colonel. He reached the colonelcy in March, 1863, and was twice breveted brigadier-general; once in 1864, and again in 1865. He was in command of his regiment when major and lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the brigade while colonel. During the Shenandoah Valley campaign he at one period commanded a division (Nineteenth Corps), but was the greater part of the time in command of a brigade in that historic valley. At Champion Hills, Mississippi, during the Vicksburg campaign, General Macauley was severely wounded in the left thigh; and at Cedar Creek, Virginia, he was dangerously shot by a bullet in the right hip, in which the missile still remains. At the time of President Lincoln's assassination General Macaulay was in command of the defenses of Baltimore, which included Forts McHenry, Marshall, Federal Hill, and Carroll. He was also in command of the skirmish line, an entire brigade, during the whole of the famous night pursuit after the engagement at Fisher Hill, Virginia. He takes all a soldier's pride in his gallant regiment, the 11th Indiana, which, to quote his own words, "was never beaten, either at work,

play, march, drill, or fight." After being mustered out, at the close of the war, he served a brief time as colonel of the 9th Regiment, Hancock's corps, stationed at Indianapolis, and resumed civil life after four years and eleven months' continuous service as a soldier. A resumption of his old business of bookbinding, in company with John I. Parsons, resulted disastrously, on account of an unforeseen depression in business. In April, 1867, General Macauley was elected mayor of Indianapolis, when only twenty-six years of age. He was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871. His administration of the city government was commended alike by citizens of all classes and parties, and he displayed in its management executive ability of the highest order, while his popularity became almost proverbial. At the conclusion of his third term as mayor of the city he organized and completed, with James O. Woodruff, what is known as "Woodruff Place," in Indianapolis; but the impending financial crisis deprived them of any fruits of the enterprise, which was intended to combine all the beauties of a public park with the elegant surroundings of a private residence, and even in its unfinished condition is one of the brightest ornaments of Indianapolis. During the year 1876 Mr. Macauley was manager of the Academy of Music, in Indianapolis; but the stringency of the times, the building of another theater, and the burning down of the Academy, brought his managerial enterprise to a close. During the great railroad strike of 1877 General Macauley was appointed, by the Governor and committee of safety, commander of the city; and by his moderation and prudence averted much trouble, and rendered efficient and timely service to the cause of public order. In June, 1878, he was appointed to the general management of the Indianapolis Waterworks Company, in which position he remains to the present time, in the full tide of reasonable success. March 26, 1863, General Macauley married Mary M. Ames, daughter of Rev. A. S. Ames, of Indianapolis. They lost one little daughter, eighteen months old, in 1865. They have surviving one child, a son, born in 1866, in Soldiers' Home (in camp), at Indianapolis; a fine specimen of American boyhood, bright and scholarly beyond his years. There is not, perhaps, in the city of Indianapolis, a man more generally popular than General Macauley. He possesses talents of a very pronounced order, is a vocalist, musician, and dramatic artist of no mean pretensions, and is of a most social, genial, and cheerful disposition, fond of society, and entering into every thing with a keen relish for the good things of life. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, military company, Knights of Pythias, president of the "Choral Union" and of the "Haydn" musical societies. He is nearly six feet high, weighs one hundred and eighty-three pounds; and if buoyancy of spirits and cheerfulness of disposition, coupled with the best of health and hosts of friends, can secure long life and happiness, there is a full measure of both in store for "Dan Macauley."

MAJOR, ALFRED, attorney-at-law and vice-president of the First National Bank of Shelbyville, was born at Quarndon, Derbyshire, England, May 8, 1828. America is indebted to the English people for her existence, and is still receiving benefits from her in the intelligent men and women which she contributes to our population. Some of these, like the subject of this memoir, learn our history and imbibe the spirit of our institutions before coming here, and therefore blend at once with our best people, and become a healthful element in our national life. His parents were Stephen and Harriett (Bigsby) Major, the father of Irish and the mother of English nativity. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. He began to read law on shipboard, while coming to this country, so determined was he to qualify himself for an honorable career in that new land to which he was going, where talent and a resolute spirit are unfettered. In 1846 he settled in Shelbyville, and resumed the study of law, under the instruction of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, a name now known in every household. In 1851, Mr. Major was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. Superior to many of his associates in literary and scientific culture, and well endowed with natural gifts, he entered upon his duties under most encouraging auspices. Success, professional and pecuniary, attended him, and at length he engaged in banking as one of the firm of Elliott & Major. In 1865 the First National Bank of Shelbyville was organized, and he became its vice-president. An able attorney in every branch of the profession, and an excellent financier and a man of integrity, Mr. Major exerts a marked influence throughout the county. He is the wealthiest man within its borders, and his possessions have been gained by his own exertions. The store of knowledge which study and experience have furnished him has been increased by foreign travel. He has crossed the ocean from America to Europe four times, visiting the British Isles and the Continent. He has two brothers and two sisters in England, and he is the only one of the family in this country. But, despite these ties of kindred, and that innate love of one's native land that nothing can eradicate, he is truly an American, and America will doubtless remain his home. Mr. Major is a member of the Episcopalian Church. He has been married twice. His first wife was Jane Lowry, to whom he was wedded, at Rushville, Indiana, in 1851. They had four children, now living. November 28, 1878, he married, as his second wife, Miss Helen Thompson, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I am Respectfully
H. D. Benson

MANSON, GENERAL MAHLON D. The life and character of General Mahlon D. Manson may be studied with profit by the young, contemplated with satisfaction by the patriotic, and referred to with pride by his kindred and friends. His name is honorably mentioned on many pages of the history of his country during the eventful period of the War of the Rebellion. In the political affairs of Indiana he has taken prominent and important parts. In private life he has sustained an unsullied reputation, and has deservedly received and constantly retained the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. He is descended from an honorable and patriotic ancestry. His paternal grandfather, David Manson, an immigrant from Ireland, served his adopted country as a soldier of the American Revolution; and his father, David Manson, born in Little York, Pennsylvania, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was present at the surrender of Hull at Detroit. He was a farmer and a surveyor of lands. He married Sarah Cornwall, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, whose parents were English. Her family sympathized with the cause of American independence, and several members of it participated in its achievement, as soldiers of Washington's army. The subject of this biography, the issue of this marriage, was born on the 20th of February, 1820, near Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. His Christian name was given him as a mark of regard for Governor Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, Secretary of War under General Jackson's administration. At the age of three years he suffered the great misfortune of the loss of his father, who died leaving to his widow and infant son the inheritance of an untarnished name, but with inadequate means of support. With a sturdy manliness unusual to such tender years, the subject of this sketch began while a mere child to assist his mother in the burden of their maintenance. To this excellent wife and mother may be ascribed the success of his life and its great usefulness. She had the happy privilege of living to see him grow to a noble manhood, and died, full of years and honor, in the year 1858, the evening of her life being spent in peaceful quietude beneath her son's roof. The education which he had from teachers was such as he received in the primitive log school-house, with its unglazed windows and rough benches; and even of the meager opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge thus afforded he was deprived, by the pressure of poverty, at the early age of eight or nine, when he hired himself to a neighboring farmer to do such work as so young a lad could perform, his stipulated remuneration being seventy-five cents per month. His education, however, did not cease, but by his application to study, without the aid of teachers, with such books as he could obtain, he so utilized his intervals of freedom from manual labor that upon attaining manhood he had acquired those habits of patient application and prompt and self-reliant action which have distinguished him in the many responsible situations of his life. Some years of his boyhood having been spent in mechanical pursuits, he became a druggist's clerk, and soon afterwards set up for himself in that business. In October, 1842, he removed to Indiana, of which state he has ever since been a citizen. In the early period of his residence here, he taught school at Crawfordsville, and other places in Montgomery County. He now devoted himself to the study of medicine, and attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and a partial second course at New Orleans, Louisiana. He, however, did not engage extensively in the practice of his profession, but continued as an apothecary at Crawfordsville. Upon the commencement of the War with Mexico, the latent military spirit of his ancestors asserted itself, and he promptly entered the service, as captain of Company I of the 5th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, with which he participated in the campaign of General Scott, and marched from Vera Cruz to the capital, where for a time he was placed in command of the detached guards in the City of Mexico. Upon his return to Crawfordsville, at the close of the war, he resumed his business of druggist. In 1851 he was elected to represent Montgomery County in the General Assembly, and served as a member of the House during the important session of 1851–52, in which the laws of the state were revised, and adapted to the new Constitution of 1850. He now became, and still continues to be, an influential adviser in the councils of the Democratic party. In 1856 he served as a delegate in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and assisted in the nomination of James Buchanan for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-president. In 1860 he was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, believing that only his election to the presidency and the application of his political doctrines could avert the threatening storm of civil war. When, in April, 1861, that storm broke furiously upon the nation at Fort Sumter, and he saw the inauguration of the insane attempt to destroy the nation for whose independent establishment and for whose honor his forefathers had nobly imperiled their lives and fortunes, his patriotic indignation was at once aroused, and, as might have been predicted from his antecedents, he quickly placed himself in the ranks of the defenders of the Union. He was at the time in the East, whither he had gone for the purchase of goods. Hastening home, he took an active part in sending forward to Indianapolis the first company from Montgomery County, under General Lew. Wallace. Two days afterward, at the solicitation of some of his old soldiers of the Mexican War, he raised, in five hours, a company, with

which he marched to Indianapolis. The first tents deserving the name pitched in Camp Morton were brought thither by this company, having been hastily made on Sunday. Of the men thus brought into camp two companies of the 10th Indiana Regiment were formed. Of one of these, Company G, Mr. Manson was made captain, his commission dating from the 17th of April, 1861. Upon the organization of the regiment, ten days later, he was commissioned major, and on the 10th of May he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, in place of Colonel J. J. Reynolds, commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. The interval in camp having been industriously occupied in organizing, drilling, and equipping, Colonel Manson in June, upon the order of General McClellan, proceeded with his regiment to Parkersburg, Virginia. The 10th Indiana, having been assigned to the brigade of General Rosecrans, marched, by the way of Clarksburg and Buckhannon, to the valley of Roaring Creek, at the foot of Rich Mountain. Early on the morning of the 11th of July, Colonel Manson, though the junior colonel, was placed with his regiment in the advance, and, with General Rosecrans, marched nine miles by a narrow bridle-path around the rebel fortifications, striking General Pegram's command in the rear. In the battle of Rich Mountain, which followed, the 10th Indiana formed the first line, and led the brigade in the charge upon the works of the enemy, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels and the capture of two pieces of artillery. General Manson still holds the receipt for one of the guns thus taken. July 24 they were ordered to return to Indianapolis, their three months' term of enlistment having expired. By direction of Governor Morton, Colonel Manson, under the same commission, proceeded to reorganize the 10th Indiana for three years or during the war. The rendezvous was at Lafayette, where in a short time the required number of men were enlisted. It was ordered to Kentucky, and left Indianapolis for Louisville September 22, being one of the first regiments that crossed the Ohio. Here they were assigned to General Anderson's command, and a few days later were ordered to Bardstown, Kentucky, where they established the first camp of Union soldiers at that place. At this encampment Colonel Manson applied himself assiduously for one month to the instruction of his men, when they were ordered to Lebanon, Kentucky, where they were assigned to Thomas's division of the Army of the Ohio, with Colonel Manson as brigade commander. They remained in the vicinity of Lebanon until the 25th of December, when they advanced to meet the Confederates under Zollicoffer. On the 19th of January, 1862, Colonel Manson and his brigade participated in the battle of Mill Spring. At daylight the Union forces were attacked in their camp. Colonel Manson's regiment was in the advance, and in this, its first engagement after its reorganization, achieved an enviable reputation for gallantry, at one time saving the day by its firm resistance to a desperate charge. From the battle-field the Union forces returned to Louisville, where the patriotic ladies of that city presented a beautiful flag to the 10th Indiana, as a mark of their high appreciation of the service the regiment had rendered to Kentucky and the Union, which was received by Colonel Manson on behalf of the regiment. From Louisville the 10th Indiana marched to the Tennessee River, arriving on the battle-field of Shiloh two days after the battle. They next participated in the siege and investment of Corinth, and the march which followed its evacuation. On the 24th of March, 1862, Colonel Manson was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers by President Lincoln, without any solicitation whatever on his part. His appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, of the Army of the Ohio, under General William Nelson. With his brigade and division he entered Corinth on the 29th of May, and thence marched to Jacinto and Iuka, Mississippi, and Tuscumbia, Alabama, and thence to Murfreesboro, Tennessee—a distance of one hundred and five miles—in five days. Thence they marched to McMinnville, Cany Fork of the Cumberland, Sparta, and back to McMinnville. Here, by order of General Buell, General Manson, with Generals Nelson, Craft, and Jackson, were detached, and proceeded to Kentucky to take charge of the new troops then pouring in from Indiana and Ohio. After considerable difficulty, and barely escaping capture by the enemy's cavalry, they reached Nashville the next morning. Thence, escorted by the 10th Indiana, they proceeded to Franklin, Tennessee, and from there by rail to Louisville. By order of General Horatio Wright, they proceeded to Lexington, where they arrived August 24, six days previous to the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. For the purpose of correcting a false statement which appeared in the newspapers of Cincinnati soon after that engagement, to the effect that General Manson fought that battle contrary to the orders of General Nelson, and for the purpose of promoting the truth of history, a somewhat detailed statement of the circumstances of the battle, condensed from a published letter of General Manson, dated March 28, 1878, and addressed to Hon. R. J. White, is here given: On the afternoon of the day following their arrival at Lexington, General Nelson and General Manson left Lexington for Richmond. Arriving at Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky River, they overtook General Cassius M. Clay's brigade, and, at the request of Generals Nelson and Clay, General Manson took command of this brigade, to enable General Clay to go to his home, he not having visited his family since his recent return from Europe. On the morning of

the 25th, General Manson moved forward from Clay's Ferry toward Richmond, and, arriving there late in the afternoon, reported to General Nelson, who had preceded him. General Nelson sent a staff officer with him to Colonel Rhodes's farm, about two miles south of town, where there were some troops already encamped. On the morning of the 27th, Nelson assigned Manson to the command of the First Brigade, consisting of the 55th, 69th, 71st, and 16th Indiana Regiments, and some artillery under Lieutenant Lamphier, of Michigan. General Manson proceeded at once to get his men out for drill, in which he found them very deficient, they being for the most part raw recruits. That afternoon he sent to General Nelson a written request for permission to seek a new encampment, stating that water was scarce where they were, and the men had not had an opportunity to wash their clothing since they had left Indiana, and that the camp was commanded by the hills to the southward. To this General Nelson made no answer. About sunrise on the 28th, Nelson's orderly came to Manson with a verbal order for him to report at Nelson's headquarters at Richmond, which he did at once. On arriving he was informed that General Nelson, in company with Hon. Garrett Davis, had just departed for Lexington or Lancaster. He had not informed his adjutant to which of these places he was going. General Manson then inquired of Captain Kendrick, Nelson's adjutant-general, what orders General Nelson had left for him, and was answered that he had left none, only that Manson should not leave the position then occupied by him until Nelson's return. On the forenoon of the 29th, General Manson received a communication from Colonel Reuben Munday, and also one from Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe, informing him that the enemy had appeared and was then crossing Big Hill in considerable force, supposed to be four or five thousand strong. He at once sent one copy of these communications to Lexington, and another to Lancaster, to General Nelson, not knowing at which place he might be found, and at the same time directed Colonels Munday and Metcalfe to fall back and carefully observe the road, so that the enemy might not flank Richmond on either side; and he also sent out Lieutenant-colonel Wolf, of the 16th Indiana, with four companies, to strengthen the picket already in front. About two o'clock Colonel Metcalfe arrived with a portion of his command at General Manson's camp, stating that he had been driven from every position he had occupied, and that the Confederates were advancing in great force. General Manson immediately caused the long-roll to be beaten, formed his troops, and with them moved out upon the high hills in front of his camp, and formed a line of battle near White's house. The enemy soon appeared in considerable force, but after a sharp skirmish retired, losing a few prisoners, some horses, and a few pieces of artillery. While this skirmish was progressing, he sent Rev. Mr. McCray, of Bloomington, Indiana, to Lexington, to give General Nelson, if he should there be found, a personal account of what was taking place. After the skirmish, General Manson moved his forces forward a short distance, to Rogersville, and there bivouacked. The enemy bivouacked a short distance southward in the woods. Soon after sunrise, on the 30th, General Manson formed his line of battle in the woods, near a small brick church. The enemy soon afterwards advanced upon this line, and was met and checked in most gallant style by the brave Indianians, who maintained their line unbroken for nearly four hours, and until completely flanked on the east. At the same time their right gave way in great confusion. General Manson rode back a short distance, and, meeting the 18th Kentucky advancing, deployed them into line, and with them checked the advance of the enemy for about twenty minutes. He was thus enabled to form a second line on the high ground north of Roger's house; and from that point he moved to the ground he had occupied in the skirmish on the evening of the 29th. Here he awaited the advance of the enemy. While thus waiting a messenger arrived with a written communication from General Nelson, dated at Lexington, August 30, directing General Manson that, if the enemy should appear in force, he should retire by the Lancaster road. This was delivered to General Manson in the presence of some of his staff and Doctor Irwin, the medical director of General Nelson's staff, since surgeon in charge of West Point Academy. It was then 12.30 P. M., and the Lancaster road had been in possession of the enemy for more than five hours. This was the only order that General Manson received from General Nelson directing him to retire from the position to which he had heretofore assigned him. The following is an extract from General Manson's official report, dated at Indianapolis, September 10, 1862, and directed and delivered to General Nelson:

"The enemy now began advancing in great force through the open fields, in line of battle, and, while they were thus advancing, a courier rode upon the field and delivered to me your written order, dated at Lexington, August 30, directing me to retire by the Lancaster road if the enemy should advance in force. It was then 12.30 o'clock P. M., and in less than five minutes from the time I received your order the battle raged with great fierceness along the whole line."

General Manson held this position for more than an hour, when, his right giving way in great confusion, he was a second time driven back. He commenced to form his men in the woods, on Rhodes's farm, for the purpose of a general retreat, to recross the Kentucky River that night. While he was thus engaged, General Nelson rode upon the field and assumed command, and by his direction the troops were marched to a place

near Richmond, and a line of battle was there formed, extending through the cemetery. Here they waited more than an hour and a half for the enemy. When at length the Confederates again appeared, their advance could not be checked, because of the demoralized state of the twice beaten raw troops opposed to them, who now retreated through Richmond in great confusion. General Manson organized a rear-guard for the protection of the scattered army from the pursuing cavalry. By direction of General Nelson he assumed command of this rear-guard, and with it covered the retreat till they arrived near the toll-gate on the Lexington road, when the retreating columns in front halted. After waiting here more than an hour, he turned over the command of the rear-guard to Major Morrison, of the 66th Indiana, and went to the front to ascertain the cause of the halt. He there found a small number of the enemy's cavalry formed across the road, checking the retreat; and he here for the first time learned that General Nelson had left the field. He endeavored to form an advance-guard, but did not succeed till the color-sergeant of the 18th Kentucky, an old man, who had the flag of his regiment under his arm, the staff having been shot away, gave the flag to him, saying, "I have fought all day with you, and if you will protect the flag of the 18th I 'll still fight on." This gallant old soldier gave courage and enthusiasm to his comrades, and an advance-guard was soon organized, which drove the enemy's cavalry from the line of retreat. The column again moved forward, General Manson making a desperate effort to cross the Kentucky River with the remainder of the command. When they had arrived near to Foxtown, they found the enemy in great force, concealed in a corn-field, from which they fired upon Manson's advance, killing seventeen and wounding twenty-five. Colonel Wolf, of the 16th Indiana, was killed here. General Manson ordered the remainder of the advance-guard to lie down, and make no further resistance. Soon afterwards he and his command were made prisoners. Four days later he was paroled by General E. Kirby Smith, commander of the enemy's force, and started immediately for Cincinnati. Here he learned from Hon. Richard Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, that General Nelson had authorized the publication of the statement that the battle of Richmond had been fought contrary to his positive orders. At the request of General Manson, a correction was published in the *Gazette*, *Enquirer*, and *Commercial*. General Manson also had an interview with General Nelson, who was then in Cincinnati, at the request of the latter, who, in explanation of the published statement, said that he had thought that his order, written at Lexington on the morning of the day of the battle, had been received by General Manson; but on being reminded that Lexington is thirty-one miles from the battle-field, and that the order was conveyed by a courier on horseback, he admitted his mistake in supposing that his order had reached General Manson in time to retreat. In addition to the efforts made by General Manson, already stated, to communicate to General Nelson before the battle the facts in regard to the situation, he also, on the day of the engagement, sent Colonel Goodloe as a special messenger toward Lexington, expecting that he would meet General Nelson with reinforcements, and instructing him to inform Nelson of the situation, and request him to hasten to the field. The greater portion of the Union forces in this sanguinary engagement had been in service less than two weeks, and had had very little instruction or exercise in drill. The Confederates had the advantage of greatly superior numbers; but they were met with such valor and received such punishment that the hitherto uninterrupted progress of the invasion of Kirby Smith received such a check that sufficient time was gained to place Cincinnati in a condition of defense, and the principal object of Smith's campaign was thwarted. General Boyle, writing to President Lincoln from Louisville, September 1, 1862, said, of the Indianians engaged at Richmond, that "they fought with the courage and gallantry of veterans." The loss in killed and wounded in the Indiana troops was nearly one thousand, General Manson being one of the wounded. Two thousand officers and men, including General Manson, were captured and paroled. He remained on parole but a few weeks, when, having been exchanged, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and placed in charge of the United States forces at Bowling Green and on the Barren and Green Rivers. This command he held at the time of the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863. He was relieved by General Judah, and assigned to the post of Louisville for a few weeks, and then to the command of a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, stationed at Lebanon, Kentucky, whence they marched to Glasgow, and thence to Tompkinsville, where they met a portion of Morgan's forces, between whom and General Manson's command there was a lively skirmish for several days on the banks of the Cumberland River. From this place they marched through to Mumfordsville, where they took railroad transportation to Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Here he was prevented, by the orders of his superior officers, from intercepting General John Morgan, on his raid through Indiana, at Memphis and Vienna, on the Indianapolis and Jeffersonville Railroad. From Jeffersonville he proceeded with his command, by sixteen steamboats, up the Ohio, to prevent Morgan's recrossing the river. At Grassy Plats he came up with a body of Morgan's men, of whom he captured a portion, with forty-six horses. He moved up the river, parallel with Morgan, to Madison, Vevay, Rising Sun, Lawrence-

burg, and Cincinnati, and thence to Maysville, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, where the water was found to be too low to proceed further with the steamboats. At Portsmouth, with a portion of his men, he went by rail about fifty miles into the interior of Ohio, to intercept Morgan's forces. He, however, had already crossed the railroad at the point at which he hoped to intercept them. He now returned to Cincinnati, where he remained some days, receiving the prisoners from Buffington Island, together with General Morgan. While here, by order of General Burnside, he made a descriptive list of General John H. Morgan and ninety-two of his subordinate officers, all of whom were sent to Johnson's Island, whence, by order of the Secretary of War, they were removed to the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. Preparations were now made for a campaign in Eastern Tennessee. General Manson, with his command, marched from Glasgow, Kentucky, by way of Montgomery, to Lee's Ferry, on Clinch River, and thence to London and Knoxville. Here he was placed in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, with forty thousand men on its rolls, relieving General Hartsook, by order of General Burnside. He was engaged in most of the skirmishes here, during October, 1863, and was in the siege of Knoxville, which lasted twenty days; superintended the construction of the fortifications on Mayberry and Temperance Hills, and built the pontoon bridge across the Holston, and all the fortifications on the south side of that river. When the siege was terminated, by the advance of General Sherman's forces, December 5, 1863, General Manson, with a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps, followed Longstreet to Rutledge, when, the Confederates having made a stand, he, by order of his superior officers, fell back to Blaine's Cross Roads, skirmishing with the enemy most of the way. Here he was reinforced by General Gordon Granger, of the Fourth Army Corps, General Phil. Sheridan commanding a division of that corps, and others. A line of battle was formed and maintained several days, but no general engagement ensued. On the 25th of December he crossed the Holston, and took up a position at Strawberry Plains, near the junction of the French Broad and Holston. In January, 1864, his troops were engaged by the enemy at Mossy Creek and other places in that vicinity. In February he was relieved of the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps by General Jacob D. Cox, who outranked him in the army, and he was assigned a division in that corps. With this command he marched to Bull Creek Gap, near Blaine's Cross Roads. On the 22d of April, by order of General Sherman, he proceeded to destroy the bridge over the Wataugua River, Virginia, and the railway and Lick Creek trestle at Jonesville, whence by rail he joined General Sherman's army, May 1, at Red Clay, Georgia. Thence his command marched to Doctor Lee's house, Varnell's Station, and Buzzard's Roost, skirmishing every day. They now made a forced march, passing through Snake Creek Gap, skirmishing with the enemy in Hickory Flats, and on the 14th of May, moved toward the Confederate works at Resaca. A line of battle was formed, Generals Hascall and Juday being on the right, General Riley on the left, in the woods, and General Manson in the center, in the open field. The order to charge being given, his command moved through the open ground for a mile, exposed to the enemy's artillery. The loss was very heavy. Generals Manson and Riley carried their portion of the works, and held them for more than three hours against greatly superior numbers. His ammunition being almost exhausted, and his men famished for want of water, General Hascall, by order of General Sherman, moved in his forces to relieve General Manson. To show General Hascall how he might best avoid the enemy's fire, General Manson sprang upon the works, when he was struck by a piece of shell upon the right shoulder, and his right arm was thereby forever disabled. He was carried off the field insensible. Yet in a few days he resumed command. He was present at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, but not actively engaged. He now found himself so greatly disabled by his wound that he was compelled to ask to be relieved of his command in the advancing army. He was assigned to take charge of the post at Knoxville, but the inflammation of his wound increased to such an extent that he was again forced to relinquish this position. He accompanied General Thomas on his retreat through Tennessee, and was in the hospital at Nashville at the time of the battle of Franklin. From this hospital he was removed to St. Joseph's Infirmary at Louisville, where he remained eighty-five days, lying a portion of the time at the point of death, suffering great torture from his wound. Here he had an operation performed upon his shoulder, and becoming satisfied that he would not again be fit for active duty, and being unwilling to stand in the way of the promotion of worthy men in the field, he, on the 21st of December, 1864, resigned his commission as a brigadier-general of volunteers. His resignation was accepted by the President, and with it the military career of General Manson ended. During that career he was never known to complain of any position to which he was assigned, but, without any consideration of his own convenience or pleasure, and without regard to danger, toil, or exposure, executed with alacrity and to the satisfaction of his superiors every order ever given him. He was distinguished for clearness of discrimination, accuracy of judgment, and promptness of action. He was never surprised when it was his duty to be informed; no emergency found him unprepared, and no danger caused him to hesitate. He

gained, and always enjoyed in an exceptionally great measure, the affection of his subordinates. He was respected by his equals and superiors and loved by his men. He never directly or indirectly asked for any promotion. He was elected as captain, major, and colonel by the men, and commissioned upon their recommendation. He was made a brigadier-general without his own seeking by Abraham Lincoln, whose memory he greatly reveres, believing him to have been one of the purest and best of those who have occupied the office of chief magistrate of the nation. General Manson, without his knowledge or consent, was nominated by the Democratic party of Indiana, in 1864, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-governor, on the ticket headed by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald as the candidate for Governor. Although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic state convention for the office of Secretary of State. In 1868 he was nominated again by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana, his competitor being Hon. Godlove S. Orth. His district being strongly Republican, he was again beaten, though he ran far beyond his ticket, and was defeated by only four hundred votes. In 1870 he was again the Democratic candidate for Congress in the same district, having for his competitor General Lew. Wallace. After a very animated joint canvass he was elected by a majority of nearly four hundred votes, though the Republican state ticket received a large majority in that district. Upon this election he served as a member of the Forty-second Congress. As a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions he performed a great amount of labor, rendering great service to his disabled comrades by doing perhaps more than any other man to secure the increase of the pensions for the disabled. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was again a candidate for Congress that year, and was defeated by Judge Cason, by a majority of one hundred and ninety-seven votes, though President Grant in that district had over two thousand majority. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1875 was made chairman, in which capacity he served during the great campaign of 1876, having full control of the interests of the Democratic party in Indiana. He did as much or more than any other man to secure the triumph which his party enjoyed in that campaign in this state. He represented the state at large in the national convention at St. Louis, and strongly supported the candidacy of Thomas A. Hendricks for the nomination for President, having charge of his headquarters at St. Louis. He was one of the number who went to New Orleans after the election to represent Mr. Tilden. As chairman of the Democratic state central committee, he called the convention of the 8th of January, 1877, to consider the duty of the party in the impending political crisis, moderation being recommended by the committee. In 1878 he was elected upon the Democratic ticket to the office of Auditor of State by a majority of over fourteen thousand, and he is now performing the duties of that office with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state. General Manson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having united with Warren Lodge, Piqua, Ohio, in 1841. He has taken all the degrees, including the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite, to the thirty-second. He was master of Montgomery Lodge, Crawfordsville, Indiana, for sixteen years; and all the offices in the Grand Lodge of the state have been filled by him, including that of Deputy Grand Master for two years; and he would have been elected to the office of Grand Master in 1861 if he had not gone into the army. He has been a trustee of the city schools of Crawfordsville, holding the office of treasurer of the board. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University, of which body he was for a number of years the president, a position he resigned upon his entering on the duties of Auditor of State. General Manson has traveled extensively, having been in nearly all the states of the Union, and also in Mexico and Canada. He was reared a Methodist, but now entertains the faith of the Universalists. He was married, on the 26th of May, 1850, to Miss Caroline Mitchell, of Crawfordsville. Six children, three boys and three girls, have been born to them, the oldest of whom, a daughter, is now dead. Of these children their parents have great reason to be proud. Their lives reflect much credit upon their father and mother, and indicate the excellent example which has ever been presented in their happy home. Since the war General Manson has spent several years in agricultural pursuits. He has always dignified labor by industriously engaging in it himself. General Manson is a man of commanding presence, tall and of large body, and until disabled by his wound he was a man of strong constitution and great capacity for endurance. His manner is frank and engaging, and he has the invaluable faculty, springing from kindness of heart and goodness of motive, of making all men, whether high or low, feel at home in his presence. Because of these qualities, doubtless, added to his untarnished and unimpeachable record, he in all his candidacies for office has received many votes and much moral support from his political opponents. He is not fastidious in small things, but is noted for the broadness and liberality of his views upon all subjects. He is an eloquent and persuasive orator, commanding the attention, convincing the reason, arousing the enthusiasm, and awakening the zeal of his hearers. A brave and gallant soldier, a prudent and conscientious statesman, a public-spirited and patriotic citizen, a faithful and self-deny-

ing friend, an honest man of business, and a true man in all the relations of life, it is not surprising that he holds a high place in the esteem and affection of the people of his state. He rose from poverty and obscurity to a justly deserved eminence, and the bright light which beats upon his life discloses no flaw in his character. Not by accident or the aid of others, but by honest toil and constant perseverance, through the smoke and blood of battle, he has attained success in life—military glory, political and social popularity, and the love and honor of his fellow-men. Such men as he make all their fellow-men their debtors.

MARMON, DANIEL W., secretary of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, Indianapolis, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 10, 1844. His father, James W. Marmon, was a practicing physician in Logan County, where he resided until 1846, when he moved to Richmond, Indiana, dying there of cholera in 1849. His wife, Hannah Moffitt, the mother of Daniel W., was the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Wayne County, Indiana; her grandfather Cox originally entered much of the land where the city of Richmond now stands. She followed her husband to the grave about a month after his death, leaving Daniel bereft of both parents at the early age of five years. The name Marmon is undoubtedly of French origin, being a corruption of Marmont; the maternal branch of the family was of North Carolina extraction, and originally Scotch. Mr. Marmon was brought up by an uncle, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered Earlham College, then under the superintendency of Walter T. Carpenter, and graduated from that institution in 1865. His natural inclinations were for mechanics, and he found some opportunity for the cultivation of his tastes in that direction in the shop of the uncle mentioned above, who was proprietor of a wood-working establishment, in which young Marmon spent much of his time. In February, 1866, but a short time after leaving college, at the solicitation of his friend, Mr. Nordyke, he bought an interest in the firm of E. & A. H. Nordyke, which, in the spring of 1871, was incorporated as the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Marmon's special province became the designing and construction of machinery, in which branch he soon became remarkably proficient. This had been Mr. Nordyke's department before Mr. Marmon's connection with the company, which now consists of Messrs. Nordyke, Marmon, and Hollowell. The name and productions of the company are well and favorably known, not only in the United States, but in the old world as well, where their mills and mill machinery have been extensively introduced. The establishment stands in the front rank of the industries not only of Indianapolis, but of the state of Indiana, and of the whole West. A brief account of its operation and importance will be found under sketches of the other members of the company. In addition to the many and varied appliances for the production of their millstones and ponderous mill machinery, they have in the establishment all the paraphernalia for the editing, publishing, and printing of a large sixteen-page paper, *The Millstone*, an illustrated monthly journal, devoted to milling and mechanical interests, and having for its special object the advancement of practical knowledge in these departments. It was among the pioneer newspapers of its class, and has an extensive circulation in all parts of the American continent. It has been published by the company since November, 1875. A too close attention to business impaired Mr. Marmon's health somewhat, and in 1878 he resolved to travel in order to recuperate. After a couple of years spent in traveling in Alabama, Tennessee, Oregon, and California, he found his health fully restored, and again settled down to business in Indianapolis. In August, 1870, Mr. Marmon married Miss Elizabeth M. Carpenter, the daughter of his old superintendent at Earlham College. They have a family of three children: Walter C., aged eight; Howard C., aged four; and Carrie, now two years old. Mr. Marmon and family are members of the society of Friends, and politically he is a Republican. Few enterprises of such magnitude are in the hands of men so young, but what is lacking in years is made up in actual business experience, industry, and strict attention to every detail of the business, while the financial credit and reputation of the concern is of the highest kind. Personally, Mr. Marmon is a most genial and agreeable gentleman, popular with his associates and employés. He has a quick, active temperament, and has the air of a thorough business man.

MANSUR, ISAIAH, banker and real estate operator, of Indianapolis, was born near the old town of Salisbury, Wayne County, Indiana, April 14, 1824. His father, Jeremy Mansur, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Jane (Carr) Mansur, was born in Virginia, but both became identified with the Hoosier State at a very early day. They emigrated to Indiana in 1816 and settled in the county of Wayne, where the subject of this sketch was born. His father combined the occupation of ax-maker with that of farmer, and for years was known through the county as a workman of the highest order. When Isaiah was a little more than a year old, or in 1825, his parents moved from the old settlement in Wayne County

to Richmond, Indiana. Here his father opened a small retail dry-goods and grocery store, and by industry and perseverance and geniality of disposition succeeded in building up a highly successful trade, gradually accumulating a reasonable competency. He continued in trade at Richmond until 1847, when he removed to Indianapolis and engaged in pork-packing, continuing in that business and also being occupied in farming until his death, which occurred in 1874. His wife still lives in Indianapolis, at the ripe old age of eighty-six, retaining her mental faculties unimpaired. From this brief and imperfect outline of his father's life, some idea can be gathered of the surroundings and early training of Mr. Mansur. He breathed an atmosphere of industry and energy which left an impress upon his character and which has remained through his whole life. His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he finished his studies in 1845. While pursuing his studies at Oxford he was a room-mate and class-mate of the late Senator O. P. Morton, and between the two sprang up a friendship that lasted through the life of Mr. Morton. It was largely through Mr. Mansur's assistance that Mr. Morton was enabled to get through college at Oxford, as the latter had little means and no wealthy relatives to aid him. After leaving Oxford Mr. Mansur engaged with his father in the pork-packing business for one season, working at day labor for wages; but, concluding to make the law his profession, he entered the office of Hon. John S. Newman, where he was again associated in his studies with the future Senator Morton. He read law with Judge Newman for about eighteen months, when his father's failing health compelled his return home to take charge of his business, which had now assumed large proportions. He gave his entire attention to his business of pork-packing—then, as now, one of the prominent industries of Indianapolis—for nine years, until, in 1862, he projected and established the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis, of which he was made president. He continued in that capacity until 1868, when his connection with that bank ceased, and he immediately afterward opened his present private banking house, of which he is still the sole proprietor and manager. During the stirring times of the late war Mr. Mansur was appointed commissary-general of the state of Indiana, by his friend and former companion, Governor Morton, and rendered faithful and valuable services to the cause of the Union, feeding the soldiers in camp at Indianapolis on his own credit when there was not a dollar in the state treasury for this purpose. He had always been a zealous supporter of Mr. Morton, whom he urged to make his first race for Lieutenant-governor, and their intimate personal friendship was only closed by the Senator's death. Mr. Mansur has always been a consistent member of the Republican party, although he can scarcely be included among politicians, as he has never been desirous of holding office, giving his entire time and attention to the details of his business, which, in addition to his bank, includes the management of a large amount of real estate, of which he is the owner. He is also the proprietor of three valuable farms in the neighborhood of Indianapolis. Mr. Mansur was married to his present amiable wife, who was Miss Amelia Brown, on June 25th, 1862. Mrs. Mansur is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Joseph and Cella Mansur. Mr. Mansur is a gentleman of strict business principles; persistent energy and untiring application have been a part of his stock in trade that has never depreciated. His industry is proverbial, and in all his transactions he is guided by a standard which makes his word as good as his bond. He is widely known as a shrewd, careful, enterprising, and successful man of business. Long after he has passed away his name will be remembered as among the men whose enterprise has made itself felt in shaping the business destiny of Indianapolis. Three sisters survive: Mary, widow of Doctor Charles Parry, formerly of Philadelphia; Clarissa, wife of James C. Ferguson, of Indianapolis; Sarah J., wife of William S. Reid, pork-packer, of Richmond, Indiana; William Mansur, capitalist, of Indianapolis; and Franklin, who died about 1873. He was also a pork-packer.

MARSH, EPHRAIM, clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, was born on a farm in Brown Township, Hancock County, June 2, 1845. He is a son of Jonas and Catharine Marsh, honest, reputable people, who enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends. His father is of Quaker origin, and removed to Hancock County in December, 1837. By close application to his studies, Ephraim soon acquired a fair English education, and at the age of twenty he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where, in the class of 1870, he graduated with high honors. During his collegiate course he spent one year at Washington City, as clerk in the third auditor's office of the Treasury Department, receiving his appointment through the recommendation of ex-Governor Hendricks and Judge D. S. Gooding. After graduating at Asbury, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, under Mr. H. A. Swope. While serving in this capacity he also applied himself assiduously to the study of law. In the autumn of 1874 he was elected clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Marsh is a member of the following secret orders: Knights of Pythias, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, joining the same in the following order: February 29,

1872, Knights of Pythias; 1873, Free and Accepted Masons; 1874, Independent Order of Odd-fellows; 1878, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been Master for two years in the Free and Accepted Masons, and Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. He is also a Thirty-second Indiana Consistory S. P. R., and a member of Keystone Chapter of the Masons of Indianapolis, and Raper Commandery. He married, February 9, 1871, Miss Matilda J. Brewer, daughter of Garrett Brewer, of Franklin. Mr. Marsh is a courteous gentleman. He is a steadfast Democrat. His hospitable bearing has made him many warm friends, who speak of him in terms of the profoundest respect. As an officer, he is efficient and attentive, and has the utmost confidence of his constituents. He intends to make the profession of law his life calling, and is bending every energy to the acquisition of legal knowledge.

METCALF, CHARLES N., M. D., was born in Herkimer County, New York, April 25, 1846. His early life was spent on a farm, where he engaged in the multifarious duties incident to such a career. He was a lover of hilarity and amusement, and joined with great vigor in the gay and athletic sports to which his situation gave him access. To this life of freedom in the pure air and blessed sunlight the Doctor is largely indebted for his vigorous physical powers as well as strong mental endowments. His education in boyhood was furnished by the country schools of his locality. However, he made good use of the means at hand, and was noted for his success in the acquisition of knowledge. By the time he was eleven years old he was deprived of parents. Thus early in life he was left to his own counsel, and to make his own way in this cold world without the kind and sympathetic words of a mother or the advice and counsel of a father. But he was not discouraged or daunted. He had set his mark high, and pushed steadily and persistently on to his coveted goal, namely, the study and practice of medicine. He had made up his mind in his boyhood days to practice the healing art as soon as he became a man. When of sufficient age he entered Fairfield Academy, at Fairfield, New York, and began a literary course of study, from which he graduated in due course of time. He next turned his attention to the study of the healing art, entering the Medical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Here he graduated with high honors, and removed directly to Eaton Rapids, in the same state, beginning the practice of his profession. From the very outset Doctor Metcalf showed himself to be peculiarly endowed for his chosen profession, and in consequence he attained a success seldom met with in young physicians. He remained in this place for three years, when he removed to Indianapolis, his present home. He was married to Miss M. C. Montgomery, of Eaton Rapids, in 1877, securing a wife of rare mental capacity. Doctor Metcalf's standing in his profession, in that city, is of a high order. He is a member of the regular school, and applies himself with marked zeal to the utmost detail in his profession. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows and Free and Accepted Masons. He was nominated by the Democracy of Marion County for coroner in 1878, but, the county being largely Republican, he was, of course, defeated. His bearing is courteous and affable, and he numbers his friends by the score. He is a man of generous impulses and great sympathy for the lowly and down-trodden, and therefore takes great pleasure in alleviating pain and distress. This fact alone makes him attentive to his patients, and urges him to do all in his power in their behalf. He has large perceptive powers, and is certainly very proficient in the diagnosis of disease, which is so important in the practice of medicine. Although a young man, Doctor Metcalf has a large and increasing practice, and the present foretells a prosperous future for him as a professional and business man. He deserves success, and will get it, for he has fought many a hard battle with adversity, raising himself from humble obscurity to a position of prominence.

MARTIN, AUGUSTUS N., reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born on the twenty-third day of March, 1847, on his father's farm, near Whitestown, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was the oldest child of John and Eveline W. Martin. His parents were born in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Robert Martin and his wife, the grand-parents in the paternal line, were from the north of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and were the parents of five sons and two daughters—John, the father of Augustus N., being the fourth child. John Martin married Eveline White, whose ancestry, the Whites and Sullivans, were inhabitants of the colonies before the Revolutionary War, some of the males serving as soldiers in General Washington's army. John Martin was auditor of his native county, it being the only office ever sought for or held by him. All of the ancestors above named were Presbyterians in religion. Augustus N. Martin, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools; in the Witherspoon Institute, an academy of learning at Butler, Pennsylvania; and in Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. On the third day of July, 1863, when but little past sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, serving with them until discharged with

the regiment, having assisted in capturing General John Morgan and his command, near Salineville, Ohio. Again, on the twenty-third day of February, 1865, before attaining the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company E, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which was then in the command of General George H. Thomas, and served until discharged, on the thirtieth day of August, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He taught three terms in the common schools, using the proceeds of his labor to continue his education. He left his father's house, to "paddle his own canoe," on the twenty-third day of March, 1868, being the day on which he attained his majority, and working on the farm and in a saw-mill and teaching school by turns, as he wended his way westward through Ohio, he reached Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the eighteenth day of June, 1869. Thence he found his way to Ossian, Wells County, Indiana, and during that summer and fall occupied himself at labor on the farm and railroad until the third day of November, 1869, when he commenced the study of law with the firm of Messrs. Todd & Shinn, in Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana. In 1871 he entered on the practice of the profession, in which he continued with great success, and without intermission, except during the winter of 1874–75, until the twelfth day of December, 1876, when he removed to Indianapolis. Mr. Martin was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1874, by the district composed of the counties of Adams and Wells, and was one of the most industrious members of that body, being chairman of the House Committee on Corporations, and being second on the Committees on the Judiciary and Organization of Courts. Hon. David Turpie, speaker of the House, recognized in Mr. Martin one of the most reliable and efficient members on the Democratic side of the House. On the nineteenth day of April, 1876, Mr. Martin was nominated by the Democratic state convention, after a sharp contest, for the position of Supreme Court reporter, which he now holds, and, together with the rest of the Democratic ticket, headed by Hon. James D. Williams, was elected in October, 1876. He ran largely ahead of his ticket in his own county of Wells, and stood among the foremost on the total vote in the state. On the twelfth day of January, 1877, he entered on the discharge of the duties, succeeding Colonel James B. Black, who had held the office for eight years. This office had been filled by such able men as Colonel Black, General Benjamin Harrison, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Major Gordon Tanner, and Judge Isaac Blackford. Mr. Martin has so discharged his duties as to merit and retain the good will and respect of the Supreme Bench, and of the bench and bar generally throughout the state. He was renominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis, June 9, 1880. He has all his life been, and now is, a close student. He was married, on the 18th of November, 1872, to Rachel J., youngest daughter of Nelson Kellogg, Esq., of Bluffton, Indiana. Homer A. Martin, their only child, died at Bluffton on the third day of April, 1875. In personal appearance, Mr. Martin is prepossessing, dignified, and courteous, over six feet in height, of slender build, and has the clear complexion, gray eyes, and glossy, black, curling hair so often seen in those of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Martin is yet young, and the future undoubtedly has in store for him the success due to earnest and honest endeavor.

END OF FIRST VOLUME.